

Bentley Historical Library

The University of Michigan • Ann Arbor

Rebound through the generosity

of

Marguerite N. Lambert

STANDARD ATLAS
OF
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY
MICHIGAN

INCLUDING
A PLAT BOOK

OF THE

VILLAGES, CITIES AND TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

MAP OF THE STATE, UNITED STATES AND WORLD.

Patrons Directory, Reference Business Directory and Departments
devoted to General Information.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF U.S. LAND SURVEYS, DIGEST OF THE
SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT, ETC. ETC.

Compiled and Published

BY

GEO. A. OGLE & CO.

PUBLISHERS & ENGRAVERS.

134 VAN BUREN ST.
CHICAGO.

1907

GA
431
.S22
1907

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

GENERAL INDEX.

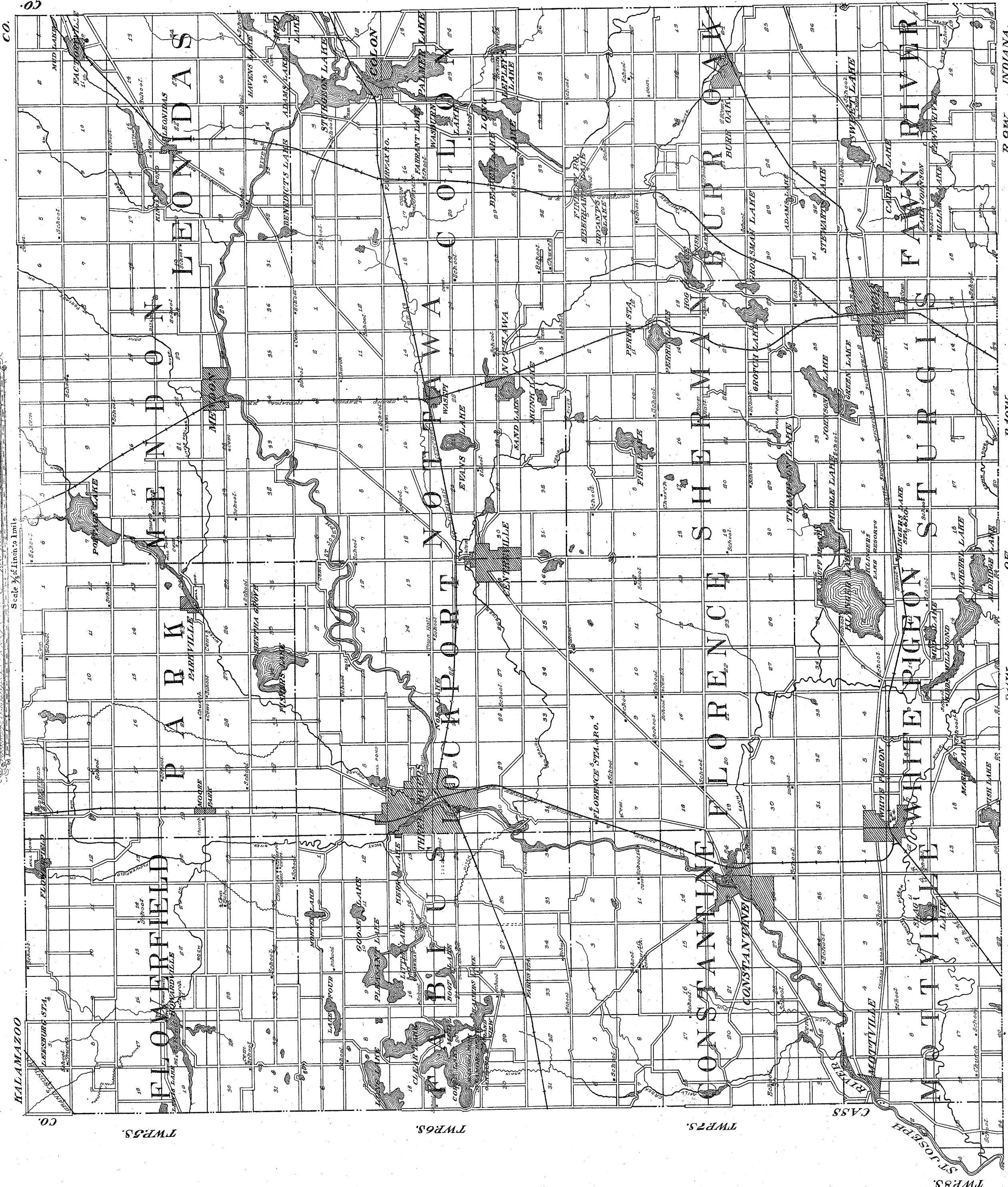
	Page
TITLE PAGE	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS	5
OUTLINE MAP OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.....	7
MAP OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.....	68-69
MAP OF THE UNITED STATES	72-73
MAP OF THE WORLD	76-77
PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY. 79	
ILLUSTRATIONS.....	83
SCHOOL DISTRICT MAP OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.....	29
ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS	Supplement I-II
DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.....	Supplement III-VI
GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS	Supplement VII-VIII
ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED	Supplement X-XXII

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY INDEX.

Page.		Page.
54	BENHAM BEACH, PLAT OF.....	MANOKA PARK, PLAT OF
59	BERTHA GROVE, PLAT OF.....	MENDON, PLAT OF
54	BLUFF BEACH, PLAT OF.....	MENDON TOWNSHIP
46	BURR OAK, PLAT OF.....	MINERAL SPRINGS, PLAT OF
25	BURR OAK TOWNSHIP	MOORE PARK, PLAT OF
50-51	CENTREVILLE, PLAT OF	MOTTVILLE, PLAT OF
61	COLON, PLAT OF	MOTTVILLE TOWNSHIP
23	COLON TOWNSHIP	MOUND SPRINGS, PLAT OF
34-35	CONSTANTINE, PLAT OF	NOTTAWA, PLAT OF
31	CONSTANTINE TOWNSHIP	NOTTAWA TOWNSHIP
17	FABIUS TOWNSHIP	OAKLAND, PLAT OF
46-47	FACTORYVILLE, PLAT OF	PARK TOWNSHIP
59	FAIRFAX, PLAT OF	PARKVILLE, PLAT OF
58	FAWN RIVER, PLAT OF	PORTAGE, PLAT OF
47	FAWN RIVER TOWNSHIP	ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, OUTLINE MAP OF
59	FINDLEY, PLAT OF	SCHOOL DISTRICT MAP, ST. JOSEPH CO.
29	FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	SHERMAN TOWNSHIP
51	FLOWERFIELD, PLAT OF	STURGIS, PLAT OF
15	FLOWERFIELD TOWNSHIP	STURGIS TOWNSHIP
46-47	GRAND VIEW, PLAT OF	SYCAMORE BEACH, PLAT OF
54	KLINGER'S LAKE RESORTS, PLATS OF	THREE RIVERS, PLAT OF
58	LEONIDAS, PLAT OF	NORTH PART OF
9	LEONIDAS TOWNSHIP	SOUTH PART OF
47	LEONIDASVILLE, PLAT OF	WASEPL, PLAT OF
19	LOCKPORT TOWNSHIP	WHITE PIGEON, PLAT OF
59	LOCKPORT, PLAT OF	WHITE PIGEON TOWNSHIP

OUTLINE MAP OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

MICHIGAN



R. 9W. INDIANA.

R. 10W.

R. 11W.

R. 12W.

STATE

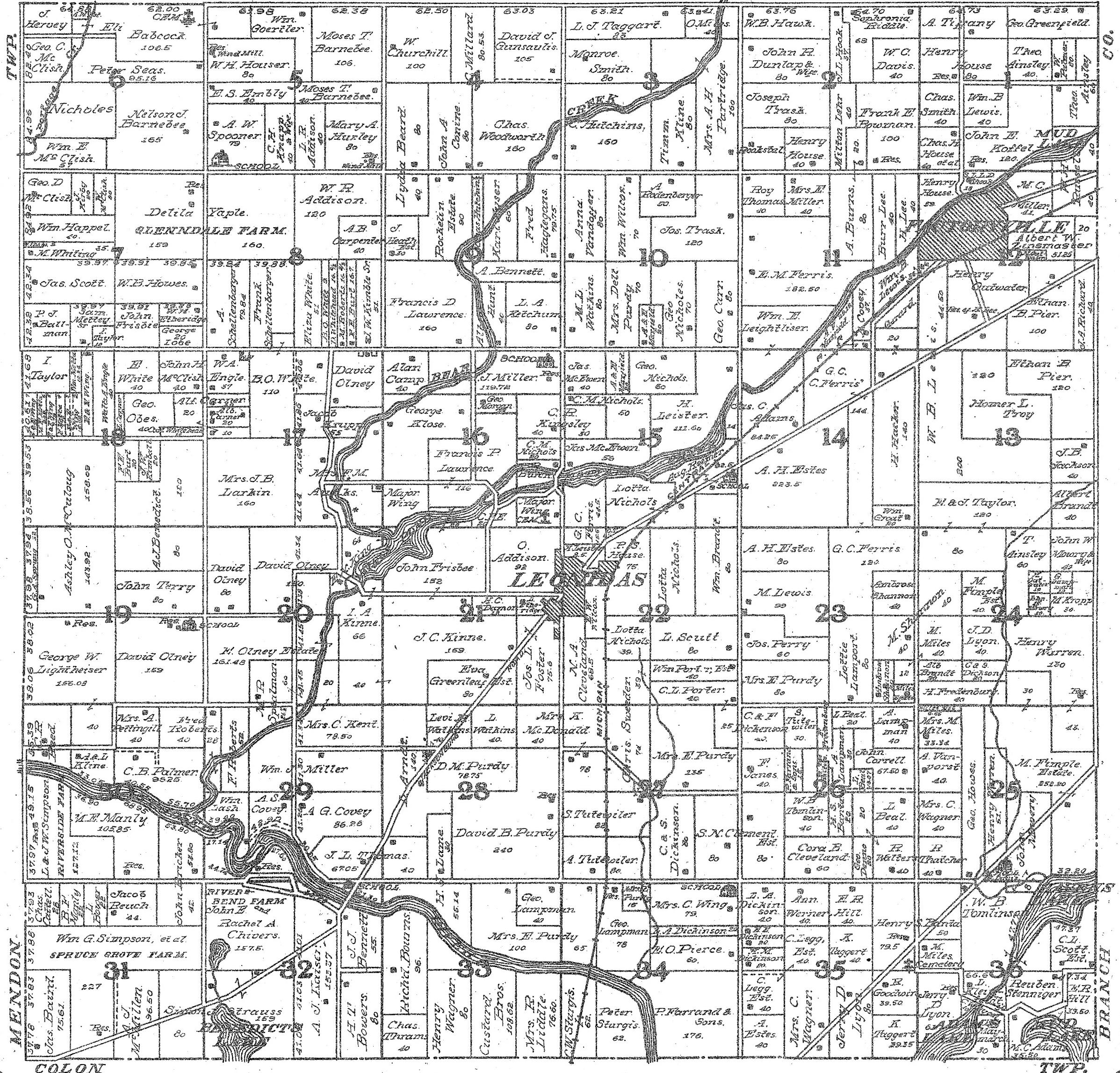
LEONIDAS

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to Mile

Township 5 South Range 9 West of the Michigan Meridian

KALAMAZOO



MAP OF MENDON

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to the mile.

Township 5 South Range 10 West of the Michigan Meridian

KALAMAZOO

CO.

TWP.



PARK

NOTTAWA

TWP.

LEONIDAS

PARK

TOWNSHIP

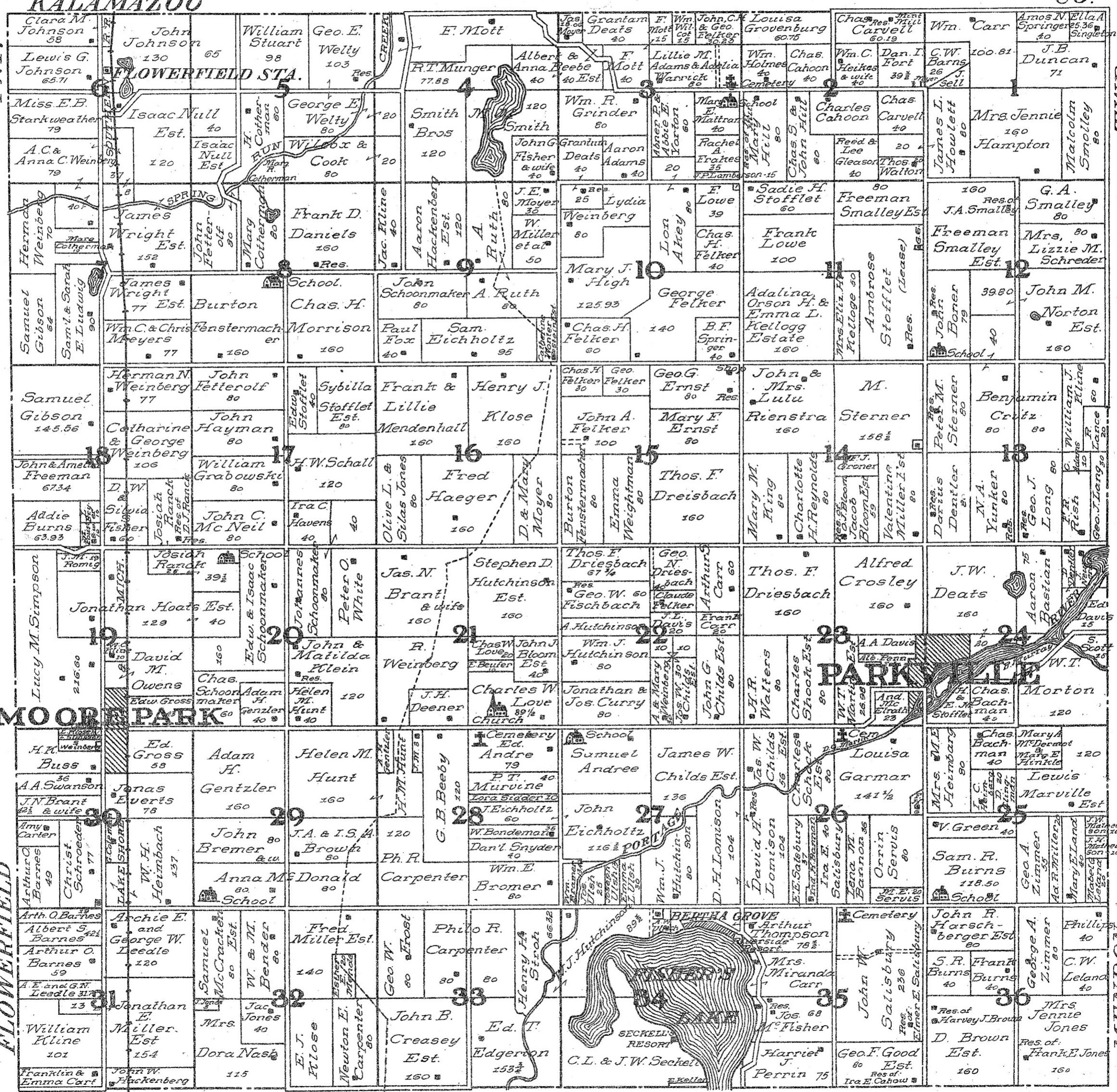
Township 5 South Range 11 West of the Michigan Meridian

KALAMAZOO

co.

MWD

DML



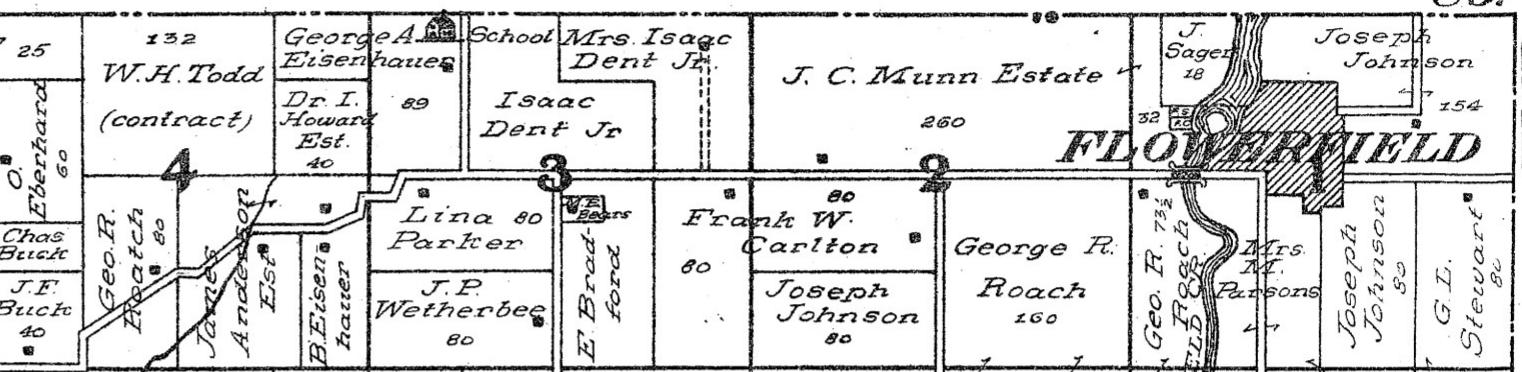
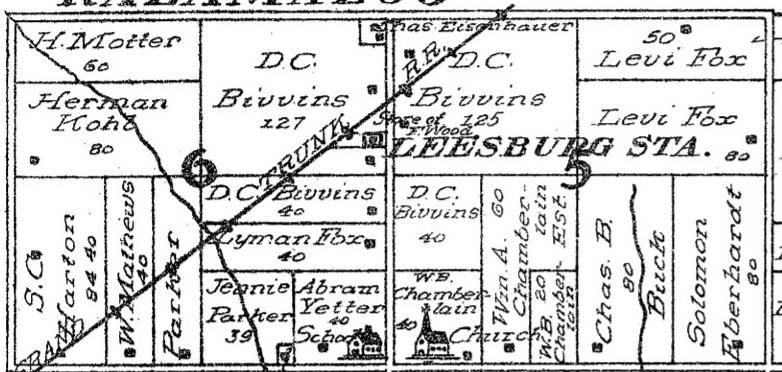
LOCKPORT

MAP OF FLOWERFIELD TOWNSHIP

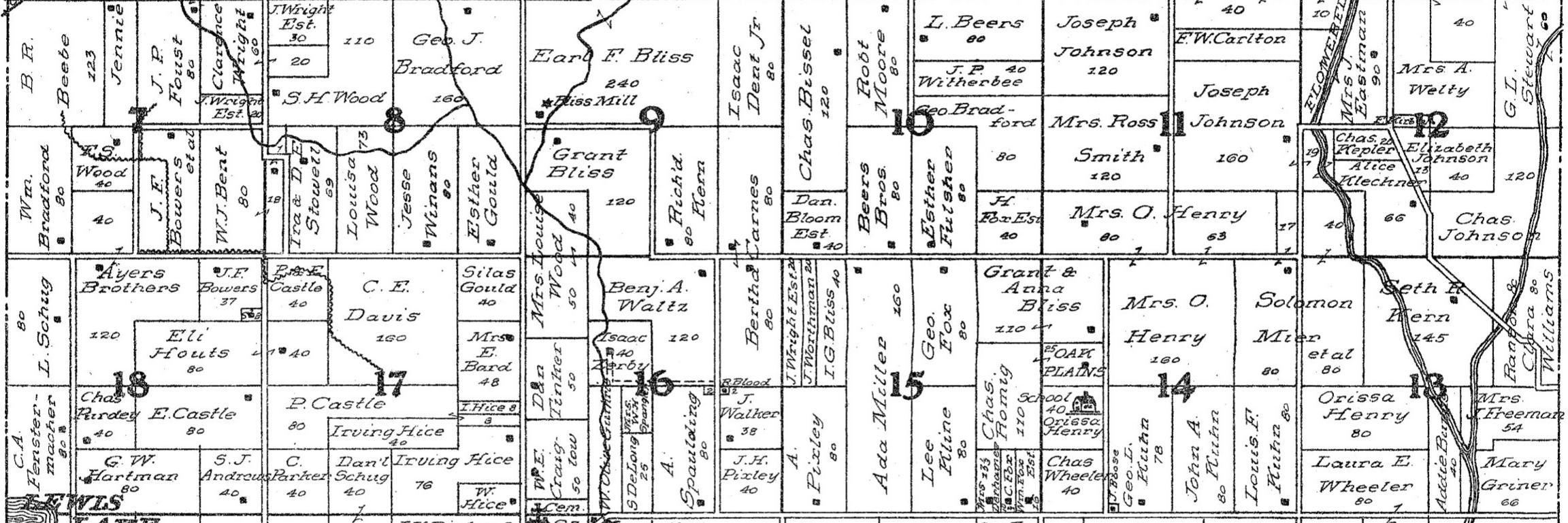
Scale 2 inches to the Mile.

Township 5 South Range 12 West of the Michigan Meridian

KALAMAZOO CO.



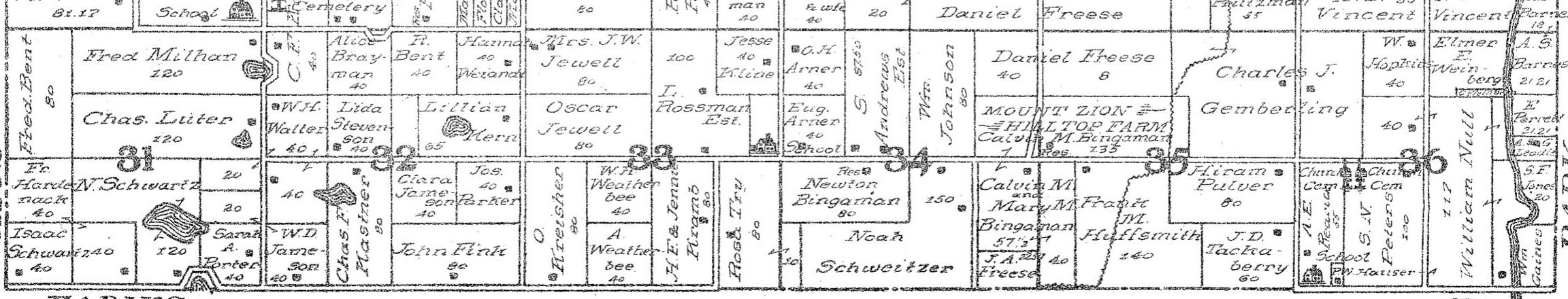
TWP.



TWP.



TWP.



TWP.

CASS

FABIUS

TWP.

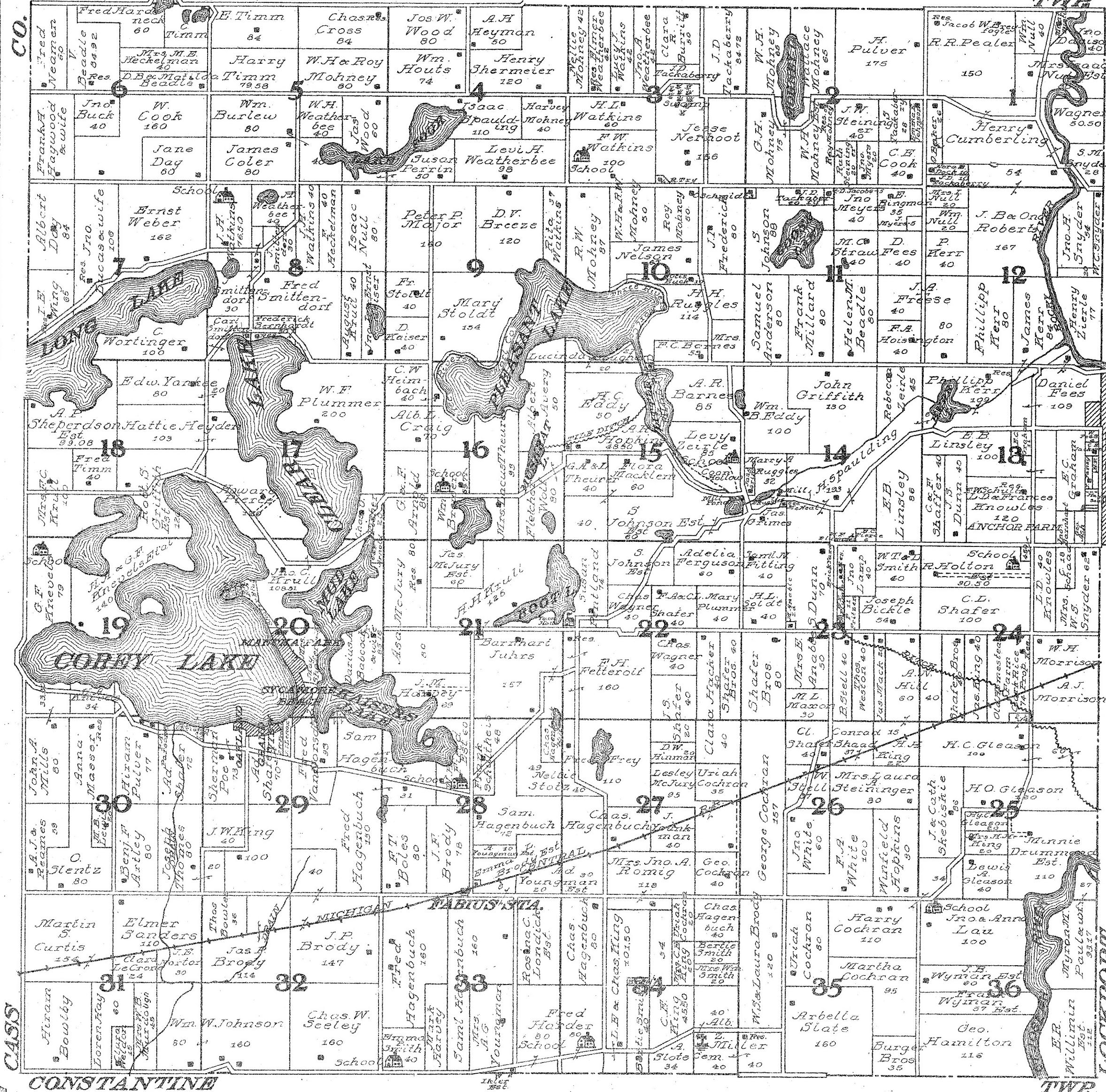
MAP OF FABIUS

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to the Mile.

Township 6 South Range 12 West of the Michigan Meridian

FLOWERFIELD



CLASS

CONSTANTINE

LOCKPORT

Nottawa

TOWNSHIP

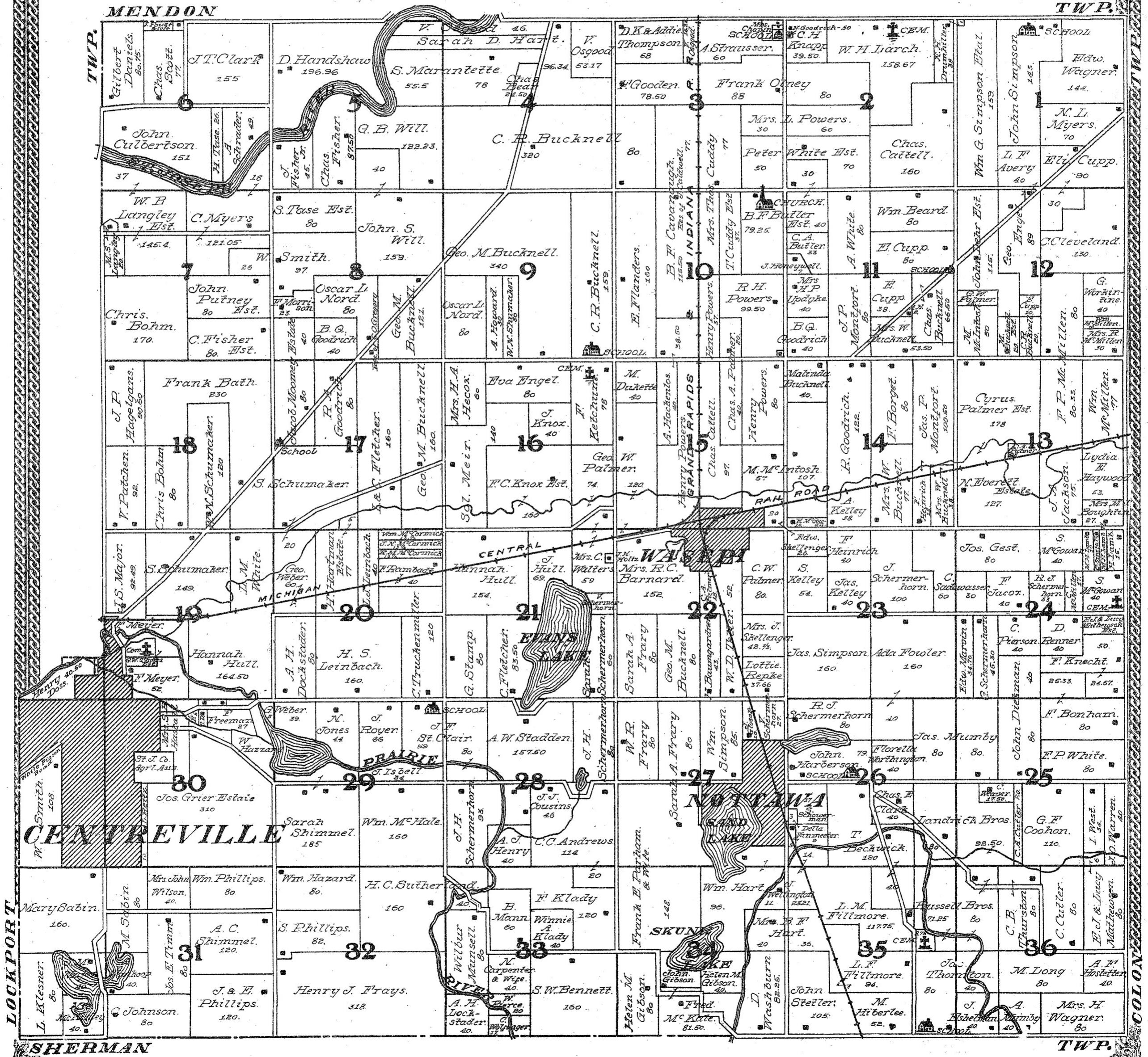
Scale 2 inches to 1 Mile.

Township 6 South Range 10 & 11 West of the Michigan Meridian

MENDON

TWP.

11



COLON

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Township 6 South Range 9 West of the Michigan Meridian

LEONIDAS

NOTTAWA

BURR OAK

MAP OF

Burr Oak

TOWNSHIP

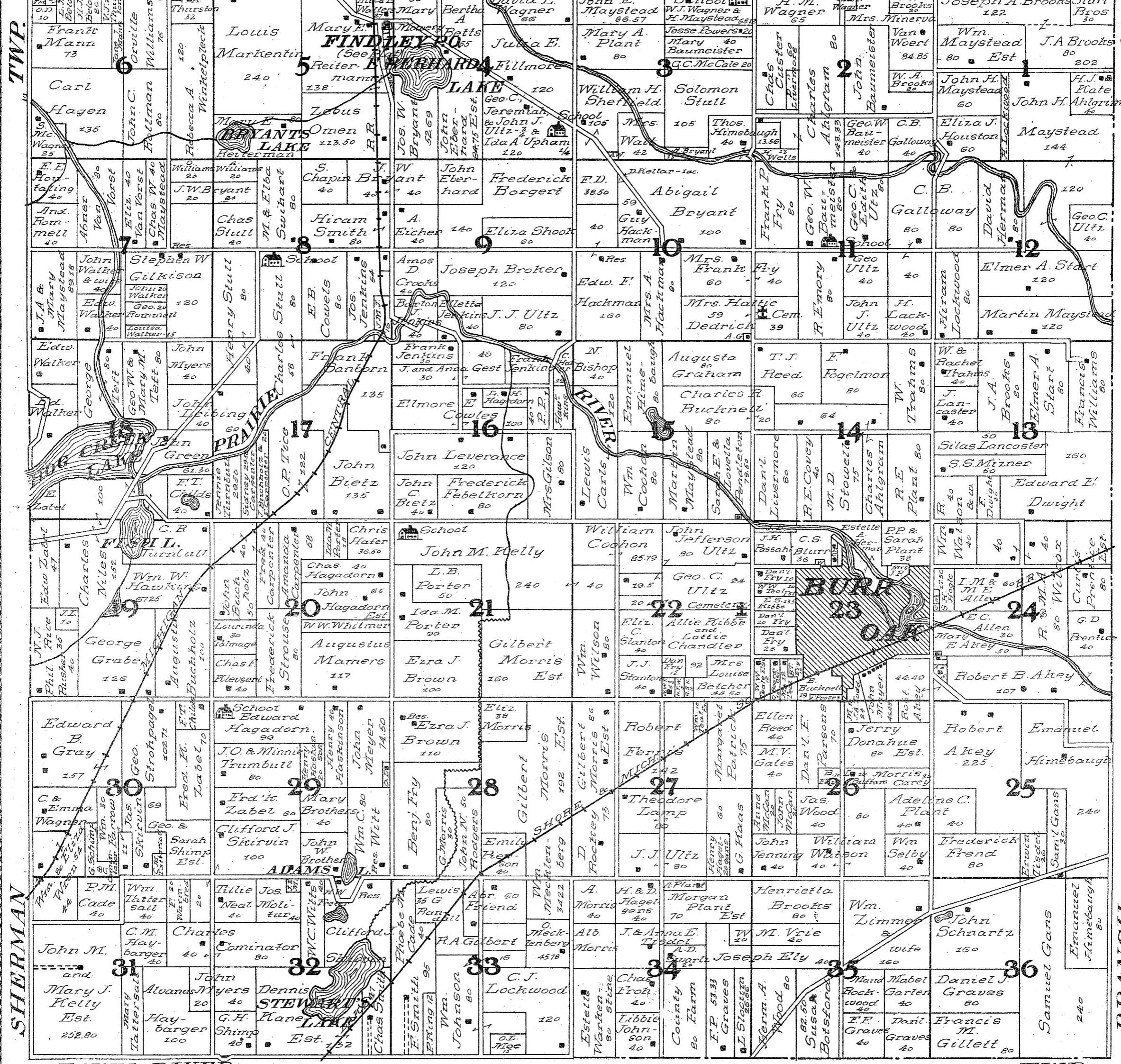
Scale 2 inches to the Mile.

Township 7 South Range 9 West of the Michigan Meridian

COLON

TWP.

CO.



MAP OF SHERMAN TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to the Mile.

Township 7 South Range 10 West of the Michigan Meridian

NOTTAWA

Cous Johnson 83.69	Christ J. Walter Jr. 115.96	Malter Jr. 14.73	E. Philips 37.41	Wm. Sweeder French Kline 38.15 38.18	Chas. J. Kline 38.18	PRAIRIE HAZARD W. Mich. 30 RIVER Ino. 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50	Sarah Nashburn 74.84
Alex Sharp 101.32			Chas. Wetting 80	J. Fiebelkorn 40	Jno. B. Weber 80	Fred Weidig 118.24	Louis Fein 36.50
Emma Wahl 60	Alex Sharp 80	Carl Wahl 80	school	Cec. M. Greenwater	Hagen		Louis Fein 36.50
A. Sharp 21.15			Fred Frays 160	Thos. Creed Est. 40	Hyatt Hagan 40		
				Jno. Sweeder 35	Jno. Meyers		

Frank Smith 90.22	Jno. A. McFinlay 90.22	Jno. Stube 40	Jno. Stube 40	Jno. Stuber 40	Jno. Stuber 40	Jno. Stuber 40	Jno. Stuber 40

Jno. Naturer 120							

Thos. Creed Est. 110							

Jno. Fiebelkorn 65							

Fred. Sweeder 85							

Wm. Sweeder 61.70							

Wm. Balke 61.35							

Jno. Ginter 60							

Jno. Ginter 60							

Jno. Ginter 60	Jno. Ginter 60	Jno.

MAP OF
Florence
TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.

Part of Township 7 South Range 11 & 12 West of the Michigan Meridian

LOCKPORT

W.M. Slack	Henry Ransom Craw	C.E. Wolf	Sidney Johnson	Alfred Fairchild	Alfred Fairchild	James Yauncy	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins Est	Jennie D McKinley
W.M. Slack	R.M. 9024	R.M. 9024	R.M. 60	Res. Perry Randolph	240	110	110	153 48	80
F.B. M.A.O.G. Post 30 & E.G. Howard	Geo. Wetherbee	Jos. D. Wolf	Geo. Clark	Robert Pasby	240	235	George Engle	Will Steele	John A. McKinley
C.P. 4975 William	Anna FLORENCE 80	Frank Roy	G.H. Bean	Jessie Mericle	240	225	235	Peter Stout	Elizabeth Bloom
J.W. Jones	W.H. & L.L. STA. & Folwell	W.H. & LM Austin	E. Lawrence	Fruitius Bean	80	3	Clarence Freeland	John Stebbins	140
J.W. Jones	Appleman	Austin 40	160	Robert Pasby	80	James E. Slore	Reuben Stout	Est	100
W.M. Wells	Franklin Wells Est	Geo. M. Peat Larkins Cemetery	R. Bean	James Yauncy	110	235	George Engle	Wm. Hetherington	100
J.C. & Alice Skinner	M.C. & Alice Skinner	Alf Fairchild	R. Bean	Alfred Fairchild	7113	225	235	John Stebbins	100
W.S. & M. Willish	Res. Fred Haas	7 60	R. Bean	Alfred Fairchild	7113	225	235	John Stebbins	100
Wells	Potter Mary L.	Haas 60	R. Bean	Alfred Fairchild	7113	225	235	John Stebbins	100
J.E. Slore	Nelson Lane	Geo. Pasby 40	C.P. Bucknell	Wm. Slore	80	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
David Haag	Francis P. Johnson	18	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
L. Arnold	Wm. Coates	Geo. Pasby 40	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
J.A. Fundy	Mrs. M. Welcomwood	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
19	George B. Wm. Potter	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Chas. A. Pasby	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est.	120	120	Wm. Barnard	120	Wm. W. Jones	Reuben Stout	John Stebbins	100
John W. Hawkins Est.	John W. Hawkins Est								

CONSTANTINE

TOWNSHIP

Scale 2 inches to 1 mile

Part of Township 7 South Range 12 West of the Michigan Meridian

FABIUS

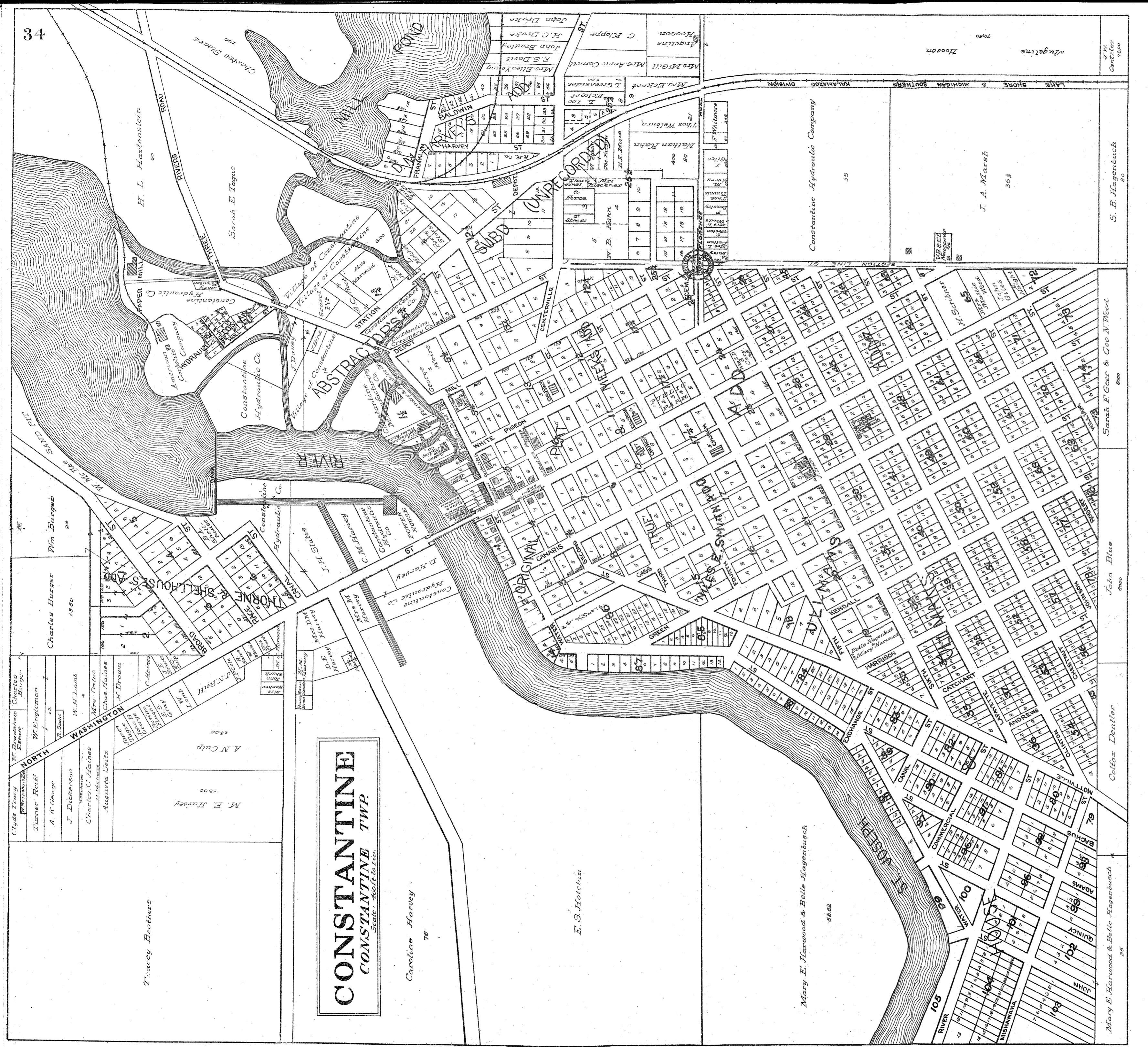
TWP.

M. 11

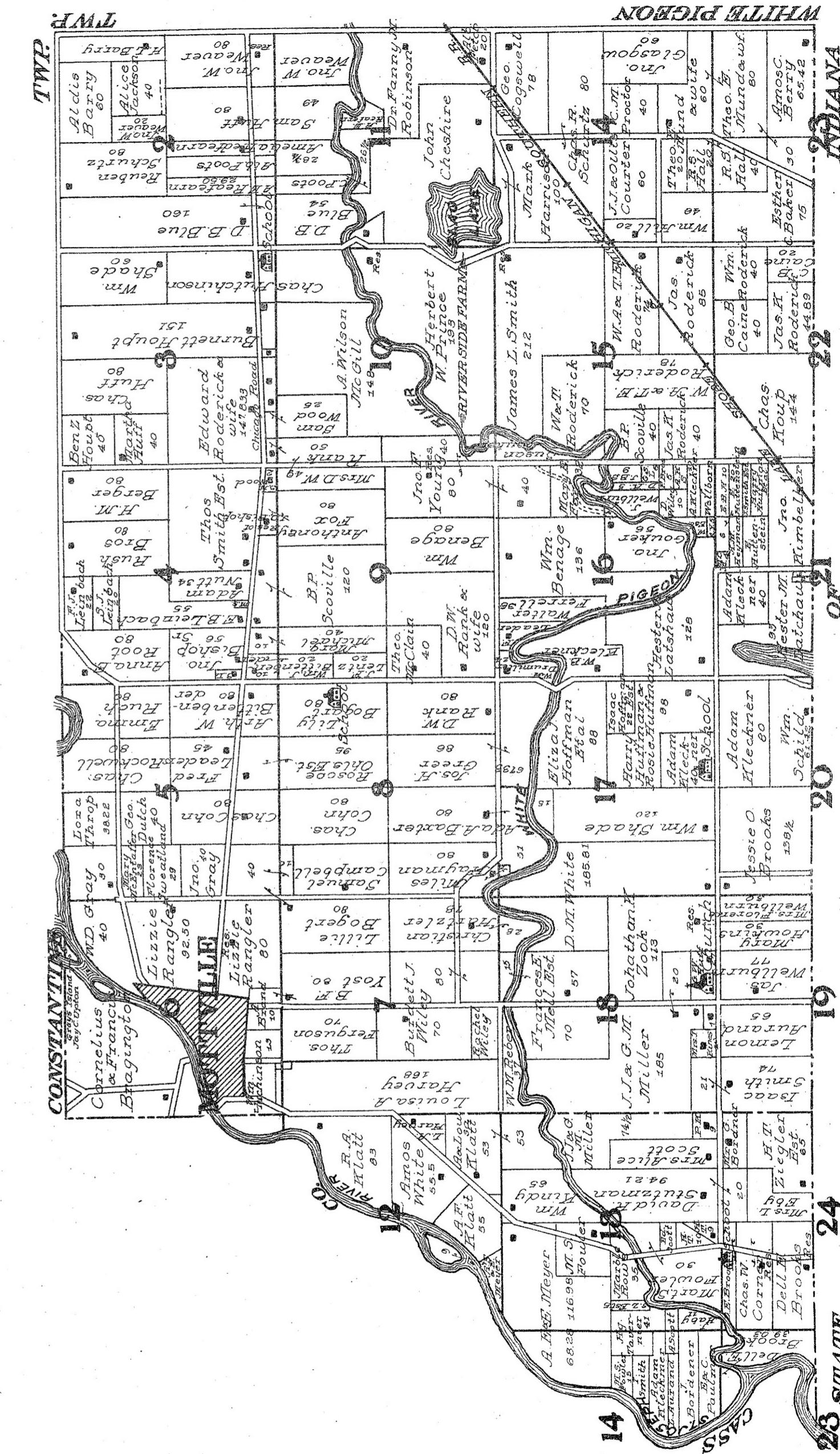
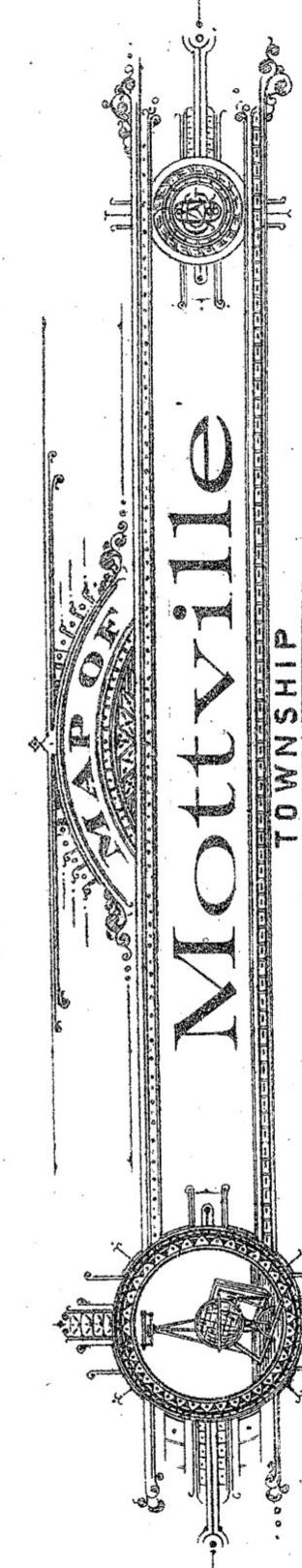
५०

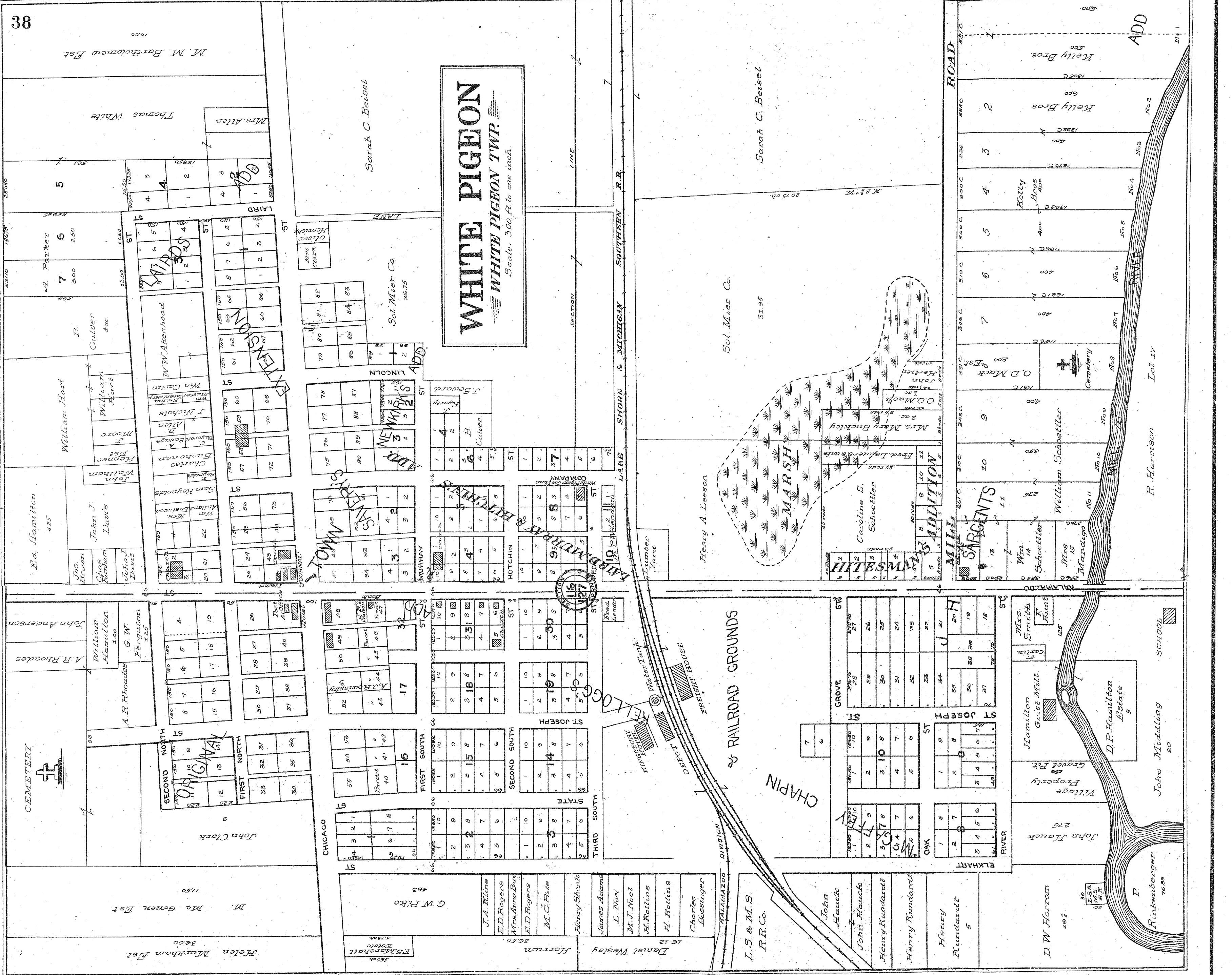
FLORENCE

MOTTVILLE

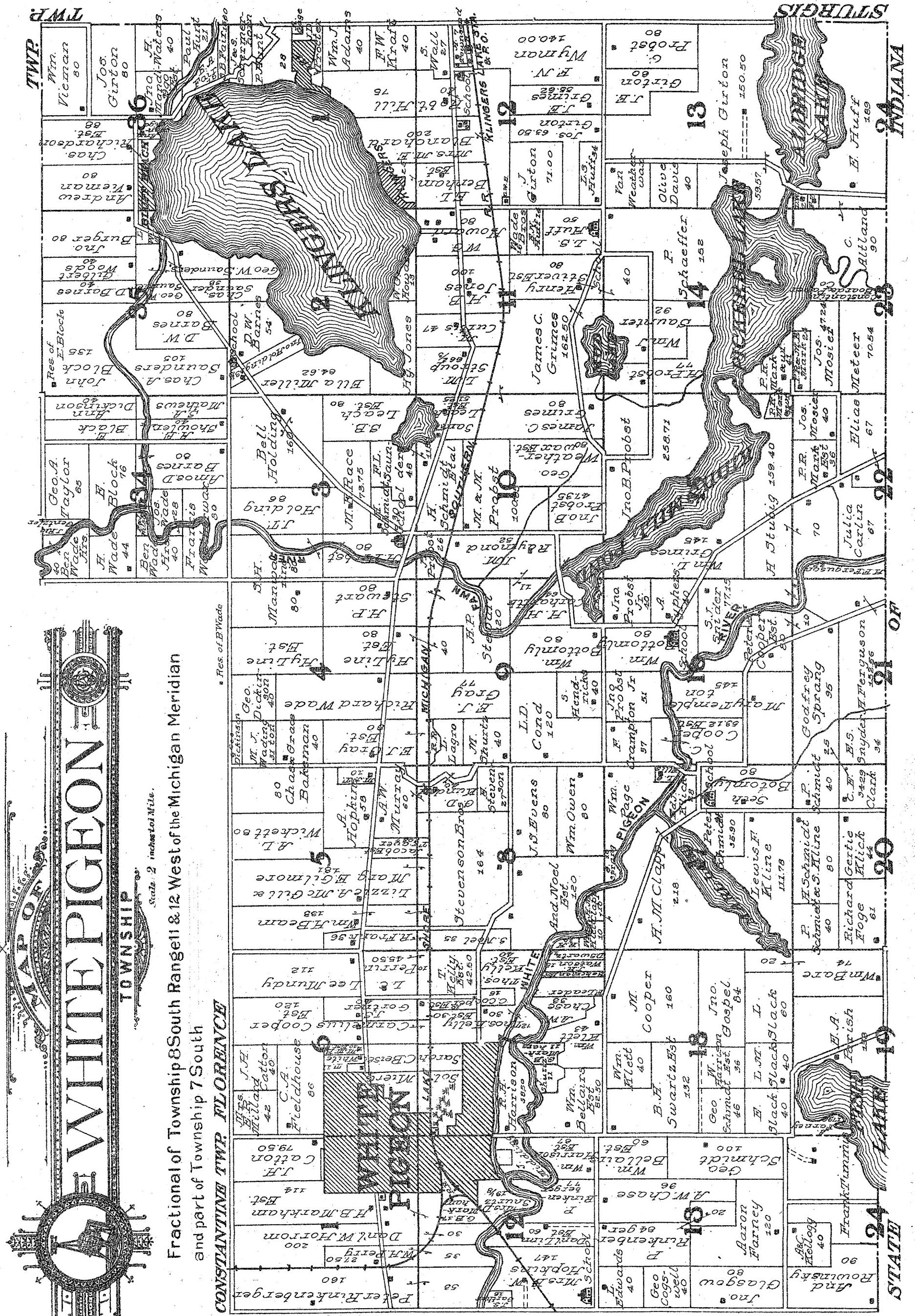


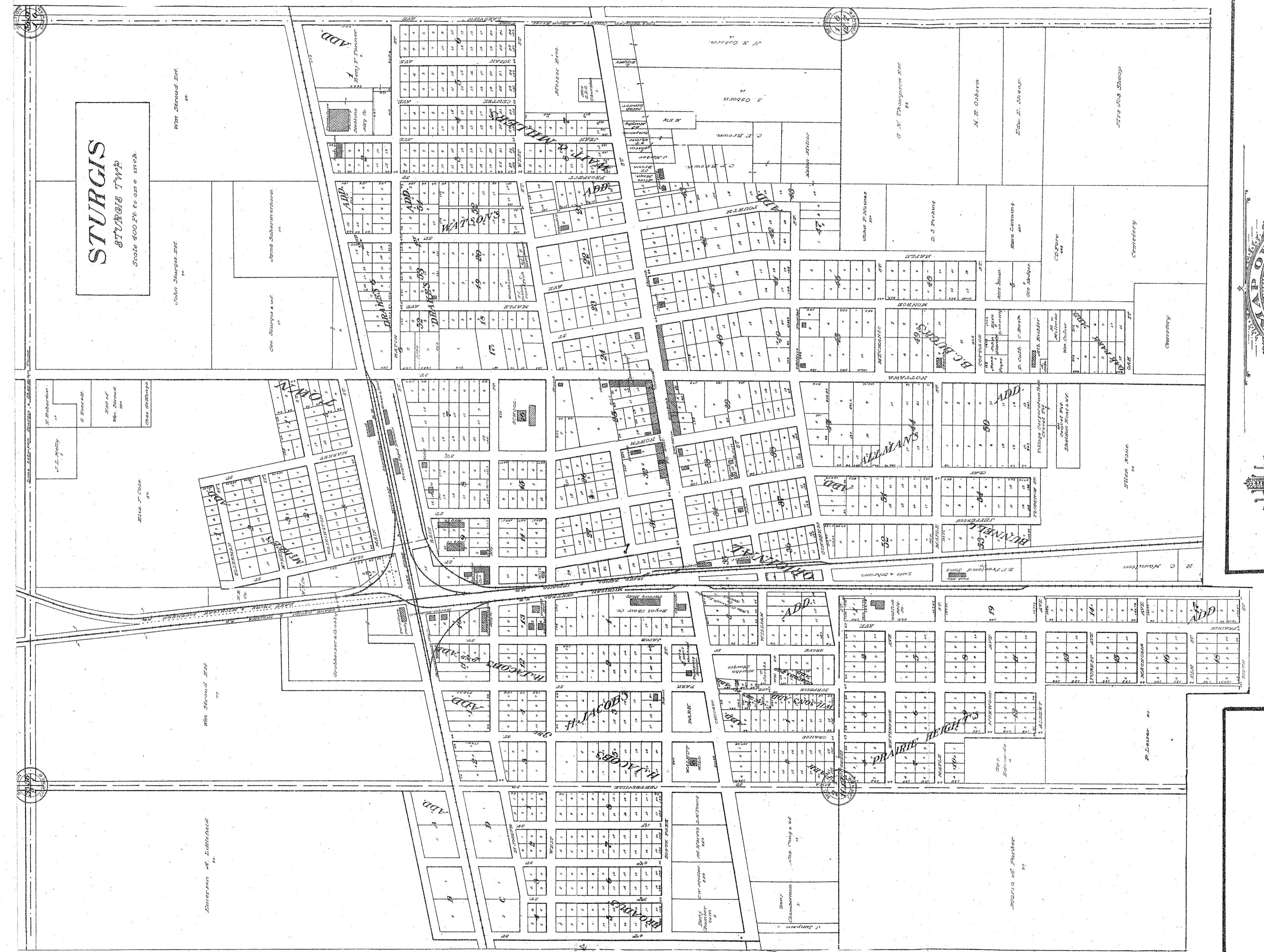
Fractional Township 8 South Range 12 & 13 West of the Michigan Meridian



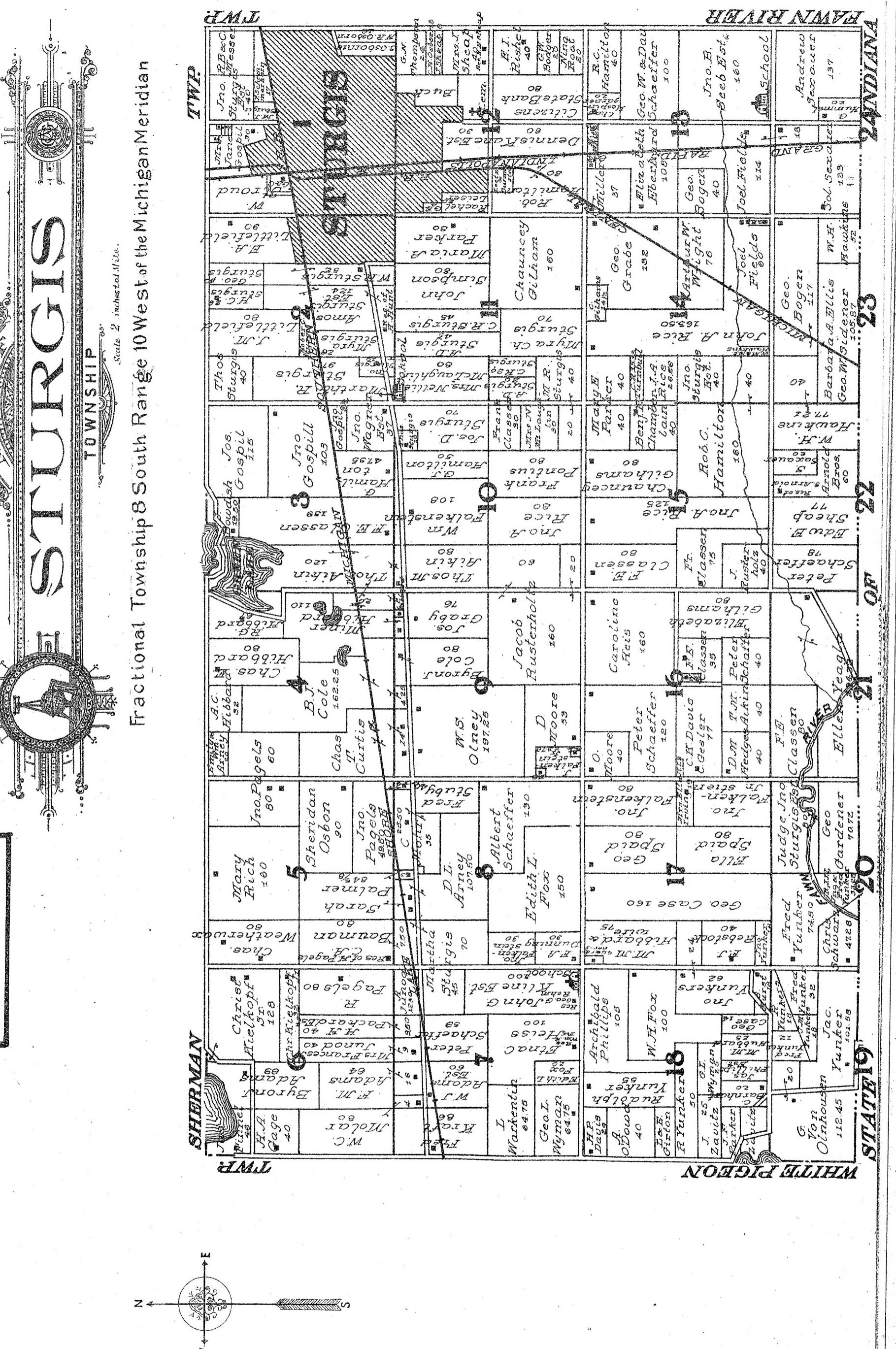


* Res. o
Fractional of Township 8 South Rangell & 12 West of the Michigan Meridian
and part of Township 7 South
DANTINE TWP. FLORENCE



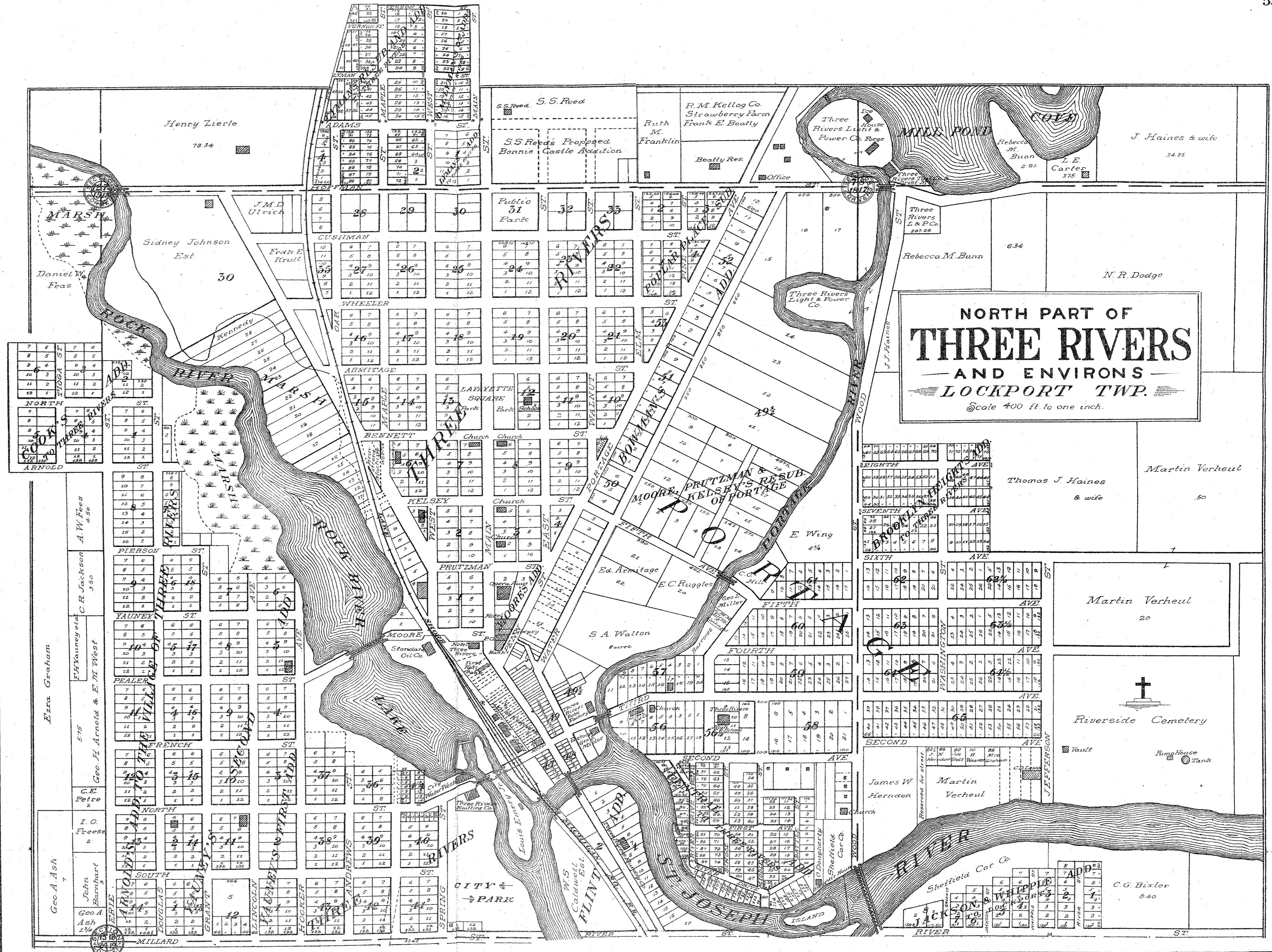
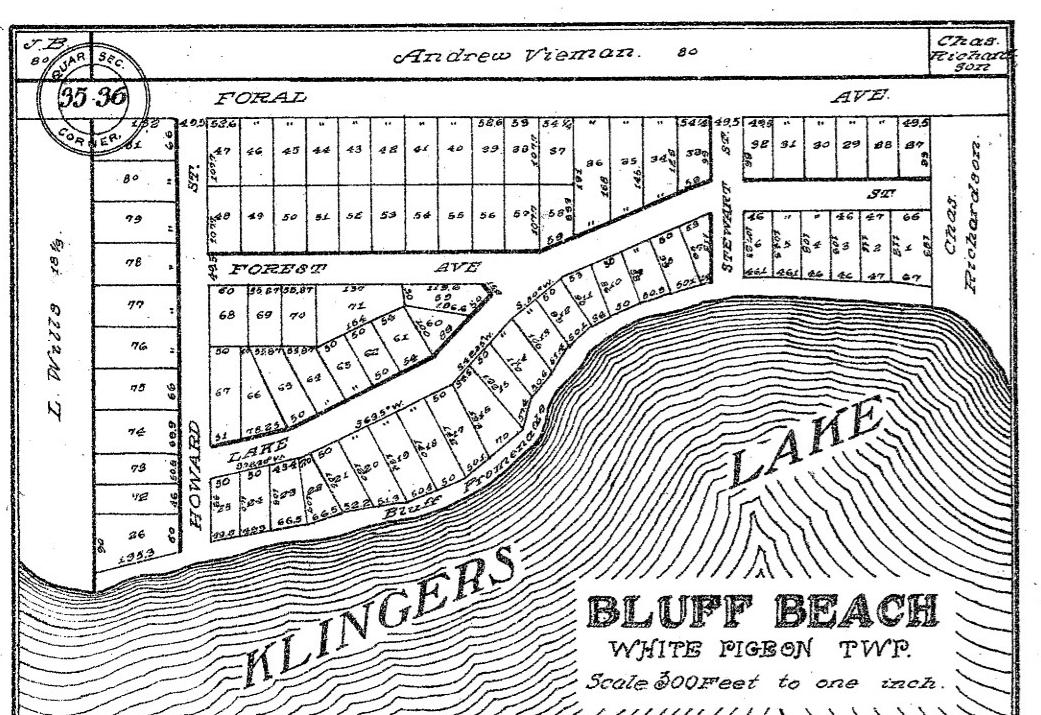
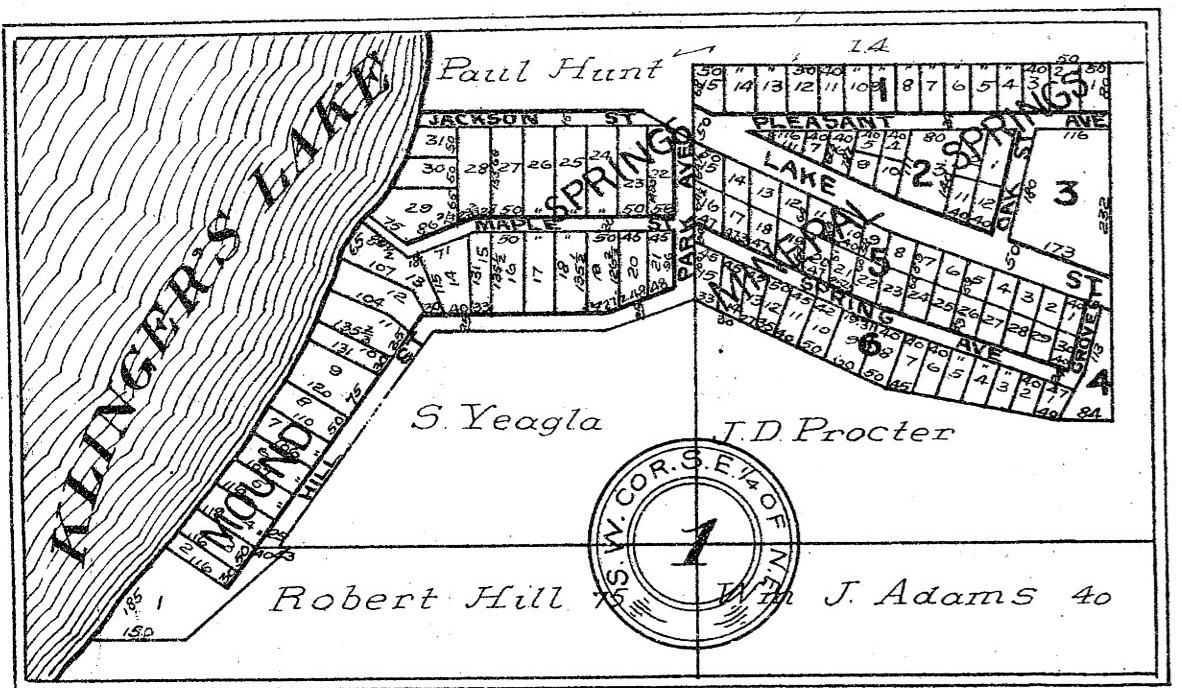
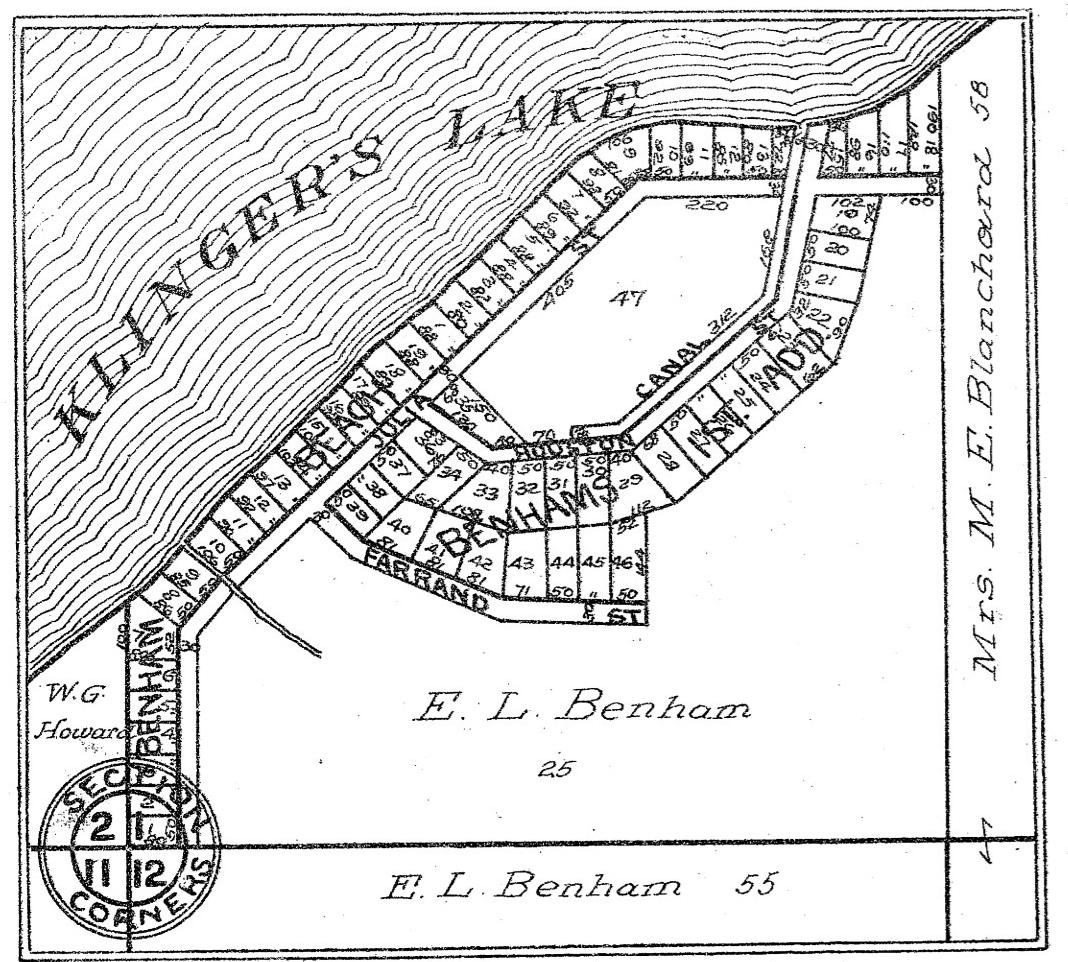


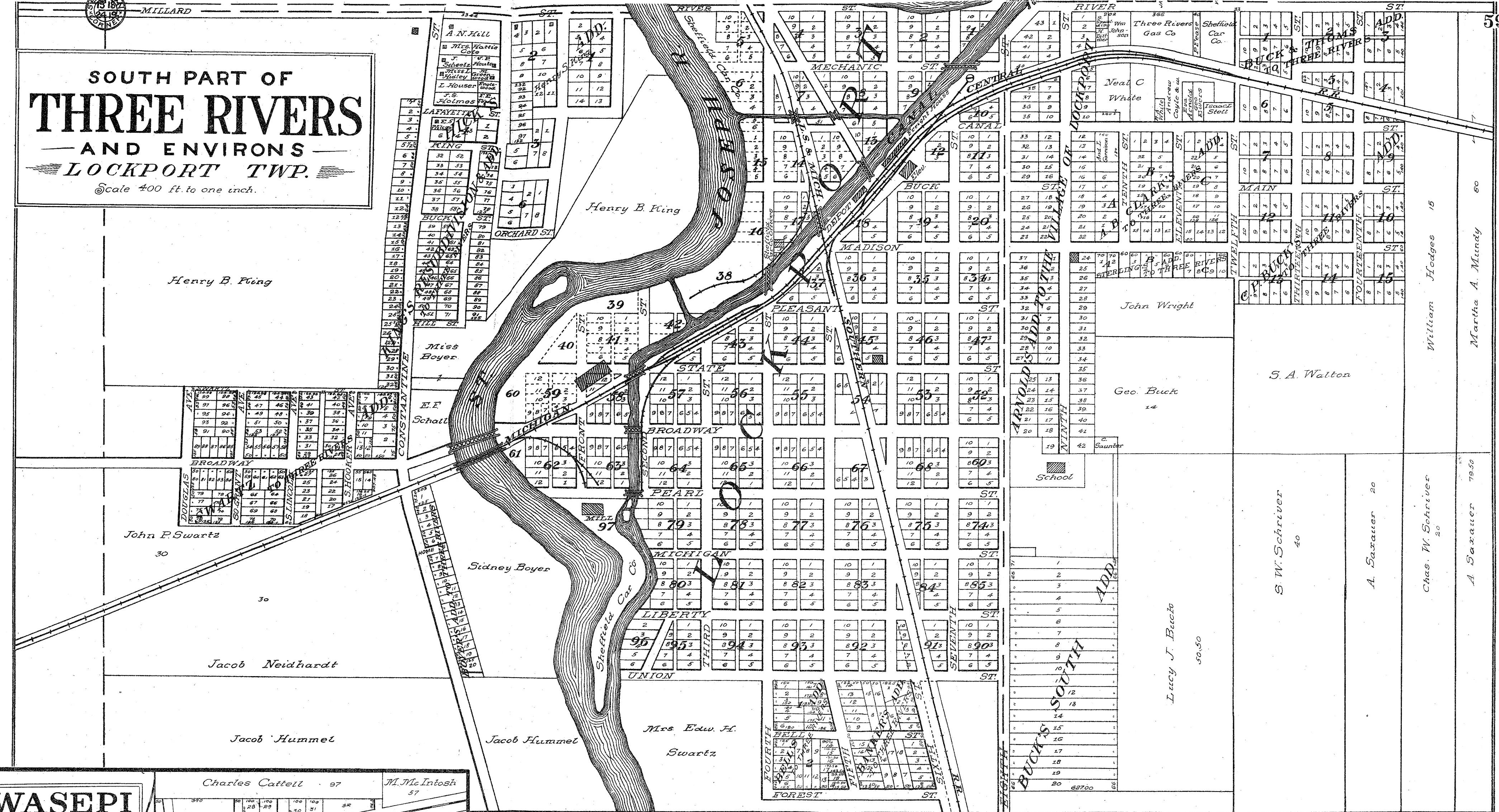
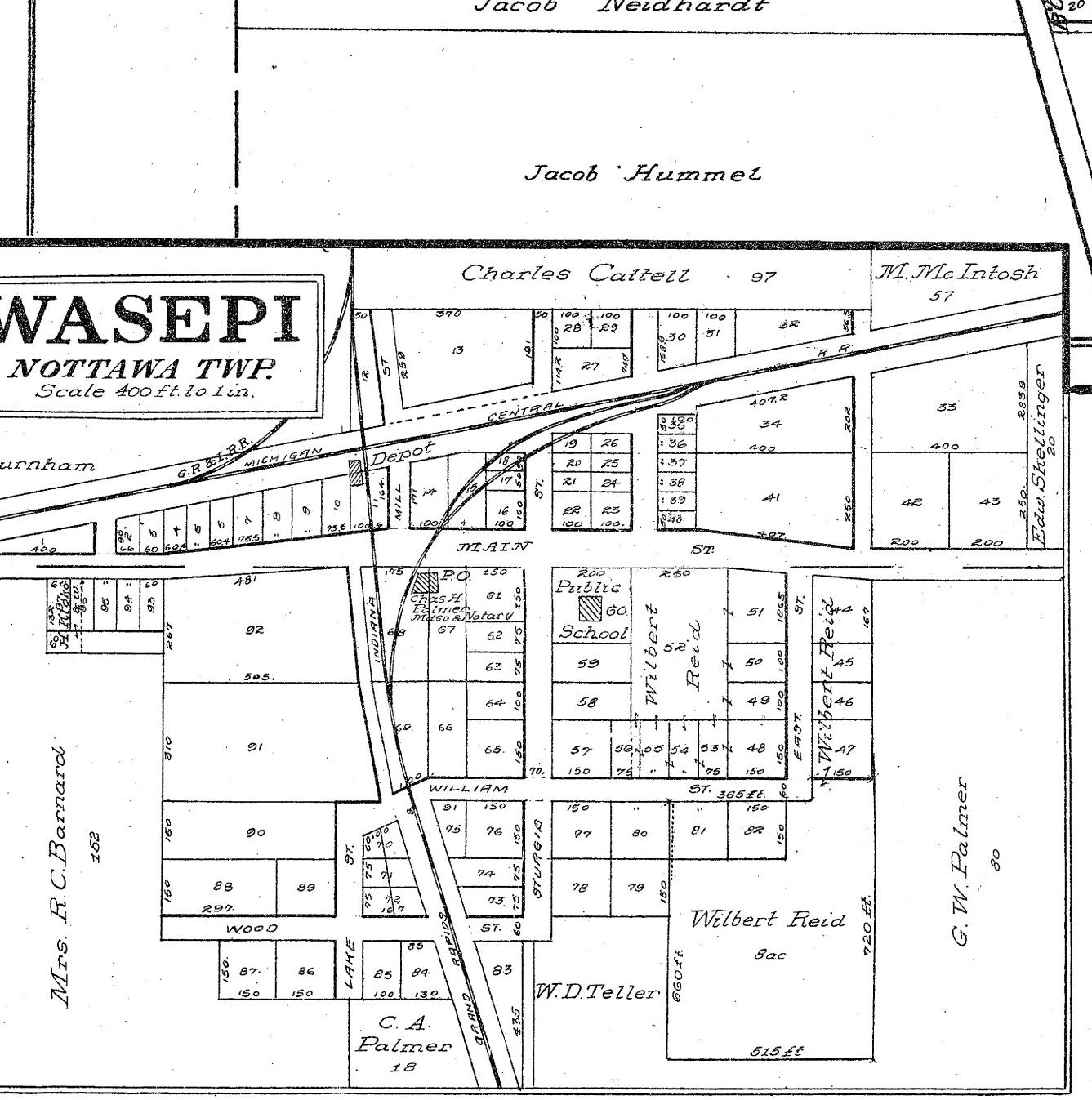
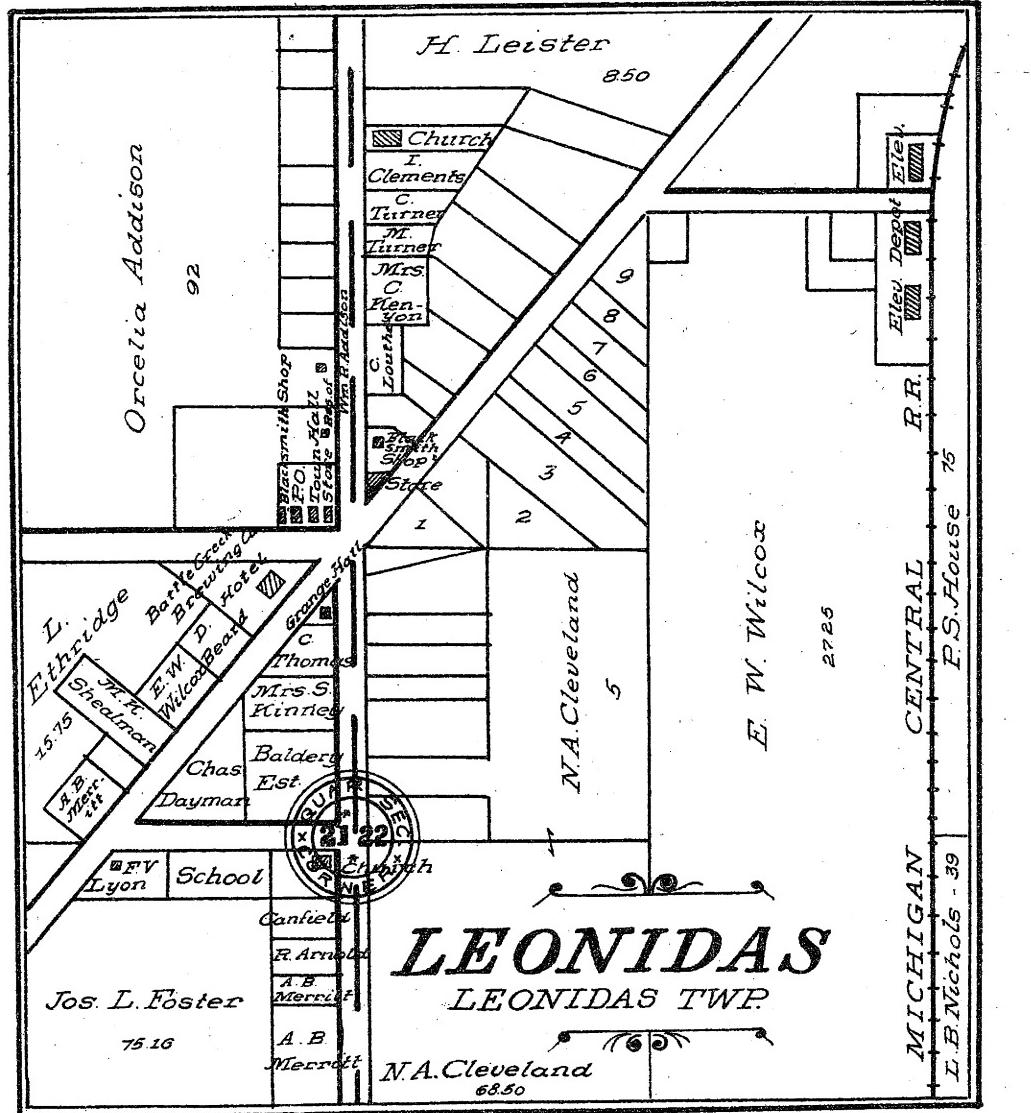
TWR



KLINGER'S LAKE RESORTS WHITE PIGEON TWP.

Scale: 500ft to one inch.

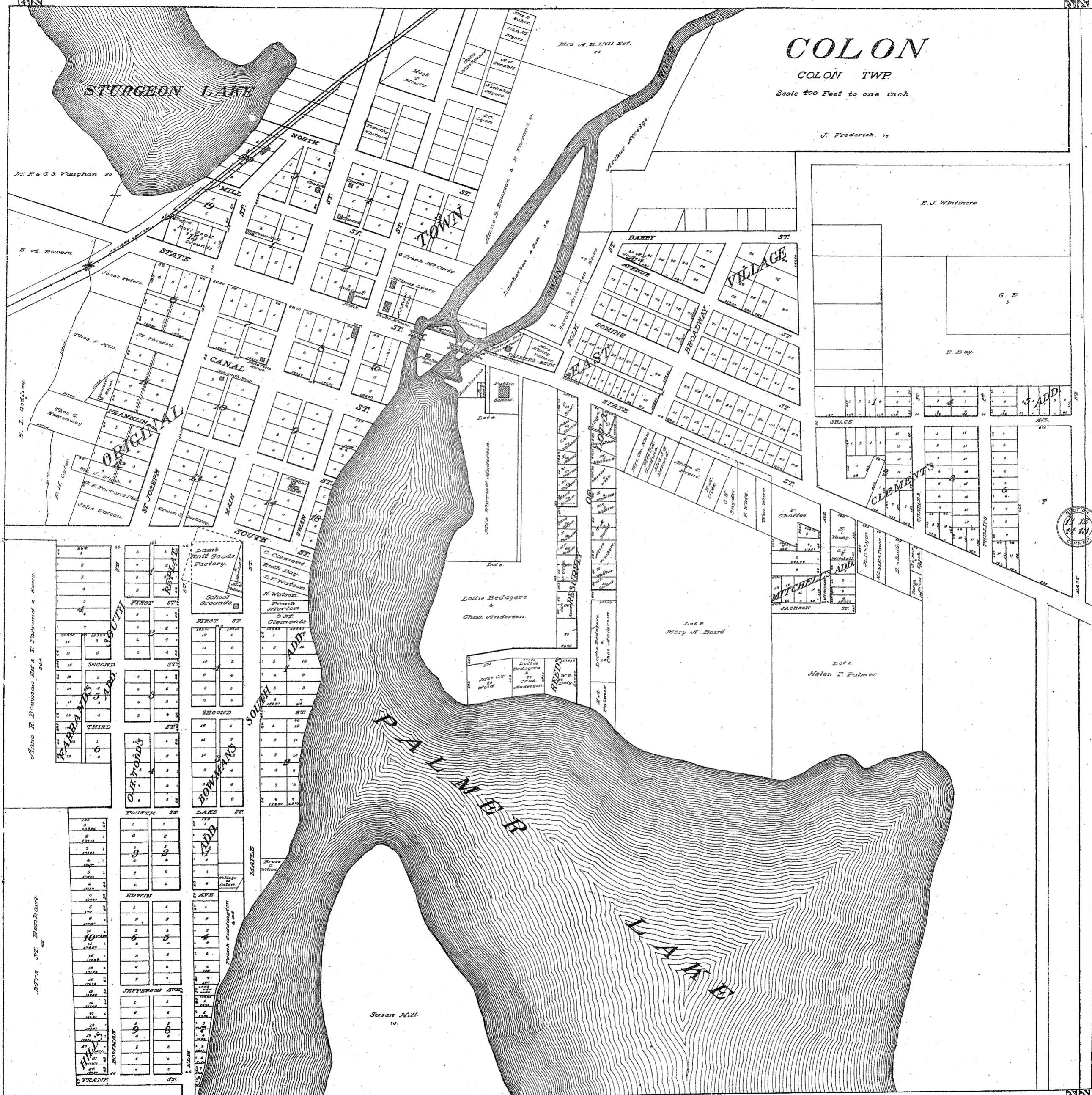




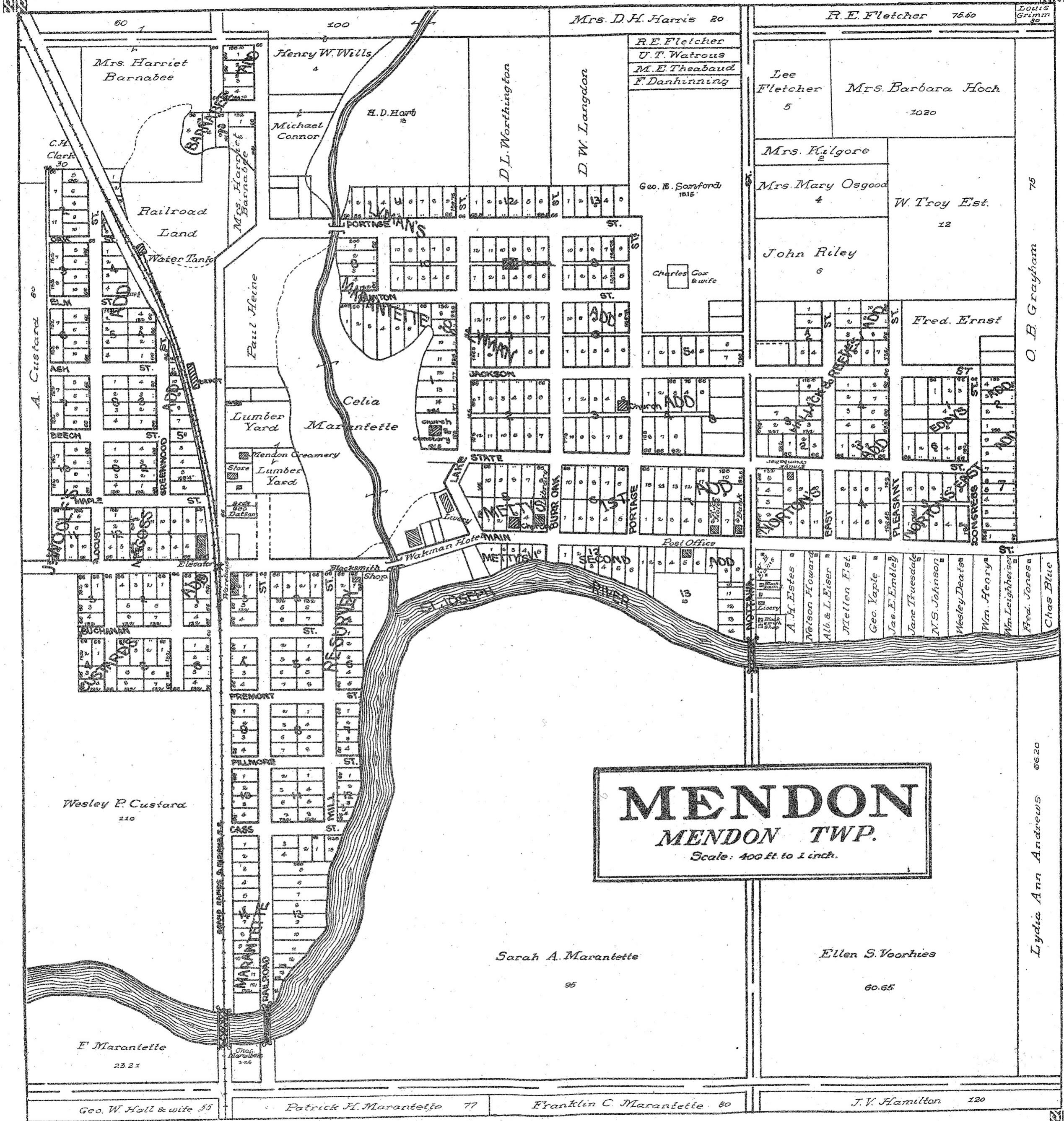
COLON

COLON TWP.

Scale 100 Feet to one inch.



Louis
Grimm
80



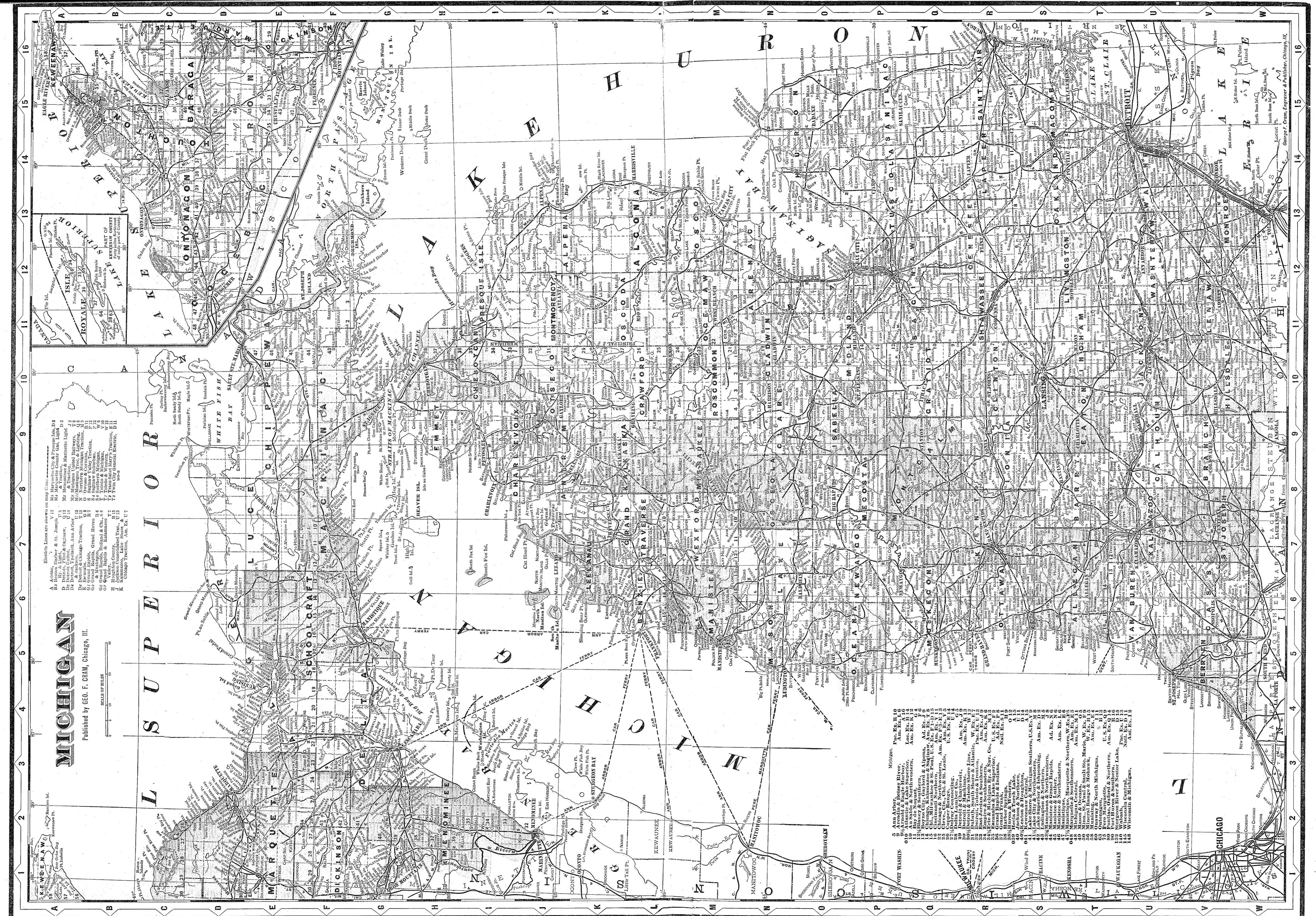
SCHOOL DIST. MAP OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

MICHIGAN

This historical map of Kalamazoo County, Indiana, provides a comprehensive view of the county's terrain and early infrastructure. The map is divided into townships, each labeled with a letter and a number. Key features include:

- Towns and Townships:** Kalamazoo, Portage, Paw Paw, Rockville, and several smaller settlements.
- Lakes and Waterways:** St. Joseph River, Kalamazoo River, and numerous small lakes like Hattie's Lake, Benedict's Land, and Adam's Land.
- Landmarks:** Benedict's Land, Adam's Land, Linger's Land, and various farms and estates.
- Geography:** Contour lines indicating elevation changes across the county.
- Roads and Railroads:** A network of roads and railroads connecting the towns and rural areas.
- Labels:** Numerous labels for roads, landmarks, and specific locations throughout the county.

The map is oriented with North at the top. A scale bar indicates a distance of 1 mile. The title "KALAMAZOO CO. INDIANA" is visible along the right edge.





Railroads of the World.

COUNTRIES. MILES

Africa	2,704
Cape Colony	2,384
Egypt	2,088
Mauritius, Reunion, Congo, Senegal and other States	2,011
Natal	459
Orange River Colony	882
Vaal River Colony	774
Total	11,214

ASIA: 1,568

Bahrain and Syria

Burma, India

Ceylon

China

Cochin China, Pondicherry, Malacca and

Tonkin

Dongan

East Indies

Egypt

France

Greece

India

Japan

Korea

Malay Archipelago

Persia

Portuguese India

Russia

Russia in Asia

Siam

Siberia

Total

13,239

AUSTRALASIA: 14,494

AFRICA: 21,865

Bolivia

Denmark

France

Germany

Great Britain

Italy

Malta, Jersey and Man

Netherlands and Luxembourg

Norway

Portugal

Russia

Russia in Europe

Serbia

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Turkey in Europe, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumania

Total

167,510

NORTH AMERICA: 16,865

Central America

Mexico

Newfoundland

United States

Total

220,924

SOUTH AMERICA: 8,098

Argentina

Bolivia

Brazil

British Guiana

Colombia

Ecuador

Paraguay

Peru

Uruguay

Venezuela

Total

25,320

WEST INDIES: 1,133

Cuba, Porto Rico, etc.

Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, Martinique

Porto Rico, etc.

Santo Domingo

Total

177

GRAND TOTAL: 474,675

TELEGRAPHATION:

Africa

Asia

Australasia

Europe

North America

South America

West Indies

Total

1,929

Comparative Miles of Telegraphes in Operation in all Countries

UNITED STATES: 20,000

Russia: 50,583

Germany: 55,243

India: 50,508

Great Britain: 46,101

Mexico: 41,532

Canada: 35,586

Argentina: 25,845

China: 23,698

France: 20,500

Bulgaria: 19,672

Spain: 19,442

Japan: 12,925

Portugal: 10,443

Australia: 9,968

Chile: 9,719

Denmark: 8,600

Colombia: 8,536

Ecuador: 8,583

Dutch East Indies: 6,738

Bolivia: 5,725

Victoria: 5,699

South Australia: 5,674

Honduras: 5,668

Peru: 5,549

Greece: 4,569

Uruguay: 4,493

Egypt: 4,290

Tunis: 2,060

Natal: 1,927

Tasmania: 1,850

Iran: 1,727

Ceylon: 1,727

Angola: 1,707

Trinidad: 1,692

Porto Rico: 1,674

Madagascar: 1,650

Honduras: 1,643

Argentina: 1,642

Portugal: 1,639

Uruguay: 1,638

Argentina: 1,637

Argentina: 1,636

Argentina: 1,635

Argentina: 1,634

Argentina: 1,633

Argentina: 1,632

Argentina: 1,631

Argentina: 1,630

Argentina: 1,629

Argentina: 1,628

Argentina: 1,627

Argentina: 1,626

Argentina: 1,625

Argentina: 1,624

Argentina: 1,623

Argentina: 1,622

Argentina: 1,621

Argentina: 1,620

Argentina: 1,619

Argentina: 1,618

Argentina: 1,617

Argentina: 1,616

Argentina: 1,615

Argentina: 1,614

Argentina: 1,613

Argentina: 1,612

Argentina: 1,611

Argentina: 1,610

Argentina: 1,609

Argentina: 1,608

Argentina: 1,607

Argentina: 1,606

Argentina: 1,605

Argentina: 1,604

Argentina: 1,603

Argentina: 1,602

Argentina: 1,601

Argentina: 1,600

Argentina: 1,599

Argentina: 1,598

Argentina: 1,597

Argentina: 1,596

Argentina: 1,595

Argentina: 1,594

Argentina: 1,593

Argentina: 1,592

Argentina: 1,591

Argentina: 1,590

Argentina: 1,589

Argentina: 1,588

Argentina: 1,587

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

OF

St. Joseph County, Mich.

EXPLANATION.—The date following a name indicates the length of time the party has been a resident of the county. The abbreviations are as follows: S. for Section; T. for Township; P. O. for Post-office address. When no Section Number or Township is given, it will be understood that the party resides within the limits of the village or city named, and, in such cases, the post-office address is the same as the place of residence, unless otherwise stated.

Adams, William H., Mason, Contractor and Dealer in Poultry, Veal, and Produce, S. 23, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Adams was born in Michigan in 1862. He served as supervisor for several years. He is married to Minnie Davis.
Addison, William R., Farmer, S. 21, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Addison was born in 1870. He is prominent in local affairs, and has served as Supervisor and County Sheriff.
Arnold, Geo. A., Attorney and Insurance Agent, Three Rivers.
Arnold, Reuben, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 30, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1871.
Arnold, S., Farmer and Carpenter, S. 22, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1904.

Bachman, Charles, Farmer, S. 19, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Bachman was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and in 1866 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss M. Levers.
Bakeman, Chas., Farmer and Stockbuyer, S. 4, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1885.
Banta, Henry S., Farmer, S. 35, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Banta was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1861. He is married to Clara Blanchard.
Barnard, Chas., Dealer in Hardware, Harness, Vehicles and Implements, Constantine, 1903.

Barnard, W. E., Attorney and Insurance Agent, Three Rivers.
Barnard, W. H., Dealer in Real Estate and Insurance, Constantine, 1861.
Barrows, C. V., Photographer, Sturgis, 1849.
Bauman, Charles A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1862.
Baumgardner, H. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1855.
Baxter, John W., Farmer, S. 17, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Baxter was born in Ohio in 1866. He has served as Justice of the Peace and as School Officer. He is married to Ada A. Nash.
Beadle, H. E., Dealer in Dry Goods, Cloaks, Carpets and Wall Paper, Sturgis, 1905.

Beadle, V., Farmer, S. 6, T. Fabius, P. O. Marcellus. Mr. Beadle was the first white child born in St. Joseph County, having first seen the light of day in 1831. He has served as Path Master, and has held other public offices. He is married to Rebecca Shepperson. Mr. and Mrs. Beadle are the parents of five children.
Benjamin, J. M., Cashier, Farmers' Savings Bank, White Pigeon, 1862.
Benjamin, William H., Farmer, S. 15, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Benjamin was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1866. He is married to Cora Langton.

Bent, Reuben, Farmer, S. 29, T. Flowerfield, P. O. Marcellus. Mr. Bent was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1868. He is Supervisor, and has held the office of Township Treasurer and other public offices. He is married and is the father of five children.

Bernhardt, Frederick, Carpenter, S. 8, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1853. Mr. Bernhardt has served as School Director and Moderator, and has held other public offices.

Bingaman, Calvin M., Farmer and Mint Grower, S. 35, T. Flowerfield, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Bingaman was born in Pennsylvania in 1850, and in 1868 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Mary M. Nill. Mr. and Mrs. Bingaman are the parents of nine children, all of whom are living. Mr. Bingaman is prominent in local affairs, and has held various school offices.

Bingaman, Newton, Farmer, S. 34, T. Flowerfield, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Bingaman was born in St. Joseph County in 1876. He is married to Stella Semple. Mr. and Mrs. Bingaman are the parents of three children.

Bishop, John L., Jr., Farmer, S. 9, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Bishop was born in Michigan in 1872. He is married to Cora Kausler.

Bittenbender, William G., Farmer, S. 4, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Bittenbender is a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1857. He has served as Township Clerk. He is married to Ella Hawkins.

Blasius, Frank L., Farmer, S. 28, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Blasius was born in Indiana in 1872, and in 1898 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Almeda D. Hagen.

Block, Ernest, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Florence, P. O. White Pigeon, 1883.

Block, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1882.

Bloom, Oliver J., Farmer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Pumps, Etc., S. 14, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Born in Michigan in 1861. Mr. Bloom is prominent in local affairs, and has served as Justice of the Peace. He is married to Dora M. Clark.

Bogen, Geo., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 23, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1877.

Bonebright, H. J., Real Estate and Insurance, Constantine, 1871.

Boner, John, Farmer, S. 12, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Boner is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in that State in 1845. He is married to Miss H. Heffron.

Bothamley, Clement, Farmer, S. 27, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Bothamley is a native of St. Joseph County, Michigan, having first seen the light of day in 1866. He is married to Mary L. Blanchard.

Boussum, Chas. O., County Treasurer, Centreville.

Bowman, Frank E., Farmer, S. 2, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Bowman was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1865. He is married to Emma J. Lehr.

Boyer Bros., C. A., Lumber, Burr Oak.

Breyfogle, Jacob W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Breyfogle was born in Pennsylvania in 1865, and in 1895 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan.

Brooks, E. D., Farmer, S. 24, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Brooks was born in Michigan in 1868. He has served as Supervisor.

Brower, W. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1842.

Brown Carriage Co., Manufacturers of Fine Carriages and Wagons. All kinds of Repairing, Painting and Trimming. We guarantee our Buggies and Wagons for two years. Constantine.

Brown, C. F., Breeder of White Leghorn Chickens and proprietor of Fancy Poultry Farm, Sturgis, 1889.

Brown, Ezra J., Farmer and Mint Grower, S. 28, T. Burr Oak, P. O. Burr Oak. Mr. Brown was born in Michigan in 1862. He is married to Emile Wres soll.

Brown, Harvey J., Farmer, S. 36, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Brown is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in 1861. He is married to Carrie L. Harsberger.

Burgener, Peter, Farmer, S. 16, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Burgener was born in Indiana in 1858, and in 1906 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss M. J. Shull.

Burger, C. M., Highway Commissioner, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 14, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1860.

Burger, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1834.

Burger, W. H., Farmer, Stockraiser, Banker and Dealer in Lumber, S. 14, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1857.

Burr Oak Acorn, Mr. Carpenter, Editor, Burr Oak.

Burr Oak State Bank, H. P. Mowry, Pres.; J. E. Watson, Vice-Pres.; H. C. Kaas, Cashier. General Banking, Burr Oak.

Butz, Frank J., Farmer, S. 15, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Butz was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1867. He is married to Lillie B. Williams.

Cade, Charles E., Farmer, S. 36, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Cade was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss A. Sturges.

Cahow, Ira E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Cahow was born in Ohio in 1865, and in 1886 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss M. Good.

Caldwell, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Nottawa, P. O. Mendon, 1904.

Carpenter, T. C., Attorney, Sturgis, 1837.

Carvell, Charles, Farmer and Proprietor of Mint Mill, S. 2, T. Park, P. O. Vicksburg. Mr. Carvell was born in Pennsylvania in 1866, and in 1888 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Libby Hill.

Cary, C. M., Liveryman, Centreville.

Case, Geo. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 17, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1856.

Cattell, Harry E., Farmer, S. 16, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Cattell was born in Michigan in 1873. He has served as Township Treasurer and Highway Commissioner. He is married to Miss M. A. Benton.

Cavin, Will O., Retail Lumber, Sturgis, 1906.

Chivers, John E., Embalmer and Dealer in Furniture, Pittsford.

Chivers, John E., Farmer, S. 29, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Chivers was born in Michigan in 1866, and in 1905 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is proprietor of River Bend Farm. He is married to Rachel A. Cattell.

Citizens State Bank, M. E. Aulbrook, Pres.; E. S. Amidon, Vice-Pres.; T. J. Colling, Cashier; H. C. Kroft, Ass't Cashier. General Banking, Sturgis.

Clapp, L. A., Dealer in Real Estate and Insurance, Centreville, 1837.

Clark, C. E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1870.

Clemens, C. W., Publisher, "Advertiser Record," Constantine, 1897.

Clement, Charles & Son, General Merchandise, Colon.

Cohn, Charles & Co., General Merchandise, Constantine, 1898.

Cole, B. J., Retired Farmer, S. 1, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1881.

Cole, Daniel E., Farmer, S. 4, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Cole was born in Michigan in 1866. He is married to Nettie Langdon.

Cole, Delbert D., Farmer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Trotting Horses, S. 4, T. Lockport, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Cole was born in the State of Michigan. He is married to Mary Carpenter.

Collins, T. J., Banker, Sturgis.

Commercial State Bank, Samuel Gibson, Pres.; John B. George, Vice-Pres.; James A. Marsh, Cashier; L. M. Newcomer, Ass't Cashier. General Banking, Constantine.

Constantine Board & Paper Co. (R. Weir, Supt.), Paper Manufacturers, Constantine, 1890.

Constantine Hydraulic Co., Electric Light and Power, Electric Power to Lease for Lighting, Manufacturing, Etc. Three Rivers and Constantine.

Constantine Milling Co., J. R. Fenner, proprietor, Constantine, 1897.

Cook, Frank, Farmer, S. 19, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Cook was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1875. He has served as Highway Commissioner, and is prominent in local affairs. He is married to Anna L. Wascher.

Cook, Frank J., Farmer, S. 25, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Cook was born in Michigan in 1851, and in 1853 settled in St. Joseph County. He is married to Lena Hartzer.

Cook, J. R., Dealer in Groceries, Coal and Wood, Sturgis, 1895.

Cook, William A., Farmer and Fruit Grower, S. 25, T. Florence, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Cook is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in St. Joseph County in 1871. He is married to Maud Larke.

Corner, Charles W., Farmer, S. 24, T. Mottville, P. O. Bristol, Ind. Mr. Corner was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1864. He has served as Highway Commissioner. He is married to Mervin Wilt.

Crawford, Norman J., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 32, T. Lockport, P. O. Three Rivers, 1870.

Cressler, C., Dealer in Implements, Flour, Feed, Hay, Straw and Seeds, Sturgis, 1855.

Cross, Charles, Farmer, S. 5, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Cross was born in 1868. He has served as Path Master, and is prominent in local affairs.

Cross, Samuel, Grain Dealer and Insurance Agent, Centreville.

Cummings, Frank S., Manager, Michigan Central Woolen Co., Centreville.

Cupp, Eli, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Nottawa, P. O. Mendon.

Cupp, John P., Farmer, S. 6, T. Colon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Cupp is a native of St. Joseph County, having first seen the light of day in 1881. He is married to Hattie Copenhafer.

Daniels, Frank D., Farmer, S. 8, T. Park, P. O. Moorepark. Mr. Daniels was born in Ohio in 1860, and in 1901 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss L. M. Smith.

Dauber, C. C., Veterinary Surgeon, Sturgis, 1904.

Deats, Grantum, Farmer, S. 10, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Deats was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and in 1856 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss T. Mack.

Dentler, Colfax B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1867.

Dentler, Darius, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Park, P. O. Parkville.

Mr. Dentler was born in 1854. He is married to Ida Davis.

Derby, A. O., Superintendent, Electric and Water Works, Sturgis, 1906.

Dickinson, W. J., Dealer in Groceries and Proprietor of Meat Market, Colon.

Diekman, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 25, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1881.

Doty, W. S., Publisher, "Colon Press," Colon.

Eagle, William B., Farmer, S. 8, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Eagle was born in Ohio in 1866, and in 1901 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Nettie Eagle.

East, Dr. O. J., Physician and Surgeon, Constantine, 1903.

Edgerton, Edward T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. Lockport, P. O. Three Rivers, 1864.

Emery, Lewis P., Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 17, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Emery is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in 1859.

Engle, George, Farmer and stockraiser, S. 5, T. Colon, P. O. Colon. Mr. Engle was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1839. He is married to Roxie L. Thurston.

Engle, Watts, Farmer, S. 6, T. Colon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Engle was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1844. He is married to Miss R. Shimbel.

Erbe, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1905.

Ernst, Geo. G., Farmer and Threshing Machine Operator, S. 15, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Ernst was born in Pennsylvania in 1853, and in 1855 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Mary Fenstermacher.

Estes, Almeron H., Mayor of Mendon and Retired Farmer, Mendon.

Mr. Estes is a native of New York. He settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1853. Mr. Estes is

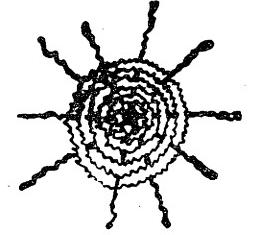
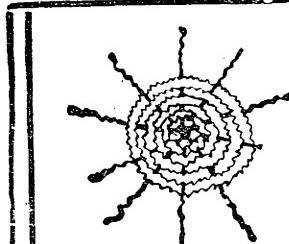
PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

- Fields, Joel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1896.
 First National Bank, Gardner Powell, Pres.; F. H. Case, Vice-Pres.; N. W. Garrison, Cashier; Jno. R. Avery, Ass't Cashier. General Banking, Three Rivers.
 First State Savings Bank, Amos C. Wolf, Pres.; W. E. Clark, Vice-Pres.; G. T. Wolf, Cashier; M. S. Arnold, Ass't Cashier. General Banking, Three Rivers.
 Fischback, George W., Farmer, S. 22; T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Born in Germany in 1863, and in 1884 settled in St. Joseph County, Mich. Mr. Fischback has served as Township Treasurer. He is married to Clara Andre.
 Fisher, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Nottawa, P. O. Centreville, 1866.
 Fisher, C. U., Proprietor New Central Hotel, Three Rivers.
 Fisher, F. R., Manufacturer and Jobber, Moorepark. Proprietor Custom Cider Mill, Custom Saw Mill and Custer Cane Mill. Manufacturer of Naylor Combination Harrow, Pneumatic Force Pumps. Hydraulic Cider Presses, Grain Cradles, Custom Machine Works. Dealer in Hardware, Buggies, Farm Implements, Pumps and Supplies, Coal and Wood, Paints and Oils. Mr. Fisher was born in Michigan in 1870. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years. He is married to Elmira Buss.
 Frank, R. H., Farmer, Stockraiser, Supervisor and Auctioneer, S. 5, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1894.
 Frays, Henry, Superintendent, County Poor Farm, S. 3, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Frays was born in Germany in 1852, and in 1866 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Carrie Stube.
 Frays, Henry J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 32, T. Nottawa, P. O. Centreville, 1874.
 Freeland, C. A. (Freeland Sons Co.), Sturgis, 1902.
 Freeland Sons Co., Steel Tanks, Farmers' Troughs, etc., Sturgis.
 Freeland, Clarence J., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 3, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Freeland was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1861. He has served as School Director, and is prominent in local affairs. He is married to Julia Waterfield.
 Frimire, Helen, born in New York in 1822, and in 1836 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. She was married to Philip House in 1843. She now resides with her son, Henry House.
 Fowler, Frank, Farmer, S. 1, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1866. He is married to Ida S. Newmann.
 Fox, Wm. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1850.
 Flanders, J. S., Publisher "The Democrat," Sturgis, 1861.
 Gemberling, Henry, Farmer, S. 1, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers. Born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and in 1861 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. Mr. Gemberling has served as Pathmaster and has held various school offices. He is married to Elvina Pickhard. Mr. and Mrs. Gemberling are the parents of six children.
 Gentzler, A. H., Farmer and Attorney, S. 25, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1874.
 Gentzler, John R., Farmer, S. 31, T. Florence, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Gentzler was born in Pennsylvania in 1853, and in 1854 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Highway Commissioner, Township Treasurer, and has held other public offices. He is married to Catherine Miller.
 Gentzler, John W., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 25, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1879.
 Gest, Jos., Farmer and Stockraiser, Nottawa, 1900.
 Gibson, W. G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1881.
 Gilkison, Stephen W., Farmer, S. 7, T. Burr Oak, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Gilkison was born in Michigan in 1844. He is a Justice of the Peace, and is quite prominent in local affairs. He is married to Miss P. Freed.
 Girton, Joseph, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. White Pigeon, P. O. Klinger, 1844.
 Good & Jenkins, Livery and Feed Stable, Burr Oak.
 Goodacre, Ambrose T., Farmer, S. 8, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Goodacre is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in 1856. He is married to Georgia E. Richards.
 Goodrich, B. Q., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 11, T. Nottawa, P. O. Centreville, 1840.
 Gospill, J. H., Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis.
 Grabber, Marion, Farmer, S. 6, T. Colon, P. O. Colon. Mr. Grabber was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1858. He is married to Miss H. Goodrick.
 Graves, Wellington, Farmer, S. 23, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Graves was born in Ohio in 1836, and in 1855 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Lucy A. Patchen.
 Greene, Thos. G., Abstracter, Centreville.
 Greensides, Charles H., Farmer, S. 17, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Greensides was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1852. He is married to Cora Geer.
 Gregg, Charles, Livery, Feed and Sale Stable, Three Rivers.
 Gregory, C. O., Farmer, S. 8, T. Nottawa, P. O. Centreville, 1871.
 Grossman, G. D., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1904.
 Hackman, Edward F., Farmer, S. 10, T. Burr Oak, P. O. Burr Oak. Mr. Hackman was born in Michigan in 1872. He is prominent in local affairs, having served as County Clerk.
 Hagelgans, J. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Nottawa, P. O. Centreville, 1899.
 Hagerman, H. W., Real Estate and Insurance, Sturgis, 1860.
 Hall, Clarence, Farmer, S. 9, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Hall was born in Michigan in 1850. He is married to Miss F. Perrin.
 Hallam, Arthur R., Farmer, S. 8, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Born in Michigan in 1879. He is married to Miss V. K. Eagley.
 Halsey, James A., Farmer, S. 24, T. Fawn River, P. O. Burr Oak. Mr. Halsey was born in Indiana in 1855, and in 1861 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss Ida Woods.
 Hamilton, Geo. W., Farmer, Apriarist and Stock Feeder, S. 1, T. Constantine, P. O. Three Rivers, 1849.
 Hamilton, W. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1840.
 Happel, Philip, Farmer, S. 2, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Happel was born in New York in 1839, and in 1864 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Mrs. E. Perrin.
 Harrison, Edmund, Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 29, T. Florence, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Harrison was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1860. He is married to Miss H. Burman.
 Harrison, William, Farmer, Mint Grower, and Dealer in Live Stock, S. 14, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Harrison was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1863. He is married to Nellie Pasby.
 Harvey, J. Mark, Jr., Postmaster and Attorney, Constantine, 1873.
 Hart Bros. (Wm. H. Hart—F. B. Hart), Proprietors of Capital Hotel, Centreville, and Hotel Hart, White Pigeon.
 Hascall, Mrs. S. B., Centreville, 1857.
 Messenger Bros. (P. A.—Jonas—John P.—L. D.—Jerome), Farmers, Stockraisers and Teachers, S. 19, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1853-1851-1849-1860-1870.
 Heald, F. G., Dentist, Sturgis, 1883.
 Hecht, William, Farmer, S. 11, T. Fawn River, P. O. Burr Oak. Mr. Hecht was born in Germany in 1863, and in 1867 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Emma Robbins.
 Helwig, William, Farmer, S. 11, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Helwig was born in Michigan in 1872. He is married to Bertha Hoppel.
 Hibbard, A. L., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Flour, Feed and Grain, Sturgis, 1875.
 Hill, E. & Sons, Bankers, Colon.
 Hill, Malcolm, Farmer and Mint Grower, S. 2, T. Park, P. O. Vicksburg. Mr. Hill was born in Michigan in 1882. He is married to Mary Holmes.
 Himebaugh, A. C., Banker, Burr Oak.
 Himebaugh Bros., Props., Himebaugh Tel. Co., Burr Oak.
 Himebaugh, Miles D., Proprietor Roller Mill, Fawn River, S. 10-15, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis, 1876. Mr. Himebaugh is married to Catherine Barton.
 Himebaugh, Perrin B., Farmer, S. 7, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Himebaugh was born in Michigan in 1866. He is married to Sadie May Miller.
 Hoopingarner, Chas., Farmer, Stockraiser, Dairyman and Breeder of Jersey Cattle, S. 13, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1889.
 House, Henry, Farmer, S. 1, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. House was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1850. He is married to Lydia R. Babcock.
 Houser, Wm. H., Farmer, S. 5, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Houser was born in Pennsylvania in 1855, and in 1875 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. Mr. Houser has served as Justice of the Peace, and has held various school offices. He is married to Clara I. Hartzell.
 Howard, A. E., Insurance, Three Rivers.
 Huff, C. S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Constantine, P. O. White Pigeon, 1872.
 Hull, Charles E., S. 21, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Hull is a native of Michigan. He has served as Justice of the Peace and Member of Township Board, and is prominent in local affairs.
 Hull, Lee, Printer, Constantine, 1854.
 Hunt, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1857.
 Hunt, Seth T., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Oark, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Hunt was born in Indiana in 1847, and in 1888 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Helen M. Crandall.
 Huxley, P. Irwin, Farmer, S. 5, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Huxley was born in Michigan in 1866, and in 1902 settled in St. Joseph County. He is married to Mary Addison.
 Irvin, James, Farmer, Teamer, and Proprietor of Saw Mill and Cider Press, Constantine, 1858.
 Jacobs, A., Fruit and Produce, Sturgis, 1864.
 Jacobs, Theo. T., Attorney, Sturgis, 1874.
 Jacoby, L. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1903.
 Jones, Frank E., Farmer, S. 36, T. Park, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Jones was born in Michigan, and in 1905 settled in St. Joseph County. He is married to Nellie Abrams.
 Junod, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1872.
 Keightley, Edwin, Attorney, Constantine, 1865.
 Kellar, Theo., Agent, Schlitz Brewing Co., Sturgis, 1905.
 Kellogg, Hon. Chas. B., Farmer and Dealer in Live Stock, S. 29, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine, 1840.
 Kerr, P. H., Farmer and Dairyman, S. 13, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1874. Mr. Kerr has served as Pathmaster.
 King, Henry B., Farmer and Dealer in Real Estate, S. 19, T. Lockport, P. O. Three Rivers.
 King, John W. & Henry B., Farmers and Dealers in Real Estate, Three Rivers.
 Kiser, Dr. A. J., Dentist, Colon.
 Kleckner, Adam, S. 17, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Kleckner was born in Pennsylvania in 1834, and in 1844 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Emma Lyon.
 Kline, John, Farmer, S. 20, T. Park, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Kline was born in Pennsylvania in 1849, and in 1867 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. Mr. Kline is married, and is prominent in local affairs.
 Knecht, F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1895.
 Koffel, John E., Farmer, S. 1, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Koffel was born in Ohio in 1863, and in 1903 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Mary A. Lehr.
 Kruger, Fred J., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 18, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Kruger was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1866.
 Kundert, Henry, Farmer, Stockraiser, Dairyman, and Proprietor of Saw Mill and Feed Mill, S. 7, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1863.
 Lampman, Geo. H., Farmer, S. 33, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Lampman was born in New York in 1837, and in 1855 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Emma Simpson.
 Lang, Bernhart, Farmer, S. 16, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Lang was born in Germany in 1851, and in 1870 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Lucinda Crotzer.
 Lang, George J., Farmer, S. 13, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Lang was born in Germany in 1856, and in 1870 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Lizzie Yonker.
 Lee, Harry S., Farmer, S. 12, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Lee was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1867. He is married to Mary Jane Altwater.
 Legg, O. H., Farmer, S. 5, T. Colon, P. O. Colon. Mr. Legg was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1857. He is married to Mrs. A. Newton.
 Leinback, George S., Farmer, S. 4, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Leinback was born in Iowa in 1855, and in 1876 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Township Treasurer, and is a prominent man in local affairs. He is married to Miss S. Shoemaker.
 Lewis, William B., Farmer, S. 12, T. Leonidas, P. O. Factoryville. Mr. Lewis was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1865. He is married to Florence A. Lee.
 Lightheiser, George W., Farmer, S. 19, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Lightheiser was born in Ohio in 1875, and in 1882 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss S. Yorder.
 Linsley, Hon. E., State Senator and Manager, Sheffield Car Company, Three Rivers.
 Littlefield, John M., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 36, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis, 1865.
 Loetz & Burmeister (Chas. Loetz—Chas. Burmeister), Proprietors of Meat Market, Sturgis.
 Lomison, David H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 26, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Lomison was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1854. He is married to Lucinda Adams.
 Long, Alva J., Farmer, S. 5, T. Mendon, P. O. Vicksburg. Mr. Long was born in Ohio in 1852, and in 1883 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Mary Jones.
 Love, Charles W., Farmer, S. 21, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Love was born in Michigan in 1853.
 Lublow, Charles, Farmer, S. 17, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Lublow was born in Michigan in 1874. He has served as Township Clerk. He is married to Elizabeth Adams.
 Lublow, W. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1901.
 Lucas, John, Farmer and Proprietor of Lakeside Farm, S. 7, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1889.
 Lunt, W. H., Proprietor of Hotel and Bar, Sturgis, 1906.
 Lyman, O. M., Dealer in Horses and Proprietor of Three Rivers Driving Park, Three Rivers.
 Lyon, Jerry D., S. 36, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Lyon was born in Michigan in 1852. He is married to Miss H. M. Billings.
 McClain, T., Farmer, S. 9, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. McClain was born in Indiana in 1874, and in 1904 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Justice of the Peace. He is married to Olive E. Burton.
 McJury, Asa D., Township Clerk, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1866. Mr. McJury has served as School Director and has held other public offices.
 McKale, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 2, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1871.
 McKerlie, Chas., Postmaster, Sturgis, 1859.
 McMillen, A. J., Farmer and Breeder of fine Draft Horses, S. 6, T. Colon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. McMillen was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1840. He is married to Miss M. Hoyt.
 Mahle, Geo., Farmer, S. 22, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Mahle was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1871. He is married to Miss E. Taylor.
 Maines, C. W., Farmer, S. 35, T. Flowerfield, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Maines was born in 1875, and in 1889 settled in St. Joseph County. He received his education in the common and high schools of Bellevue, Ohio. He is a stationary engineer and steam fitter by trade. He is married to Ann McCormick.
 Mandigo, Frank, Farmer and Township Treasurer, S. 11, T. Florence, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Mandigo was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1880.
 Manley, B. F., Farmer, S. 30, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Manley was born in Indiana in 1863, and in 1902 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Alice Gunthridge.
 Manwaring, Frank, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 4, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1867.
 Marantette, P. H., Farmer and Supervisor, S. 34, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Marantette was born in Michigan in 1853.
 Marsh, Jas. A., Banker, Constantine, 1875.
 Masser, Wm. A., Farmer, S. 30, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1836. Mr. Masser has served as School Director and Pathmaster.
 Mathewson, E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 36, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1878.
 Mathewson, John H., Farmer, S. 30, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Born in Michigan in 1843. He is married to Mary E. Heinbach.
 Metty, Samuel. The subject is one of the pioneer citizens of St. Joseph County, having settled in Mendon in 1836. His father, Leander Metty, built the first house in Mendon, and the village is located on what was once his farm.
 Middling, John, Sulky Manufacturer, White Pigeon, 1890.
 Miller, Albert Z., Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 35, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1867.
 Miller, Alfred D., Farmer, S. 12, T. Fawn River, P. O. Burr Oak. Mr. Miller was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1850.
 Miller, Chas. Irvin, Farmer, S. 18, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Miller was born in Michigan in 1868. He is married to Pearl E. Hallam.
 Miller, Christ, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 34, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1905.
 Miller, C. S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1905.
 Miller, Geo. E., Attorney at Law, Three Rivers.
 Miller, John W., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 19, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Miller was born in Michigan in 1859. He is married to Mary A. Lang.
 Miller, L. O., Real Estate and Insurance, Three Rivers.
 Miller, Wm. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Miller was born in Ohio in 1839, and in 1882 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss E. Hess.
 Mohney, Ray, Farmer and Manager and Administrator of Wm. H. Mohney Estate, S. 2, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1884.
 Moore, Fred L., Farmer, S. 13, T. Florence, P. O. Centreville. Mr. Moore was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1862. He served as Justice of the Peace and has held various school offices. He is married, and is one of the prominent men of St. Joseph County.
 Morse, F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1886.
 Munger, S. A., Jeweler and Optician, Sturgis, 1836.
 National Bank of Sturgis, L. E. White, Pres.; James Thornton, Vice-Pres.; H. L. Anthony, Cashier; C. W. Graves, Ass't Cashier. General Banking, Sturgis.
 Neff, J. H., Farmer and Carpenter, S. 13, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis.
 Noecker & Reiff, Livery, Constantine.
 Noel, S., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1849.
 Ernest, George H., Farmer, S. 17, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Ernest was born in Michigan in 1842. He is married to Julia E. Wells.
 Olney, David, Farmer, S. 19, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Olney was born in 1847. He has served as Supervisor and is prominent in local affairs. He is married to Mary E. Foote.
 Osgood, Charles, Farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 11, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Osgood was born in Michigan in 1861. He is married to Bertha Specht.
 Pagels, Herman, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1880.
 Palmer, Chas. A., Postmaster, Justice of the Peace and Dealer in General Merchandise, Waskepi.
 Pancake, Chas. W., Farmer, S. 5, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Pancake was born in Illinois in 1866, and in 1904 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan.
 Parker & Kenyon, Livery, Sturgis.

PATRONS' REFERENCE DIRECTORY

- Parker, J. A., Editor "Daily Hustler" and "Weekly Tribune," Three Rivers.
- Parmeter, H. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 21, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1867.
- Pashby, George, Farmer, S. 16, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Pashby was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1848. He is married to Jennie Houtby.
- Pashby, Robert, Farmer, S. 4, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Pashby was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1861. He is married to Mary Woods.
- Pealer, R. R. & Geo. E. Miller, Attorneys at Law. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Money to loan on good security, Three Rivers.
- Pendleton, E. W., Druggist, Sturgis, 1863.
- Perrin, Edward, Farmer, S. 12, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Perrin was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1859. He is married to Mary E. Letherby.
- Phillips, A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1850.
- Picking, D. S., Farmer and Carpenter, S. 12, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1879.
- Pitts, James W., Farmer, S. 24, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine and Sturgis. Mr. Pitts was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1848.
- Plummer, W. F., Brick Manufacturer, S. 23, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1852. He has served as Justice of the Peace, School Director and Pathmaster.
- Potter, Jerry L., Farmer, S. 17, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Potter was born in Michigan in 1867.
- Prange, Louis H., Livery and Feed Stable, Three Rivers.
- Prestige, Gel., Farmer and Stockraiser, Sturgis, 1886.
- Preston, Roy, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 8, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1905.
- Prince, Herbert W., Farmer, S. 10, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Prince is a native of Indiana. He settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1903.
- Probst, John B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1854.
- Purdy, David B., Farmer, S. 28, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Purdy was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1845. He is married to Dell M. Orcutt.
- Radebaugh, Dr. P., Physician, Sturgis, 1901.
- Ranch, Daniel J., Farmer, S. 18, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Ranch was born in Pennsylvania in 1863, and in 1866 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Township Clerk. He is married to Maysa Strauch.
- Rangler, Grant, Farmer, S. 6, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Rangler was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1871. He is married to Mrs. Lizzie Mann.
- Rehm, Geo. G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1886.
- Rehm, H. C., Clothier, Sturgis, 1881.
- Renner, Daniel, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 24, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1851.
- Repke, F. C., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1867.
- Rice, Clark, Supervisor, Farmer and Proprietor of Old Homestead Farm, S. 24, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1848. Mr. Rice has held the office of Supervisor for nine years, has served as Township Treasurer, and has also held various school offices for many years.
- Rice, John A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 15, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1845.
- Richards, John, Farmer, S. 9, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Richards was born in the state of Michigan in 1873. He is prominent in local affairs, having served as Supervisor and Township Clerk.
- Richter, Albert, Florist, Sturgis, 1905.
- Rifenbergh, H. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Corey, P. O. Corey, 1858.
- Rifenbergh, J. M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 6, T. Constantine, P. O. Three Rivers, 1872.
- Rivers, Thurman A., Farmer, S. 8, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Rivers was born in Ohio in 1866, and in 1885 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Township Treasurer. He is married to Mrs. C. Baker.
- Robbins, L. G., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1897.
- Robbins, Losey, Farmer, S. 12, T. Fawn River, P. O. Burr Oak. Mr. Robbins was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1857.
- Romig & Romig, Livery and Feed Stable, Bus Line, Constantine.
- Root, H. E., Jr., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1878.
- Royal Chair Co., Chair Manufacturers, Sturgis, 1899.
- Ruck, Christ, Sr., Cement Block Manufacturer, Sturgis, 1880.
- Rumsey, J. E., Carpenter and Joiner, Constantine, 1847.
- Rusterholtz, Jacob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 9, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1875.
- Sadewasser, Chas., Farmer and Stockraiser, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1864.
- St. Clair, J. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Notawa, P. O. Centreville, 1858.
- St. Joseph County Officials (see page 6).
- Salisbury, Elmer E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 35, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Salisbury was born in Michigan in 1860. He is married to Ida B. Sidler.
- Sandel, Charles G., Farmer and Highway Commissioner, S. 5, T. Colon, P. O. Colon. Mr. Sandel was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1856. He is married to Mary Peters.
- Schaeffer, George, Farmer, S. 18, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Sturgis is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in 1865. He is prominent in local affairs, having served as Supervisor.
- Schalm, Rev. Wm. T., Minister, Sturgis, 1903.
- Schellhouse, Geo. E., Farmer, S. 4, T. Colon, P. O. Colon. Mr. Schellhouse was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1884.
- Schermerhorn, J. H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 28, T. Nottawa, P. O. Nottawa, 1866.
- Schmidt, Geo., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1851.
- Schmidt, P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1878.
- Schneider, George, Farmer, S. 17, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Schneider is married to Ella Stahl.
- Schultz, F. W., Farmer and Manager Anchor Farm, S. 13, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1880.
- Schweitzer, William, Farmer, S. 14, T. Lockport, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Schweitzer was born in Michigan in 1854. He has served as Township Treasurer. He is married to Eliza Weinberg.
- Seidmore, Hon. Arthur W., Physician and Surgeon, Three Rivers.
- Scott, Charles, Farmer and Mint Grower, S. 19, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Scott was born in Pennsylvania in 1840, and in 1852 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is a veteran of the civil war. He is married to Elizabeth Kline.
- Seitz, W. F., Shoemaker and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Constantine, 1880.
- Sevison Bros. & Co. (B. H. Sevison—E. T. Sevison—Fred Astling), Dealers in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Coal, Agricultural Implements, etc., Constantine, Michigan.
- Sevison, B. H. (Sevison Bros. & Co.), Constantine.
- Sevison, E. T. (Sevison Bros. & Co.), Constantine.
- Shane, O. C., Real Estate, Colon.
- Shannon, Ambrose, Farmer, S. 23, T. Leonidas, P. O. Leonidas. Mr. Shannon was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1876. He is married to Georgia Nobles.
- Sheap, Edward E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1861.
- Sheffield Banking Co., A. C. Himebaugh, Cashier. General Banking, Burr Oak.
- Sheffield Car Works, Hon. E. Linsley, Manager, Three Rivers.
- Sheffield Manufacturing Co. (A. C. Himebaugh), Burr Oak.
- Shimp & McElroy, Flour and Feed Mill, Burr Oak.
- Simpson, James A., Proprietor of Spruce Grove Farm, S. 31, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Simpson is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in this state in 1870.
- Simpson, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 1, T. Nottawa, P. O. Mendon, 1856.
- Simpson, John W., Farmer, S. 30, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Simpson was born in Michigan in 1865. He is married to Maud Waggoner.
- Simpson, William G., Farmer and Justice of the Peace, S. 36, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Simpson was born in Michigan in 1865. He is married to Mattie E. Leiser.
- Skirvin, C. J., Farmer and Mint Grower, S. 32, T. Burr Oak, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Skirvin was born in Michigan in 1875. He is married to Nellie Kitchel.
- Skirvin, Floyd H., Farmer, S. 17, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Skirvin was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1877. He is married to Lizzie Shink.
- Smalley, Jefferson A., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 12, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Smalley was born in Michigan in 1862. He has served as Justice of the Peace and School Officer. He is married to Lucy A. Martin.
- Smith, Charles E., Farmer, Stockraiser and Feeder, S. 15, T. Fawn River, P. O. Sturgis, 1871. Mr. Smith's wife was formerly Miss Mary Butz.
- Smith, H. P., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1875.
- Smith, James L., Farmer, S. 15, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Smith was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1853.
- Smith, W. H., Dealer in Lumber and Coal, Constantine, 1895.
- Snider, S. J., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 16, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1904.
- Snook, W. H., Dealer in Coal and Wood, Sturgis, 1890.
- Snook, William L., Farmer, S. 6, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Snook was born in Ohio in 1848, and in 1855 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Justice of the Peace, and is prominent in local affairs. He is married to Alma Kreps.
- Spencer, W. M., Milling, Constantine, 1897.
- Stanton, J. J., Attorney, Sturgis.
- Stearns, Charles, Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 24, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1864.
- Stearns, John J., Farmer, S. 29, T. Florence, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Stearns was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1852. He is married to Emma Greenlee.
- Stebbins, E. B., Furniture Manufacturer, Sturgis, 1905.
- Steer, William, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 3, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1861.
- Sterner, Peter M., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 13, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Sterner was born in Michigan in 1856. He is married to Emma Stoflet.
- Stewart, H. P., Attorney, Centreville, 1856.
- Stofflet, Jefferson, Farmer, Stockraiser and Mint Grower, S. 11, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Stofflet is a native of Pennsylvania. He has served as Justice of the Peace and has held various school offices. He is married to Salina A. Kauffman.
- Stowell, Benj. E., Farmer, S. 1, T. Colon, P. O. Colon. Mr. Stowell was born in 1847. He is married to Rosa J. Livermore.
- Stubig, Henry, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 22, T. White Pigeon, P. O. White Pigeon, 1873.
- Sturgis, C. A., Lawyer and Manufacturer, Sturgis.
- Sturgis, Mrs. Amos, Sturgis, 1869.
- Sweetland, Dr. J. J., Physician and Surgeon, S. 6, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Sweetland is a native of New York. He settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1881.
- Taylor, George W., Farmer, Sheep Raiser and Feeder, S. 22, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Taylor was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan, in 1856. He is married to Lizzie C. Albert.
- Taylor, Mrs. J., Farmer, S. 22, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Born in England in 1848, and in 1869 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. She was married to Thos. Taylor, deceased.
- Thiel, Dr. A. K., Surgeon, S. 4, T. Lockport, P. O. Three Rivers, 1905.
- Thomas, Enos, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 29, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1841.
- Thomas, W. F., Probate Judge, Centreville, 1867.
- Thompson, Arthur, Farmer and Proprietor of Lakeside Summer Resort, S. 35, T. Park, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Thompson was born in Michigan in 1870. He is married to Bertha Timms.
- Three Rivers Public Library.
- Three Rivers Telephone Co., M. W. Lott, Sec'y, Three Rivers.
- Tie Shed Livery, Constantine, Michigan. All New Rigs, consisting of Surreys, Stanhopes, Driving Wagons, Top Buggies and Buckboards. Best accommodations in the city. Rates to White Pigeon 50 cents. To citizens of Constantine, any single rig 50 cents per hour. We have horses that ladies can drive as well as men. "Horses that will stand without hitching," and prices that no one will object to. Phones: Citizens 136; Bell 84.
- Tomlinson, W. B., Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lime, Pulp, Plaster, Cement, Brick, Paints and Oils, Colon.
- Tracy, Levi, Farmer, Stockraiser, and Dairyman, S. 14, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1841.
- Tweedale, Mrs. Julia, Manufacturer of Patent Washers, Constantine.
- Upton, J. C., Sec'y American Carbolic Co., Constantine, 1901.
- Van Buren, W. H., Register of Deeds, Centreville.
- Von Olhausen, Gottlob, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 19, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1891.
- Voorhees, Charles G., Farmer, S. 32, T. Mendon, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Voorhees was born in Michigan in 1844. He is married to Emma Lane.
- Wade, B., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 33, T. Florence, P. O. White Pigeon, 1828.
- Wait, A. H., Real Estate and Insurance, Sturgis, 1857.
- Wait, F. W., U. S. Marshal, Wholesale Lumber, Sturgis, 1858.
- Wallack, Geo. W., Wallack Invincible Refrigerators, Sturgis, 1888.
- Walter, W., Proprietor of Elevator and Dealer in Grain and Coal, Sturgis.
- Walz, John H., Farmer, S. 8, T. Lockport, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Walz was born in Ohio in 1840 and in 1867 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as member of the Board of Review. He is married to Clarisa Ash.
- Warren, Henry, Farmer, S. 24, T. Leonidas, P. O. Sherwood. Mr. Warren was born in New York in 1840, and in 1853 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is a veteran of the civil war. He is married to Lydia Billings.
- Weatherwax, Charles, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1840.
- Weaver, John W., Farmer, S. 2, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Weaver was born in Indiana in 1860, and in 1905 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Laura Holliday.
- Weinberg, Wm. v., Farmer, S. 5, T. Mendon, P. O. Vicksburg. Mr. Weinberg was born in Michigan in 1875, and in 1902 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Nina D. Bronson.
- Welburn, John W., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Constantine, P. O. Jones, 1893.
- Wells, Willis H., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 7, T. Florence, P. O. Constantine. Mr. Wells is a native of St. Joseph County, Michigan.
- Welty, Frank, Farmer, S. 4, T. Colon, P. O. Colon. Mr. Welty was born in Ohio in 1854, and in 1894 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Marie H. Liddle.
- Welty, George E., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 5, T. Park, P. O. Schoolcraft. Mr. Welty was born in Ohio in 1858, and in 1883 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Arminda Moyer.
- Weatherbee, Elmer, Farmer, S. 3, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers, 1872. Mr. Weatherbee has served as Highway Commissioner and has also held the office of School Director.
- Whitmer, J. H., Proprietor of Planing Mill and Dealer in Lumber, Doors, Sash, etc., Sturgis, 1865.
- Wiley, Burdett, Farmer, S. 4, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Wiley was born in New York in 1837, and in 1850 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Township Supervisor, Treasurer and Clerk and has held various school offices. He is married to Miss E. A. Conner.
- Wilhelm, Christ, Furniture Manufacturer, Sturgis, 1890.
- Wing, Isaac E., Farmer, S. 7, T. Fabius, P. O. Three Rivers. Mr. Wing was born in Michigan in 1834, and in 1861 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is a veteran of the civil war. He is prominent in local affairs, serving as Township Treasurer and Directors of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Three Rivers. He is married to Mary Allen and is the father of thirteen children.
- Witt, William C., Farmer, S. 29, T. Burr Oak, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Witt was born in Michigan in 1866. He is married and is prominent in local affairs.
- Yaple, Henry Karl, Farmer, S. 7, T. Leonidas, P. O. Mendon. Mr. Yaple is a native of Michigan, having first seen the light of day in this state in 1884.
- Young, Geo., Harness Maker, Sturgis, 1851.
- Young, John F., Farmer, S. 9, T. Mottville, P. O. White Pigeon. Mr. Young was born in Ohio in 1854, and in 1882 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He has served as Supervisor and has held other public offices. He is married to Amanda Eby.
- Youngman, I. F., Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 10, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1879.
- Yunker, Fred, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 20, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1883.
- Yunker, John, Farmer and Stockraiser, S. 18, T. Sturgis, P. O. Sturgis, 1883.
- Yunker, Nicholas A., Farmer, S. 13, T. Park, P. O. Parkville. Mr. Yunker was born in Switzerland in 1869, and in 1883 settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan. He is married to Miss M. Houser.
- Zabel, Henry, Farmer, S. 4, T. Sherman, P. O. Sturgis. Mr. Zabel was born in Michigan in 1876. He has served as Township Clerk.
- Zimmerman, P. S., Farmer and Stock Feeder, S. 1, T. Constantine, P. O. Constantine, 1880.

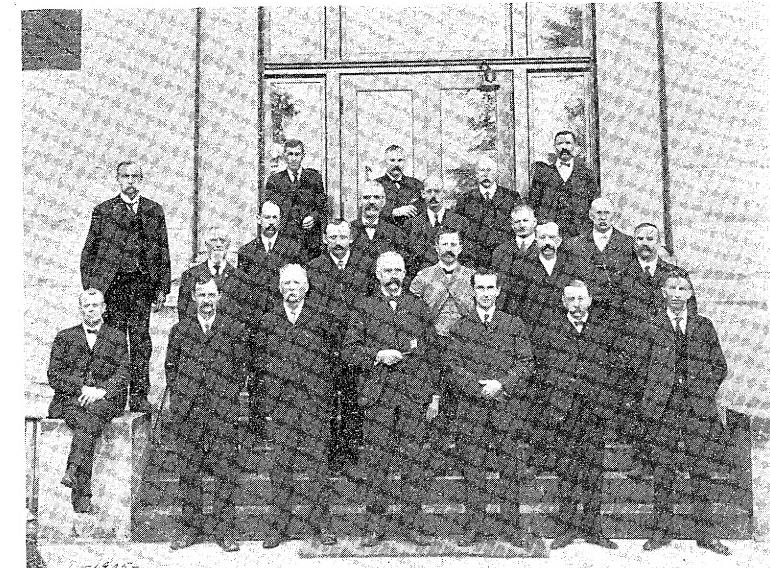
Portrait Department



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
CENTREVILLE, MICH.



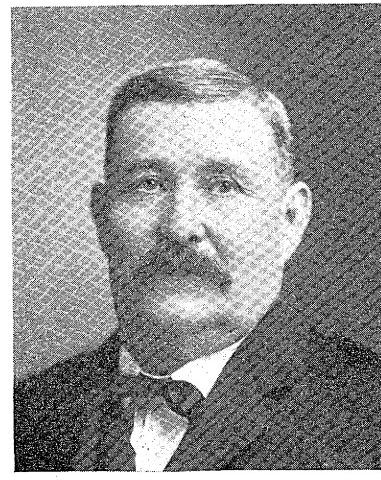
C. E. FOUSEL, COUNTY CLERK,
CENTREVILLE, MICH.



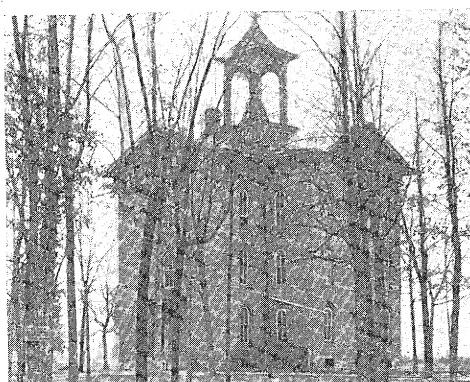
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY BOARD OF
SUPERVISORS—1905.



CHARLES O. BOUSUM, COUNTY
TREASURER, CENTREVILLE, MICH.



WM. H. VAN BUREN, REGISTER OF
DEEDS, CENTREVILLE, MICH.



HIGH SCHOOL, CENTREVILLE, MICH.



CARL C. WING, SHERIFF,
CENTREVILLE, MICH.



BERT H. PARKER, CORONER,
STURGIS, MICH.



WILL P. MCCOY, SURVEYOR.



T. Z. EVELAND,
Editor and Publisher, Mendon Leader,
MENDON, MICH.



MAIN STREET, CENTREVILLE, MICH.



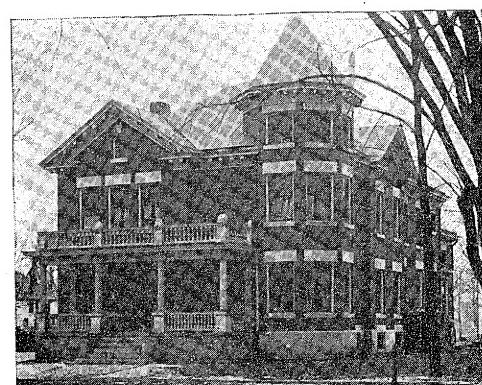
HON. EDWARD B. LINSLEY,
SENATOR SIXTH DISTRICT,
Mgr. Sheffield Car Co., Three Rivers,
Mich.



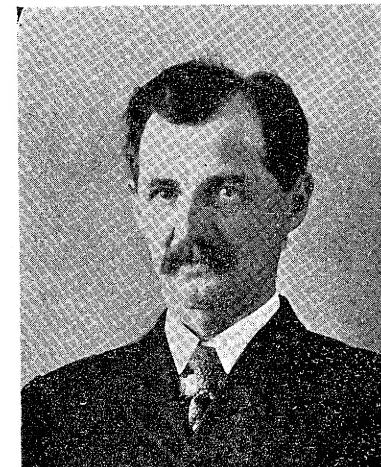
HON. ARTHUR W. SCIDMORE,
REPRESENTATIVE,
THREE RIVERS, MICH.



THEO. T. JACOBS, PROSECUTING
ATTORNEY, STURGIS, MICH.



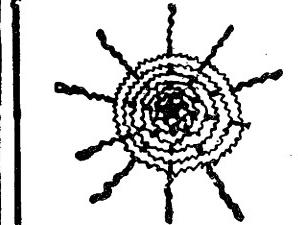
ST. JOSEPH COUNTY JAIL, CENTREVILLE



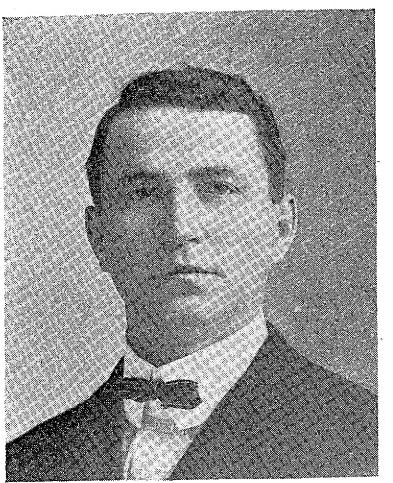
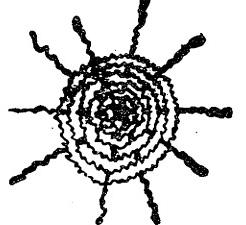
R. H. FRANK, SUPERVISOR, WHITE
PIGEON TOWNSHIP.



C. J. LUBLow, CLERK OF FAWN
RIVER TOWNSHIP.



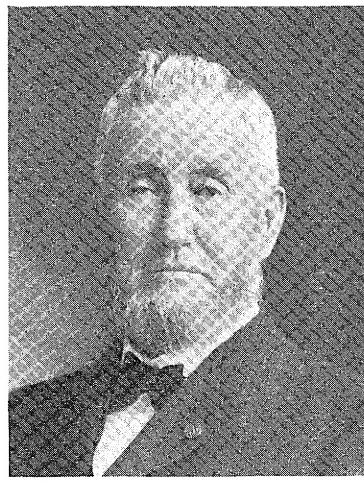
Portrait Department



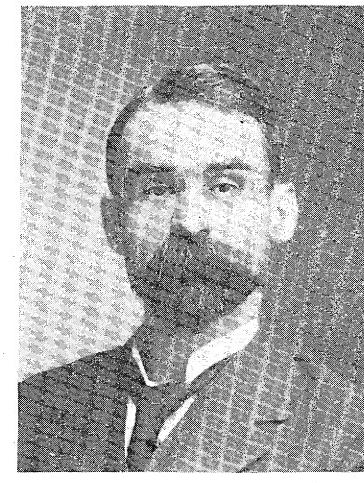
C. A. FREELAND,
Pres. and Mgr. B. F. Freeland Sons Co.
STURGIS, MICH.



REV. WM. T. SCHALM.
Pastor of Ev. Luth. Trinity Congregation,
Sturgis, Mich.



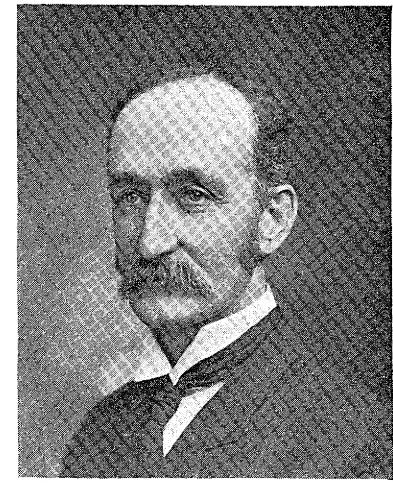
S. A. MUNGER.



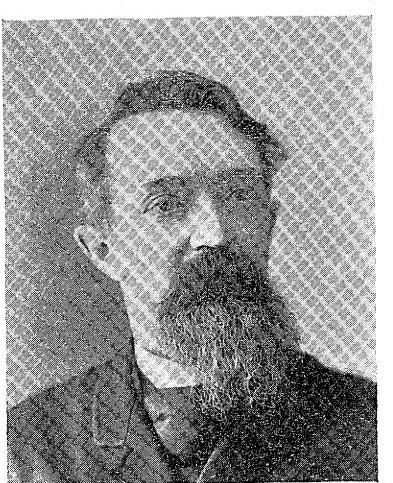
LEWIS E. MILLER, COMMISSIONER
OF SCHOOLS, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY,
CENTREVILLE, MICH.



C. N. FISHER.



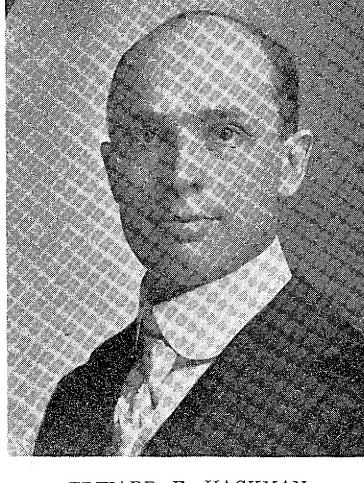
JOHN R. GENTZLER.



C. B. KELLOGG.



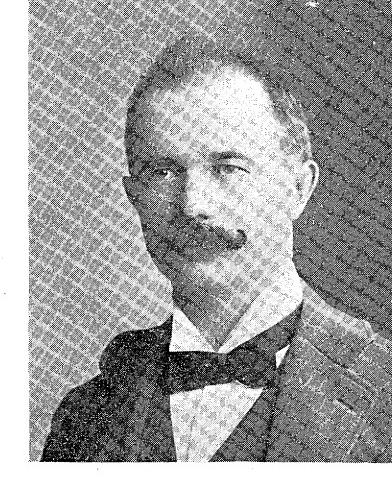
JAS. A. MARSH.



EDWARD F. HACKMAN.



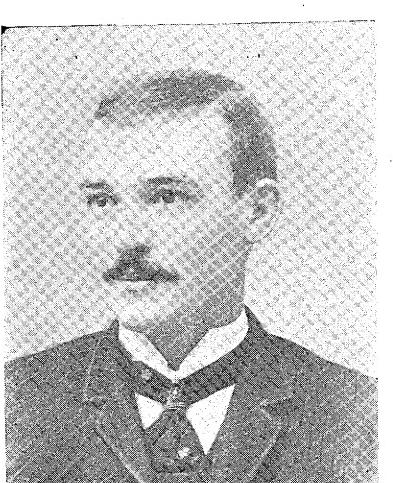
W. J. LUBLAW.



HERMAN L. HARTENSTEIN.



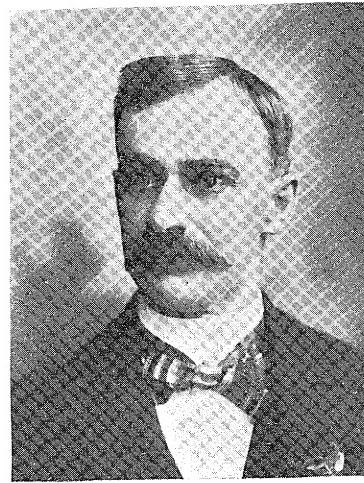
ARTHUR L. HIBBARD.



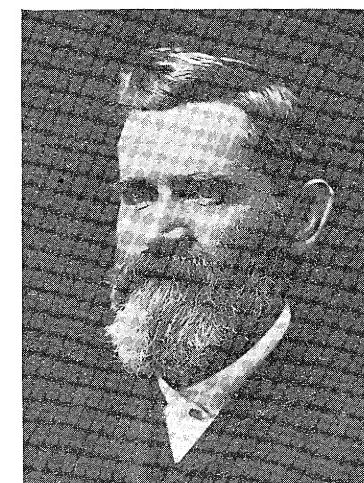
CLEMENT BOTHAMLEY.



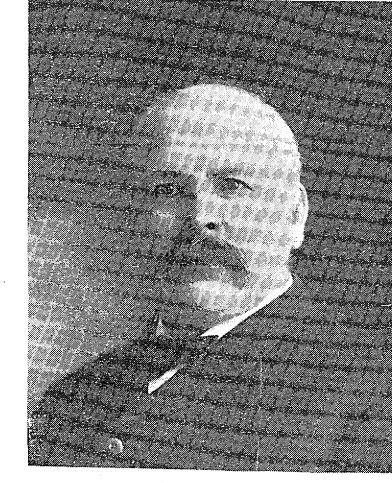
J. MARK HARVEY, JR. POSTMASTER,
CONSTANTINE, MICH.



H. W. HAGERMAN.



TALCOTT C. CARPENTER.



C. F. BROWN.



JAY C. UPTON.



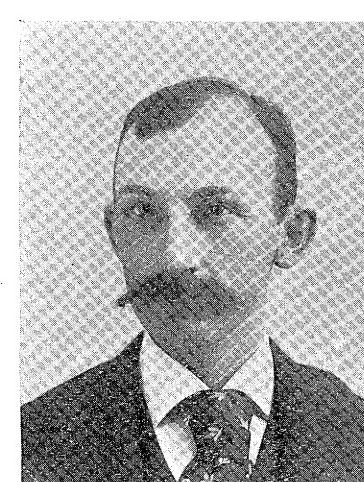
MRS. STELLA BINGAMAN.



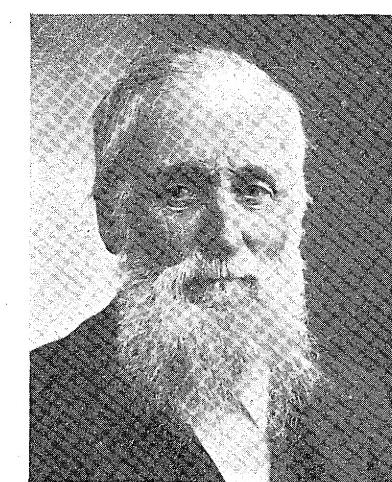
HENRY P. SMITH.



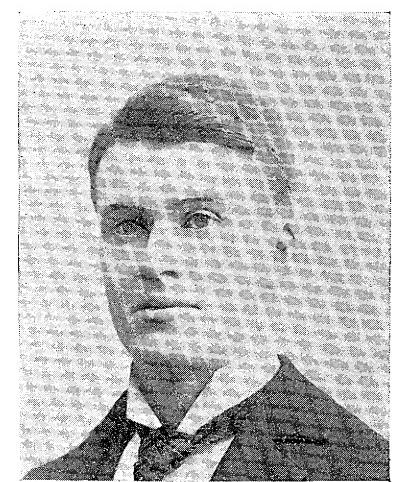
A. J. KISER, D. D. S.



ALBERT Z. MILLER.



ADAM KLECKNER.



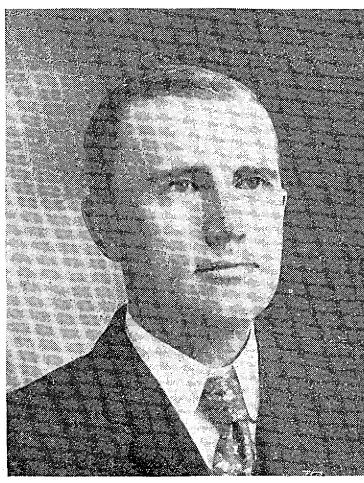
J. A. SIMPSON.



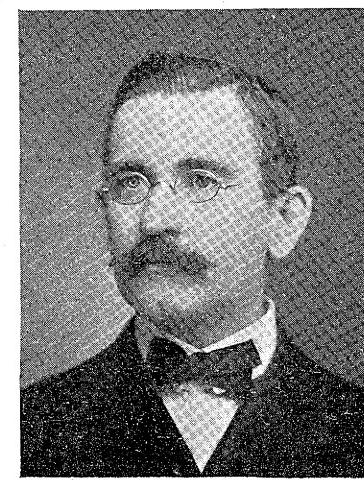
MR. AND MRS. FRANK MANDIGO.



W. H. SNOOK.



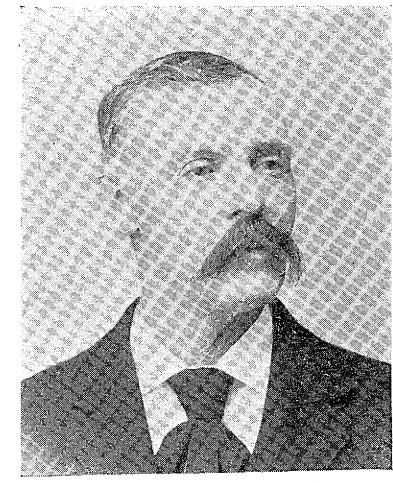
JAY J. STANTON.



ORRIN C. SHANE.

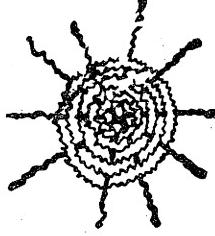
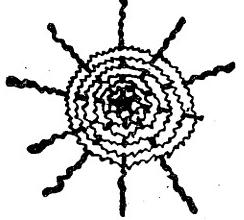


SAMUEL METTY.



CASPER CRESSLER.

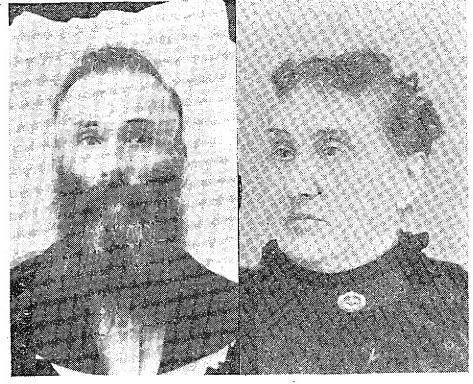
Portrait Department



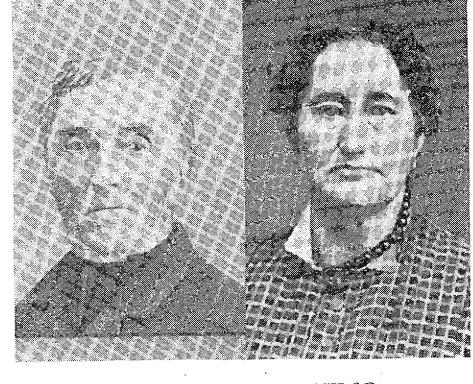
GEORGE PASHEY.



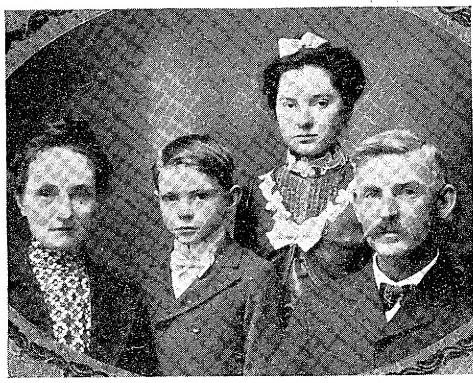
FRANK FOWLER.

WM. J. MILLER.
MRS. ELIZABETH MILLER.

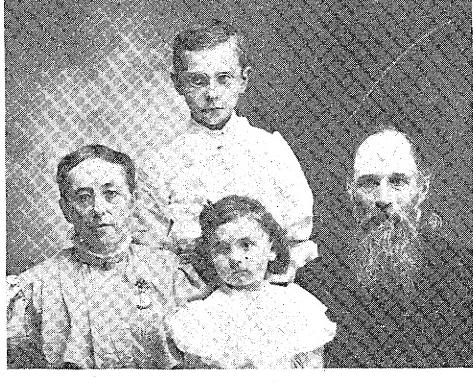
MR. AND MRS. D. D. COLE.



MR. AND MRS. GEO. TAYLOR.



AMBROSE STOFFLET.

G. G. ERNST.
MINA MILLER.
BERTHA MILLER.
MRS. MARY ERNST.LOSEY AND ELIZA ROBBINS AND
GRAND CHILDREN.
MAURICE R. HECHT AND HAZEL
ARVER.

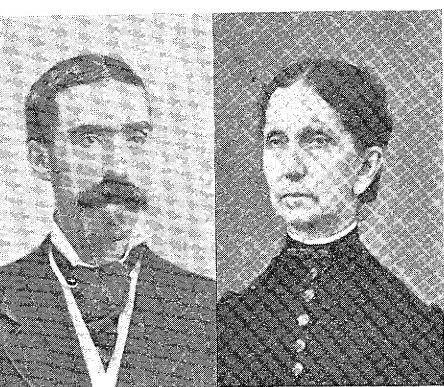
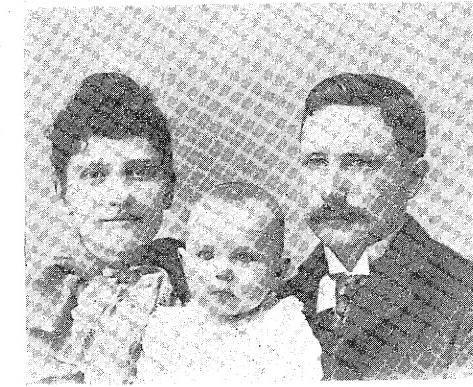
GEO. SCHNEIDER.



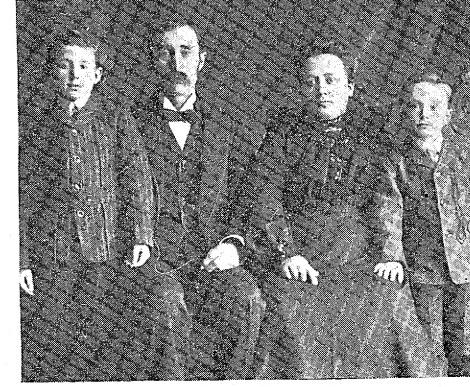
JOHN W. WELBURN AND FAMILY.



DR. A. C. SHELDAN.

MR. HENRY HOUSE.
MRS. HELEN HOUSE.

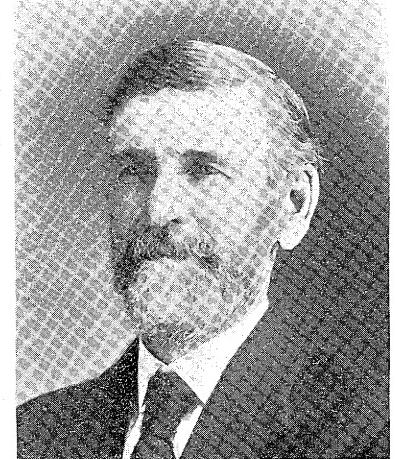
CHAS. HOOPINGARNER.



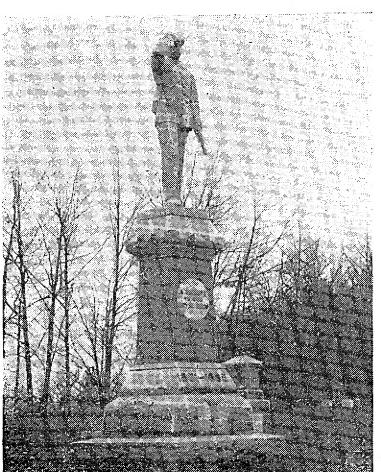
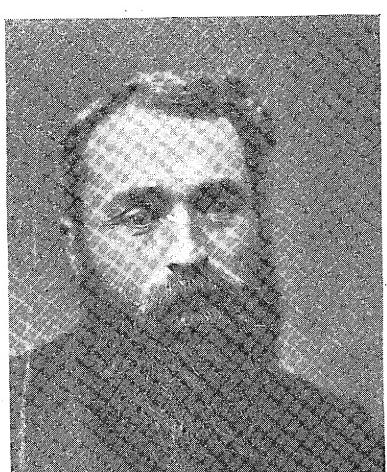
GEO. W. TAYLOR AND FAMILY.

E. D. BROOKS, SUPERVISOR,
MOTTEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

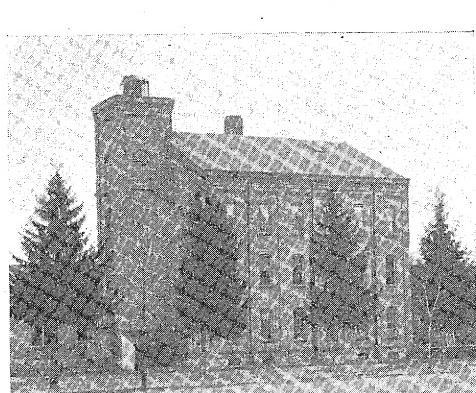
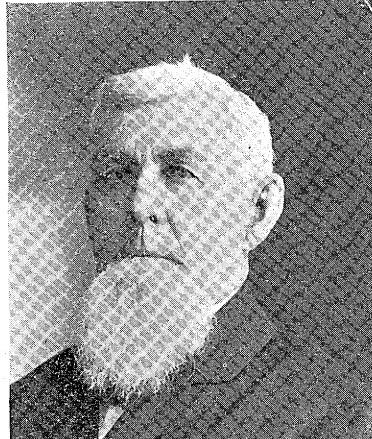
J. E. CHIVERS.

MRS. ELIZABETH MAHLE.
RUTH E. MAHLE.
MR. GEORGE MAHLE.

WILLIAM H. FOX.

SOLDIERS MONUMENT, CENTRE-
VILLE, MICH.

C. S. HUFF.

CENTRAL KNITTING MILLS,
CENTREVILLE, MICH.HENRY FRAYS, SUPERINTENDENT
OF COUNTY HOME, STURGIS, MICH.

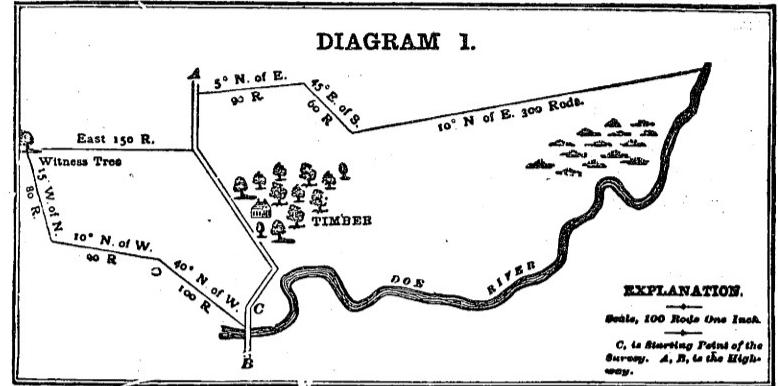
J. H. SHEAP.

ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM OF UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS

METES AND BOUNDS.

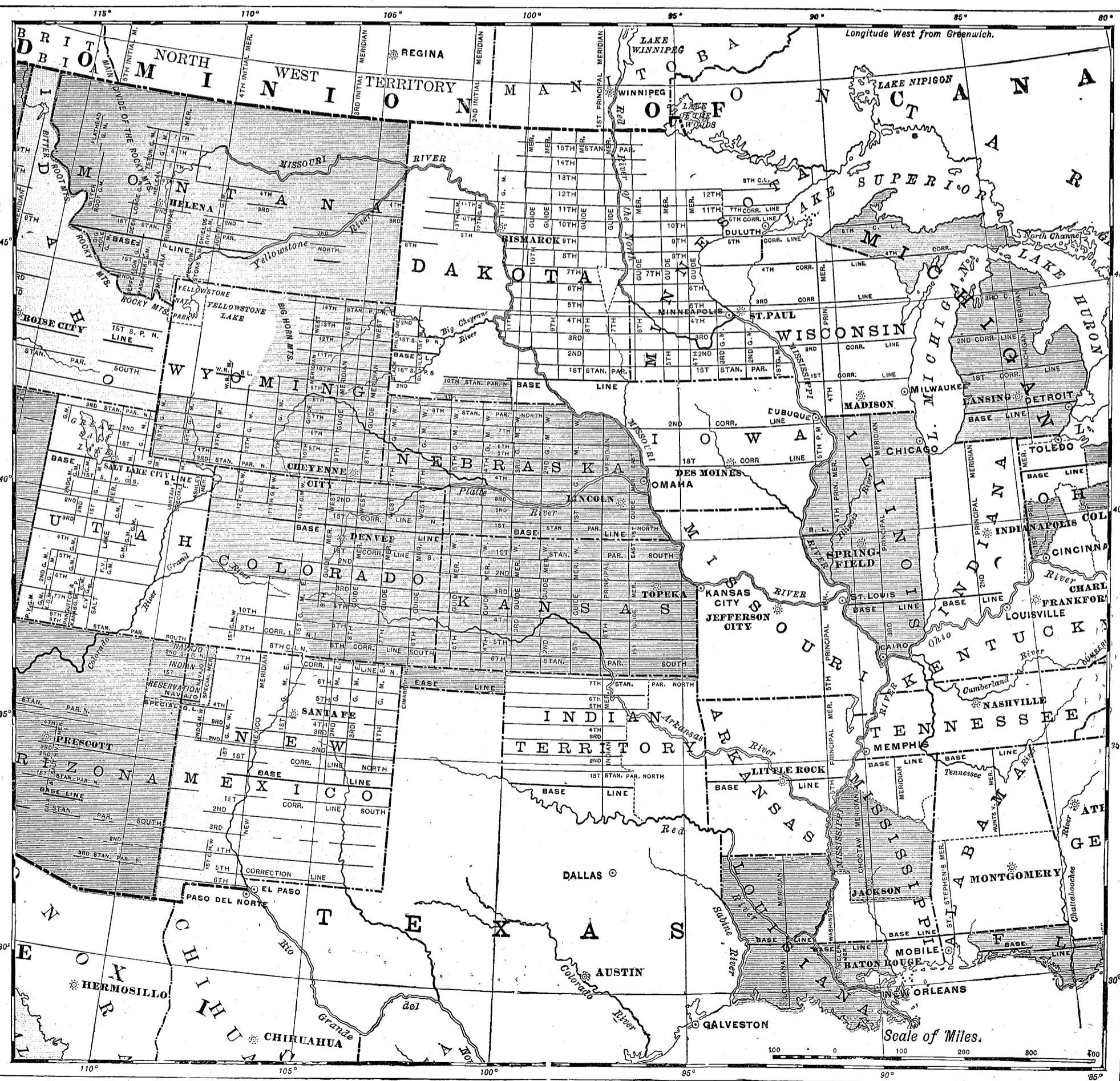
MP to the time of the Revolutionary War, or until about the beginning of the present century, land, when parcelled out, and sold or granted, was described by "Metes and Bounds," and that system is still in existence in the following States, or in those portions of them which had been sold or granted when the present plan of surveys was adopted, viz.: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, and the six New England States. To describe land by "Metes and Bounds," is to have a known land-mark for a place of beginning, and then follow a line according to the compass-needle (or magnetic bearing), or the course of a stream, or track of an ancient highway. This plan has resulted in endless confusion and litigation, as land-marks decay and change, and it is a well-known fact that the compass-needle varies and does not always point due North.

As an example of this plan of dividing lands, the following description of a farm laid out by "Metes and Bounds," is given: "Beginning at a stone on the Bank of Doe River, at a point where the highway from A. to B. crosses said river (see point marked C. on Diagram 1); thence 40° North of West 100 rods to a large stump; thence 10° North of West 90 rods; thence 15° West of North 80 rods to an oak tree (see Witness Tree on Diagram 1); thence due East 150 rods to the highway; thence following the course of the highway 50 rods due North; thence 5° North of East 90 rods; thence 45° East of South 60 rods; thence 10° North of East 300 rods to the Doe River; thence following the course of the river Southwesterly to the place of beginning." This, which is a very simple and moderate description by "Metes and Bounds," would leave the boundaries of the farm as shown in Diagram 1.



MERIDIANS AND BASE LINES.

DIAGRAM 2.



THE present system of Governmental Land Surveys was adopted by Congress on the 7th of May, 1785. It has been in use ever since and is the legal method of describing and dividing lands. It is called the "Rectangular System," that is, all its distances and bearings are measured from two lines which are at right angles to each other, viz.: +. These two lines, from which the measurements are made, are the Principal Meridians, which run North and South, and the Base Lines which run East and West. These Principal Meridians are established, with great accuracy, by astronomical observations. Each Principal Meridian has its Base Line, and these two lines form the basis or foundation for the surveys or measurement of all the lands within the territory which they control.

Diagram 2 shows all of the Principal Meridians and Base Lines in the central portion of the United States, and from it the territory governed by each Meridian and Base Line may be readily distinguished. Each Meridian and Base Line is marked with its proper number or name, as are also the Standard Parallels and guide (or auxiliary) Meridians.

Diagram 3 illustrates what is meant when this method is termed the "Rectangular System," and how the measurements are based on lines which run at right angles to each other. The heavy line running North and South (marked A. A.) represents the Principal Meridian, in this case say the 5th Principal Meridian. The heavy line running East and West (marked B. B.) is the Base Line. These lines are used as the starting points or basis of all measurements or surveys made in territory controlled by the 5th Principal Meridian. The same fact applies to all other Principal Meridians and their Base Lines. Commencing at the Principal Meridian, at intervals of six miles, lines are run North and South, parallel to the Meridian. This plan is followed both East and West of the Meridian throughout the territory controlled by the Meridian.

UNITED STATES LAND SURVEYS.

These lines are termed "Range Lines." They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending North and South, parallel with the Meridian. Each division is called a Range. Ranges are numbered from one upward, commencing at the Meridian; and their numbers are indicated by Roman characters. For instance, the first division (or first six miles) west of the Meridian is Range I. West; the next is Range II. West; then comes Range III., IV., V., VI., VII., and so on, until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian is reached. In the same manner the Ranges East of the Meridian are numbered, the words East or West being always used to indicate the direction from the Principal Meridian. See Diagram 3.

Commencing at the Base Line, at intervals of six miles, lines are run East and West parallel with the Base Line. These are designated as Township Lines. They divide the land into strips or divisions six miles wide, extending East and West, parallel with the Base Line. This plan is followed both North and South of the Base Line until the territory governed by another Principal Meridian and Base Line is reached. These divisions or Townships are numbered from one upward, both North and South of the Base Line, and their numbers are indicated by figures. For instance: The first six mile division North of the Base Line is Township 1 North; the next is Township 2 North; then comes Township 3, 4, 5, and 6, North, and so on. The same plan is followed South of the Base Line; the Townships being designated as Township 1 South, Township 2 South, and so on. The "North" or "South" (the initials N. or S. being generally used) indicates the direction from the Base Line. See Diagram 3.

These Township and Range Lines, crossing each other, as shown in Diagram 3, form squares, which are called "Townships" or "Government Townships," which are six miles square, or as nearly that as it is possible to make them. These Townships are a very important feature in locating or describing a piece of land. The location of a Government Township, however, is very readily found when the number of the Township and Range is given, by merely counting the number indicated from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. As an example of this, Township 8 North, Range 4. West of the 5th Principal Meridian, is at once located on the square marked \star on Diagram 3, by counting eight tiers north of the Base Line and 4 tiers west of the Meridian.

TOWNSHIPS OF LAND.

TOWNSHIPS are the largest subdivisions of land run out by the United States Surveyors. In the Governmental Surveys Township Lines are the first to be run, and a Township Corner is established every six miles and marked. This is called "Townshipping." After the Township Corners have been carefully located, the Section and Quarter Section Corners are established. Each Township is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles, as near as it is possible to make them. This, however, is frequently made impossible by: (1st) the presence of lakes and large streams; (2nd) by State boundaries not falling exactly on Township Lines; (3rd) by the convergence of Meridians or curvature of the earth's surface; and (4th) by inaccurate surveys.

Each Township, unless it is one of the exceptional cases referred to, is divided into 36 squares, which are called Sections. These Sections are intended to be one mile, or 320 rods, square and contain 640 acres of land. Sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as shown on Diagram 4. Beginning with Section 1 in the Northeast Corner, they run West to 6, then East to 12, then West to 18, and so on, back and forth, until they end with Section 36 in the Southeast Corner.

Diagram 4 shows a plat of a Township as it is divided and platted by the government surveyors. These Townships are called Government Townships or Congressional Townships, to distinguish them from Civil Townships or organized Townships, as frequently the lines of organized Townships do not conform to the Government Township lines.

SECTIONS OF LAND.

DIAGRAM 5 illustrates how a section may be subdivided, although the Diagram only gives a few of the many subdivisions into which a section may be divided. All Sections (except fractional Sections) are supposed to be 320 rods, or one mile, square and therefore contain 640 acres—a number easily divisible. Sections are subdivided into fractional parts to suit the convenience of the owners of the land. A half-section contains 320 acres; a quarter-section contains 160 acres; half of a quarter contains 80 acres, and quarter of a quarter contains 40 acres, and so on. Each piece of land is described according to the portion of the section which it embraces—as the Northeast quarter of Section 10; or the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of Section 10. Diagram 5 shows how many of these subdivisions are platted, and also shows the plan of designating and describing them by initial letters as each parcel of land on the Diagram is marked with its description.

As has already been stated, all Sections (except Fractional Sections which are explained elsewhere) are supposed to contain 640 acres, and even though mistakes have been made in surveying, as is frequently the case, making sections larger or smaller than 640 acres, the Government recognizes no variation, but sells or grants each regular section as containing 640 acres "more or less."

The Government Surveyors are not required to subdivide sections by running lines within them, but they usually establish Quarter Posts on points marked A. B. C. and D. on Diagram 5.

DIAGRAM 5.

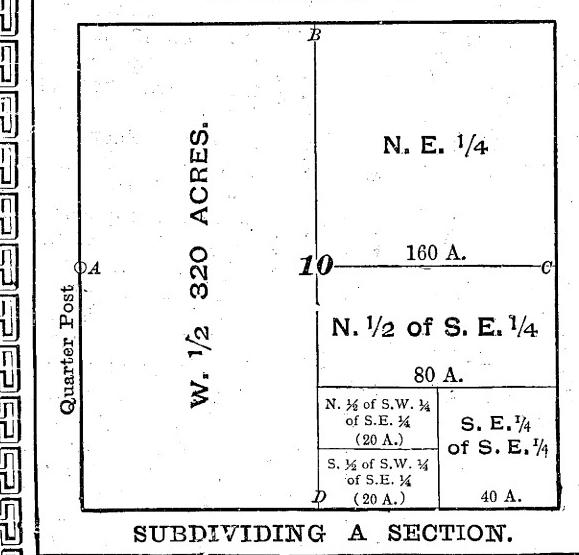


DIAGRAM 4.

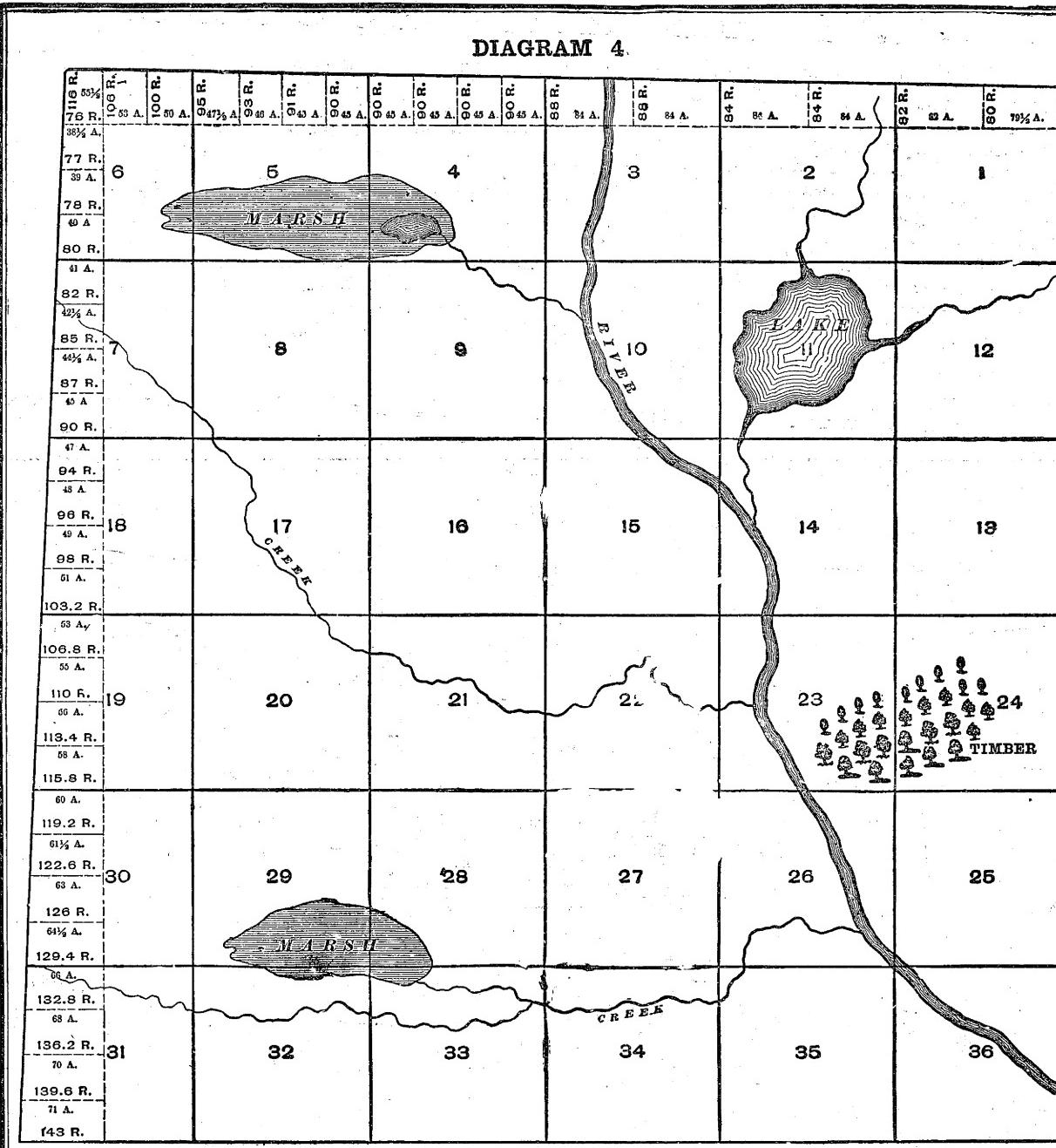
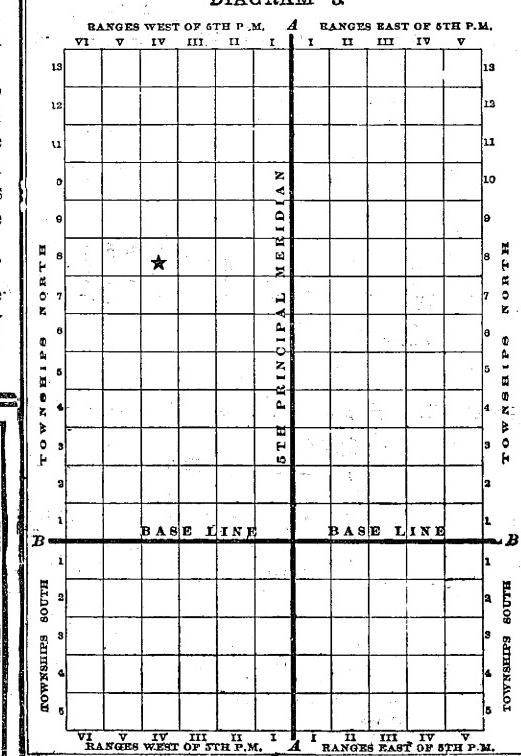


DIAGRAM 3.



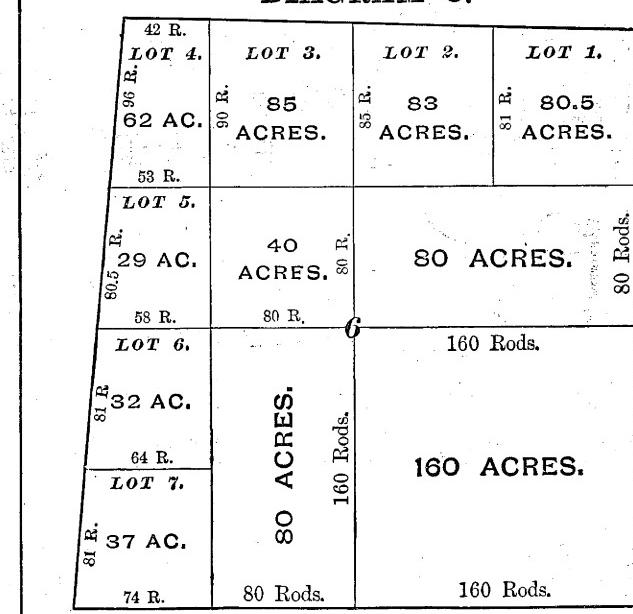
FRACTIONAL PIECES OF LAND.

CONGRESSIONAL Townships vary considerably as to size and boundaries. Mistakes made in surveying and the fact that Meridians converge as they run North cause every Township to vary more or less from the 23,040 acres which a perfect Township would contain. See Diagram 4. In arranging a Township into Sections all the surplus or deficiency of land is given to, or taken from, the North and West tiers of Sections. In other words, all Sections in the Township are made full—640 acres—except those on the North and West, which are given all the land that is left after forming the other 25 Sections.

Diagram 4 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency is distributed and the Sections it affects. It will be seen that Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, are the "Fractional Sections," or the Sections which are affected if the Township overruns or falls short. Inside of these Fractional Sections, all of the surplus or deficiency of land (over or under 640 acres) is carried to the "forties" or "eighties" that touch the Township Line. These pieces of land are called "Fractional Forties" or "Fractional Eighties," as the case may be. Diagrams 4 and 6 show the manner of marking the acreage and outlining the boundaries of these "Fractions."

Diagram 6 illustrates how the surplus or deficiency of land inside of these Sections is distributed and which "forties" or "eighties" it affects. From this arrangement it will be seen that in any Section that touches the North or West Township Lines, the Southeast Quarter may be full—160 acres—while another quarter of the same Section may be much larger or smaller. Frequently these fractional "forties" or "eighties" are lotted as shown in Diagram 6. They are always described as fractional tracts of land, as the "fractional S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6," etc. Of course those portions of these Sections which are not affected by these variations are described in the usual manner—as Southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6. As a rule Townships are narrower at the North than at the South side. The Meridians of Longitude (which run North and South) converge as they run North and South from the Equator. They begin at the Equator with a definite width between them and gradually converge until they all meet at the poles. Now, as the Range lines are run North and South, it will at once be seen that the convergence of Meridians will cause every Congressional Township (North of the Equator) to be narrower at its North than at its South side, as stated. See Diagram 4. In addition to this fact, mistakes of measurement are constantly and almost unavoidably made in running both Township and Range lines, and if no new starting points were established the lines would become confused and unreliable, and the size and shape of Townships materially affected by the time the surveys had extended even a hundred miles from the Base Line and Principal Meridian. In order to correct the surveys and variations caused by the difference of latitude and straighten the lines, "Correction Lines" (or Guide Meridians and Standard Parallels) are established at frequent intervals, usually as follows: North of the Base Line a Correction Line is run East and West parallel with the Base Line, usually every twenty-four miles. South of the Base Line a Correction Line is usually established every thirty miles. Both East and West of the Principal Meridian "Correction Lines" are usually established every 48 miles. All Correction Lines are located by careful measurement, and the succeeding surveys are based upon them.

DIAGRAM 6.



DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM
OF
CIVIL GOVERNMENT,
WITH A REVIEW OF THE
DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS CONNECTED
WITH THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NATIONAL, STATE,
COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is one of limited and specific powers, strictly outlined and defined by a written constitution. The constitution was adopted in 1787, and, with the amendments that have since been made, it forms the basis of the entire fabric of government under which we live. The constitution created three distinct branches of government, each of which is entirely separate and distinct from the others. They are the executive, legislative and judicial departments. The constitution specifically vests the executive power in the President, but all members of the cabinet are usually classed with the executive department; the legislative power is held by Congress, and the judicial authority is vested in the Supreme Court and various other courts which Congress has provided for in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution.

It has been the aim of these pages to explain each of these different branches of government, and to briefly review the duties and powers of the principal officials connected with each department.

The President and Vice-President are elected by popular vote, but the vote of each State is separate, so that a candidate may have a large majority of the aggregate popular vote of the country and yet fail to be elected. The Presidential election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when Presidential electors are chosen in and for the various States, each State having as many electors as it has representatives in both branches of Congress. The electors are chosen by the ballots of the people of their States, and all the electors of a State constitute an electoral college. The electors meet in each State at the capital on the first Wednesday in December following a National election and vote for President and Vice-President, certificates of which are forwarded to the President of the Senate, at Washington, who, on the second Wednesday in February opens the certificates and counts the votes in the presence of both Houses of Congress and declares the result; and the final step is the inauguration, which takes place on the 4th of March. The law provides that if neither of the candidates have a majority then the House of Representatives shall elect a President from the three candidates receiving the highest electoral vote. In elections of this kind each State is entitled to only one vote, and two-thirds of the States form a quorum.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President is the highest executive officer of the United States. He is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$50,000 per annum. He must be thirty-five years old or more, and a native-born citizen of the United States. The President is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of laws passed by Congress, and has supervision over all executive departments of the government. He appoints a Cabinet of eight officials who become the heads of the various departments, and these departments are intended to be managed and conducted as the President directs. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. He has power to grant pardons and reprieves for all offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; has power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties. He nominates, and with the advise and consent of the Senate, appoints Ambassadors and other public Ministers and Consuls, all Judges of the United States courts, and all other executive officers of the United States, except in such cases where the appointments may be vested in the various "departments." When the Senate is not in session he can appoint, subject to its action when it reassembles. He has power, in certain extraordinary occasions, to call together both Houses of Congress, or either of them, in extra session; and is required from time to time to communicate with Congress, as to the state of the Union, and offer such suggestions or recommendations as he may deem proper. He is empowered to approve or veto all measures adopted by Congress, but it is provided that any measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of Congress.

The President consults frequently with his Cabinet, and nearly all important official matters are discussed by that body. In case the office of President becomes vacant through the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, the law provides that the office shall in turn be filled by the Vice-President, Secretary of State, and other Cabinet Ministers in regular order.

VICE PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President of the United States is elected for the term of four years, and receives a salary of \$10,000. In case of the death, removal or resignation of the President, the Vice-President succeeds him. The chief duty of the Vice-President is to act as the presiding officer of the Senate. He has no vote in the Senate, except in cases of a tie, or an equal division of the members of that body. The Vice-President administers the oath of office to the Senators.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of State, who is appointed by the President as a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. The law provides that in case the office of President becomes vacant, through the death, removal or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, the Secretary of State assumes the duties of the Presidency. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official Secretary of the President, and countersigns all commissions issued by the President.

The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State and is the chief diplomatic officer of the United States. In his department and under his supervision is conducted the public business relating to foreign affairs; to correspondence, commissions or instructions to or with public Ministers from the United States; or to negotiations with Ministers from foreign States; or to memorials or other applications from foreigners, or foreign public Ministers, or citizens of this country in foreign lands, or complications arising therefrom. The Secretary of State also has charge of all other business connected with foreign affairs, extradition matters and diplomatic officers; furnishing passports to vessels going to foreign countries, etc., and has charge of the Great Seal of the United States.

Connected with the Department of State and forming a part of it in the great work of performing and caring for the duties outlined are the following bureaus:

The Diplomatic Bureau, which looks after the affairs pertaining to foreign governments.

The Consular Bureau, correspondence with consulates.

The Bureau of Indexes and Archives, the duties of which are to over the official mails, prepare an abstract of the daily correspondence and an index of it, and superintend miscellaneous work of the department.

The Bureau of Accounts, in which all of the finances of the department are looked after, such as the custody and disbursement of appropriations; also indemnity funds and bonds; also care of the building and property of the department, etc.

The Bureau of Rolls and Library, which is charged with the custody of treaties, rolls, public documents, etc.; has care of revolutionary archives, of international commissions, superintendence of library, etc.

The Bureau of Statistics, for the preparation of reports on commercial relations.

The chiefs of all of these bureaus receive \$2,100 per year. In addition to these there are connected with the State Department the offices of translator, at \$2,100 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; second assistant secretary, \$3,500; third assistant secretary, \$3,500; solicitor, \$3,500; chief clerk, \$2,750; clerk to Secretary of State, \$2,000; passport clerk, \$1,400. Besides these there are the various comptrollers, auditors, clerks and assistants, which number well up into the thousands.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

This department was organized in 1789. The head of this department, known as the Secretary of the Treasury, is appointed by the President, is a member of the Cabinet, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The Treasury Department is one of the most important branches of the national government, as it has charge of the financial affairs of the government, custody of public funds, collection of revenue and maintenance of public credit. Among the many important duties devolving upon this department are the following: It attends to the collection of all internal revenues and duties on imports, and the prevention of frauds in these departments. All claims and demands, either by the United States or against them, and all the accounts in which the United States are interested, either as debtors or creditors, must be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department. This department also includes the Bureau of the Mint, in which the government coin and moneys are manufactured. The Treasury Department authorizes the organization of national banks and has supervision over them; has charge of the coast surveys, the lighthouses, marine hospitals, etc. It has charge of all moneys belonging to the United States; designates depositaries of public moneys, keeps a complete and accurate system of accounting, showing the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, and makes reports at stated intervals showing the condition of public finances, public expenditures and the public debt.

There are a great many very important officials connected with the Treasury Department, chief among which are the following, viz.: Private secretary of the head of the department, at \$2,400 per year; three assistant secretaries, at \$4,500 each; chief clerk, \$3,000; chief of appointment division, \$2,750; chief of warrants division, \$2,750; chief of public moneys division, \$2,500; chief of customs division, \$2,700; acting chief of revenue marine division, \$2,500; chief of stationery division, \$2,500; chief of loans and currency division, \$2,500; chief of miscellaneous division, \$2,500; supervising special agent, \$8 per day; government actuary, \$1,800; supervising architect, \$4,500; steamboat inspector, \$3,500; chief Bureau of Statistics, \$3,000; life saving service superintendent, \$4,000; assistant, \$2,500; commissioner Bureau of Navigation, \$3,600; superintendent United States coast and geodetic survey, \$6,000; supervising surgeon-general marine hospital service, \$4,000; Bureau of Engraving and Printing, chief, \$4,500; assistant chief, \$2,250; superintendent engraving division, \$3,600.

The foregoing will serve to show many of the lines of work attended to in the Treasury Department, as the names of these offices explain the branch of work they are charged with attending to. There are a number of other important offices in the department that should be mentioned, among them being the following:

The Solicitor of the Treasury, or chief attorney, who receives \$4,500 per year for attending to the legal matters connected with the department.

The Commissioner of Customs, who receives \$4,000 per year and his deputy \$2,250, has charge of all accounts of the revenue from customs and disbursements, and for the building and repairing of custom houses.

The Treasurer of the United States receives \$6,000 per year, assistant treasurer \$3,600, and superintendent of national banks (Red Div.) \$3,500. The Treasurer receives and keeps the government funds, either at headquarters or in the Sub-Treasuries or government depositories, paying it out upon warrants drawn in accordance with the law, and pays all interest on the national debt.

The Register of the Treasury is paid a salary of \$4,000 per year, and his assistant \$2,250. The Register keeps the accounts of public expenditures and receipts; receives the returns and makes out the official statements of United States commerce and navigation; receives from first comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers acted on by them and files the same.

The Comptroller of the Currency receives \$5,000 per year and his deputy \$2,800. This bureau is charged with a general supervision of the national banks and matters connected with the issuing of paper money.

The Director of the Mint receives \$4,500 per annum, and is charged with a general supervision over all the coinage of the government.

Comptrollers. The first and second comptrollers are paid a salary of \$3,000 per year, and each of their deputies receive \$2,700. The first comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the civil and diplomatic service and public lands. The second comptroller revises and certifies the accounts of the army and navy and of the Pension and Indian Bureaus.

Auditors. There are six auditors connected with the Treasury Department, each of whom receives a salary of \$3,600 per year, and is allowed a deputy at a salary of \$2,250 per annum. No one auditor takes rank over another. The first auditor receives and adjusts the accounts of the revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list and under special acts of Congress, reporting the balances to the commissioners of the customs and first comptroller respectively for their decision. The second auditor devotes most of his attention to army affairs; looks after all the accounts relating to the pay, clothing and recruiting of the army; the arsenals, armories and ordnance; all accounts relating to the Indian Department; reporting to the second comptroller. The third auditor has all accounts for sustenance of the army, military academy, military roads, fortifications, quartermaster's department, certain pensions, claims arising for military service previous to 1817; for all property lost in the military service; he reports also to the second comptroller. The fourth auditor also reports to the second comptroller, and attends to all accounts of the service connected with the navy. The fifth auditor reports to the first comptroller, and adjusts all accounts connected with the diplomatic service of the Department of State. The sixth auditor adjusts all accounts growing from the service of the Post Office Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

The War Department was organized in August, 1789. The head of this department is known as the Secretary of War; is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The War Department attends to the execution of all laws affecting the Regular Army, and carries out and performs such duties as may be provided for by law or directed by the President relative to military forces, military commissions and the warlike stores of the United States. In former years this department also had charge of Indian as well as military affairs, but this has been transferred to the Department of the Interior. The War Department is also required, among other duties, to maintain the signal service and provide for taking meteorological observations at various points on the continent, and give telegraphic notice of the

approach of storms. There is also maintained a Civil Engineering Department, through the aid of which is carried out such improvements in rivers and harbors as may be authorized by Congress. The Secretary of War also has supervision over the West Point Military Academy.

The private clerk for the head of the War Department is paid \$2,000 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,750. The most of the subordinates and assistants in the War Department, except those mentioned, are officers of the Regular Army, who are paid salaries and perquisites.

The Commanding General comes next to the Secretary, and receives a salary of \$7,500 per year. He looks after the arrangement of military forces, superintends the recruiting service and discipline of the army, orders courts-martial, and in a general sense is charged with seeing to the enforcement of the laws and regulations of the army. The Adjutant-General keeps the rolls and the orders issued. The Quartermaster-General has charge of the barracks and the supplies, etc., that may be required for the army. The Commissary-General is head of the Subsistence Department, and has supervision over the purchasing and issuing army rations. The Judge Advocate General is the head of the department of military justice. The Surgeon-General, as the name implies, looks after the affairs of the army relating to sick, wounded, hospital, etc. The Paymaster-General is the disbursing officer for the money required by the department. There is also the Ordnance office, controlling ordnance stores, arsenals, armories, the manufacture of arms, etc. The Topographical office has charge of all plats and drawings of all surveys made for military purposes. Besides these there are the Inspector-General's Department and departments devoted to war records, publications, etc.

In this connection it may be of interest to the general reader to refer briefly to a few facts concerning the Regular Army. The United States is divided for this purpose into a number of military districts. The head of each department receives his general instructions and orders from headquarters. The term of service in the Regular Army is five years. The pay of private soldiers at the start is \$13 per month and rations, and this is increased according to time of service, being \$21 per month and rations after twenty years' service. The pay of the officers is proportioned to their rank. Colonels receive \$4,500 per year; brigadier generals, \$5,500; and major generals, \$7,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The head of this department is the Secretary of the Navy, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. This department is charged with the duty of attending to the construction, armament, equipment and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with naval affairs, and appropriations made therefor by Congress. The Secretary of the Navy has direct control of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; issues orders to the commanders of the various squadrons; has general authority over the Marine Corps; and has control of all the several bureaus of the Navy Department.

There are a number of bureaus organized in the Navy Department for the purpose of more thoroughly handling the work, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following: Bureau of Steam Engineering; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Bureau of Navigation; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Bureau of Yards and Docks; Bureau of Ordnance; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Bureau of Construction and Repair. Attached to this department are also officials or bureaus to attend to the following matters: Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Museum of Hygiene; Naval Dispensary; Board of Inspection and Survey; Navy Supplies and Accounts; Naval Observatory; Hydrographic Office; Library and War Records; Naval Intelligence; Nautical Almanac, etc.

Rear-admirals in the Navy are paid \$6,000 per year; commodores, \$5,000; captains, \$4,500; lieutenant-commanders, \$3,000; medical directors (rank of captains), \$4,400; medical inspectors (rank of commanders), \$4,400; pay directors (rank of captains), \$4,400; pay inspectors (rank of commanders), \$4,400. In the Engineer Corps the chief engineers are also paid \$4,400 per year.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This is one of the most important branches of the National Government. Its head is the Postmaster-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The Post Office Department has supervision over the execution of all laws passed by Congress affecting the postal service, and has general supervision over everything relating to the gathering, carrying and distribution of United States mails; superintends the distribution and disposal of all moneys belonging to, or appropriated for, the department; and the instruction of and supervision over all persons in the postal service, with reference to their duties.

In providing for handling the general work of the Post Office Department it has been found necessary to create four bureaus, or offices, as they are termed, each of which is presided over by an assistant postmaster-general, who each receive \$4,000 per annum; are all subject to the direction and supervision of the head of the department. A review of these various bureaus and their principal officials, with the name of the office, will show very clearly the work handled by each.

The first assistant postmaster-general is allowed a chief clerk at \$2,000 per year; superintendent of post office supplies, \$2,000; superintendent free delivery division, \$3,000; chief division of salaries and allowances, \$2,200; superintendent money order system, \$2,500; superintendent Dead Letter Office, \$2,500; chief division of correspondence, \$1,800.

The second assistant postmaster-general has charge of six divisions, indicated by the following officials who are under his control: superintendent of railway adjustments, at \$2,000 per year; of inspection division, \$2,000; chief of mail equipment division, \$1,800; general superintendent railway mail service, \$3,500; superintendent foreign mails, \$3,000.

The third assistant postmaster-general has charge of the postage stamp division and the finance division. The chief of the former receives \$2,550 per annum, and of the latter \$2,000 per year.

The fourth assistant postmaster-general has control of a number of divisions, as indicated by the following officials who are under his supervision, viz.: Chief of the division of appointments, who is paid \$2,000 per annum; chief of the division of bonds and commissions, \$2,000; chief post office inspector, \$3,000; and the division of mail deputations.

Besides the various chiefs of divisions mentioned above there are connected with the Post Office Department a law clerk, at \$2,500 per year; appointment clerk, at \$1,800; assistant attorney-general, \$4,000; superintendent and disbursing clerk, \$2,100; and a topographer, at \$2,500 per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior. He is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per year. In this department, as the name implies, is conducted most of the public business relating to domestic or internal affairs, and like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into a number of subdivisions and branches. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with a general supervision over public business connected with the following branches, viz.: 1st. The census of the United States. 2d. All matters connected with public lands. 3d. Everything relating to the Indians or Indian affairs. 4th. All matters concerning pensions or bounty lands. 5th. The issuance and filing of patents and caveats. 6th. The custody and distribution of publications. 7th. The compilation of statistics relating to educational matters in the various States.

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

He also has oversight over several of the Government's charitable and benevolent institutions. For the purpose of handling properly the business connected with most of the subjects mentioned, there are bureaus organized for the purpose.

The salaries paid to the principal officials connected with the Interior Department are as follows: First assistant secretary of the interior, \$4,500 per year; assistant secretary, \$4,000; chief clerk, \$2,750; assistant attorney-general (Dept. of Interior), \$5,000; commissioner of the General Land Office, \$5,000; commissioner of Indian affairs, \$4,000; superintendent of Indian schools, \$3,000; commissioner of the Pension Office, \$5,000; medical referee, \$3,000; commissioner of railroads, \$4,500; commissioner of the Patent Office, \$5,000; commissioner of the Education Office, \$3,000; director of geological surveys, \$6,000; superintendent of the Census Office, \$6,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was reorganized and made independent, and the Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

The general duty and design of the Department of Agriculture is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and to procure, propagate and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants.

The following is a list of the chief officials connected with the Department of Agriculture and their salaries, and the list will also serve to indicate the various lines of work handled by and the various duties which devolve upon the department, viz.: Assistant secretary of agriculture receives \$4,500 per annum; chief of Weather Bureau, \$4,500; chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, \$3,000; statistician, \$2,500; chemist, \$2,500; entomologist, \$2,500; botanist, \$2,500; ornithologist, \$2,500; chief of forestry division, \$2,000; pomologist, \$2,500; chief of vegetable pathology division, \$2,000; microscopist, \$2,500; director of office of experimental stations, \$25,000; chief division of accounts, \$2,500; chief division of records and editing, \$2,500; chief of division of illustrations and engravings, \$2,000; horticulturist, \$2,500.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The principal assistant of the Attorney-General is the Solicitor-General, who receives \$7,000 per year. There are a number of assistant attorneys-general who receive \$5,000 per annum, and a special assistant attorney-general is appointed for nearly all of the various departments, including the Treasury, State, Post Office and Interior Departments. Besides these there are a number of special officials connected with the Department of Justice, such as examiner of titles, who receives \$2,750 per annum; superintendent of buildings, \$2,500; appointment and disbursing clerk, \$2,000, and attorney in charge of pardons, \$2,400.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the President, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice to give all opinions and render all services requiring the skill of persons learned in the law necessary to enable the President and other officers of the various Government departments to discharge their respective duties. This department is also required to prosecute or defend all suits or proceedings in which the United States is interested. The Attorney-General has general supervision over all the solicitors for the various departments; and also exercises general superintendence and direction over all United States marshals and United States district attorneys of all the districts of the United States and Territories.

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.

There are several independent departments, which, although none of them are as important as the foregoing, and their heads are not Cabinet members; yet they form a very necessary part and attend to very important branches of the National Government.

Government Printing Office. The head of this branch of public work is the Public Printer, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of \$4,500 per year. His chief clerk is paid \$2,400 per year, and there is a foreman of printing and a foreman of binding, each of whom receive \$2,100 per annum.

Civil Service Commission. This commission consists of three commissioners, each of whom are paid \$3,500 per year. The chief examiner connected with the commission is paid \$3,000 per annum, and the secretary \$2,000.

Interstate Commerce Commission. This commission was created for the purpose, and charged with the duty, of seeing that the laws regulating interstate commerce were faithfully executed and observed, and to prevent unjust discrimination on the part of railway corporations and common carriers. The commission consists of five commissioners appointed from different sections of the United States, each of whom receives a salary of \$7,500 per year. The secretary of the commission receives a salary of \$3,500 per annum.

Department of Labor. The general design of this department is to collect, assort and systematize statistical details relating to the different branches of labor in the United States. The head of this department is known as the Commissioner of the Department of Labor, and he is paid a salary of \$5,000 per annum. His chief clerk receives \$2,500 per year, and his clerk \$1,800.

JUDICIARY.

The judicial powers of the United States are vested in the following-named courts, viz.: The United States Supreme Court, consisting of one chief justice and eight associate justices; the United States Court of Claims, which consists of one chief justice and four judges; the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and the United States Circuit and District Courts. All judges of United States Courts are appointed for life, or during "good behavior." The chief justice of the United States Supreme Court receives a salary of \$10,500 per annum, and the associate justices \$10,000 each. The circuit judges receive a salary of \$6,000 each per annum, district judges \$5,000, and judges of the Court of Claims \$4,500 each per year.

The jurisdiction of the United States Courts extends to all cases in law and in equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and a citizen of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In the other cases the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The legislative powers of the United States are vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and which meets annually at Washington on the first Monday of December. The constitution gives to Congress the following general powers: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; pay the debts of the United States; borrow money on the credit of the United States; to regulate commerce; to establish uniform laws on naturalization and bankruptcy; to coin money and regulate the value thereof; fix the stand-

ard of weights and measures; to declare war; to raise and support armies (but it is provided that no appropriation for this purpose can be for a longer period than for two years); to provide and maintain a navy; to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; to establish postoffices and post-roads; to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations; to exercise exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia and places purchased for forts, magazines, arsenals, etc.; and further to make all laws necessary for the general welfare of the United States, and for "carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The Constitution expressly forbids Congress making any law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. Congress cannot suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* except in cases of rebellion or invasion when the public safety may require it. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law can be passed. No tax or duty can be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference can be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another. No title of nobility can be granted. Every law passed by Congress must be submitted to the President for his approval. If he returns it with his objections, or vetoes it, the measure may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress.

The Senate, or the "Upper House of Congress," is composed of two Senators from each State in the Union. They are elected by the Legislatures of their respective States, for the term of six years, and receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. No person can be elected to the United States Senate who has not attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and is an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. The Senate has sole power to try all impeachments. Its consent and confirmation is necessary for all important officers appointed by the President. Its consent is also necessary to conclude any treaty.

The House of Representatives is the "Lower House of Congress." Each State in the Union is divided into congressional districts, of as nearly equal population as is practicable. In each district a representative is elected by the people for a term of two years, and each is paid a salary of \$5,000 per year. Besides these, a delegate from each organized Territory is admitted to the House of Representatives, who is not entitled to vote, but has the right to debate on all subjects in which the Territory which he represents has an interest. No person can be a representative who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, been for seven years a citizen of the United States, and is at the time of his election an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen. All bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THE method of State government throughout the United States follows very closely the general plan of government that prevails in national affairs. The various functions of government in State affairs are handled in departments, with a State officer at the head of each branch, and the lines are clearly drawn between the executive, legislative and judicial powers. All the States are governed under a constitution, which outlines and defines the powers which each of these departments shall exercise and possess. All of the most important State officials are elected by the people, but in many of the States the less important offices are filled by appointment of the Governor, by and with the consent of the State Senate.

GOVERNOR.

The Governor is the highest executive officer in all the States of the Union, and is elected by a direct vote of the people. The term of office varies materially in the different States, ranging from two to six years. As to the matter of salary that the Governor receives, it also differs widely throughout the different States and is subject to frequent change. At the present writing two States—New York and Pennsylvania—pay their Governors \$10,000 per year; Illinois and California both pay \$6,000 per annum; Minnesota, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin all pay \$5,000 per year; Maryland pays \$4,500; Michigan, Louisiana, Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee, and Texas pay \$4,000; Florida and Arkansas pay \$3,500; Alabama, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas and North Carolina all pay \$3,000; West Virginia, \$2,700; Montana and Washington, \$2,600; the Dakotas and Nebraska, \$2,500; Connecticut, Delaware and Maine, \$2,000; Oregon, \$1,500, and New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont \$1,000. About the only statement concerning the qualifications required for this office that would be common to all the States is that he must be a citizen of the State in which he is elected. In most of the States, in addition to the salary named, the Governor is furnished with a residence, which is known as the "Executive Mansion."

The powers and duties that devolve upon the Governor are about the same in all of the States. He is charged with a general supervision over the faithful execution of the laws, and is the legal custodian of all the property of the State not specifically entrusted to other officers by law, and is authorized to take summary possession of such property. He is expected to communicate by message to each session of the State legislature such information or recommendations regarding State affairs as he may deem necessary and proper, and he is empowered to call extra sessions of that body whenever the public welfare may demand. He accounts to the same body for all moneys received and paid out, and presents estimates of amounts to be raised by taxation for various purposes. He has a negative (or veto) upon all laws passed by the Legislature, but it is provided that measures may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote of that body. The Governor is commander-in-chief of the State military or naval forces, and has authority to call out such forces to preserve peace and execute the laws when the local authorities are unable to accomplish this. He may require the opinion of the various State officers upon any subject relating to their respective offices, and examines and approves the bonds of State officials. In many States the Governor has power to grant reprieves and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses against the State, except in cases of impeachment; but in a few of the States the pardoning power is vested in a board selected for that purpose, of which the Governor is generally ex-officio a member. The Governor has the appointment of a number of State officers, and in many cases if an elective office becomes vacant he has power to fill it by appointment; has power in many States to suspend a State officer, or even a county officer, pending a legal investigation. The Governor issues requisitions upon the executives of other States for parties charged with crime who escape to other States, and he has power to issue warrants for fleeing criminals upon requisition of other Governors.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States in the Union, at least not under this name, as in a few of the States this officer is only known as the President of the State Senate. In some of the States the Lieutenant-Governor is paid a certain amount per day during sessions of the Legislature or General Assembly, and in others he is allowed a fixed salary, but it is provided that if the duties of Gov-

ernor should devolve upon him, he shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to the emoluments thereof. The principal duty of the Lieutenant-Governor is to act as the presiding officer of the State Senate or Upper House of the State Legislature. In case a vacancy should occur in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor would act as Governor until such vacancy was filled by election; and in all cases where the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to act as presiding officer of the Senate, a President *pro tempore* is chosen by that body. The Lieutenant-Governor has no vote in the Senate except in cases of a tie or equal division of the members.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices within the gift of the people of a State, and the office exists under this name in every State in the Union. The Secretary of State may be said to be the official secretary of the Governor, and countersigns all commissions issued by the chief executive, and he is the custodian of the Great Seal of the State. As a rule it is the duty of the Secretary of State to call the House of Representatives to order and preside until a temporary presiding officer, or Speaker, is elected. It is his duty to see that halls are prepared for the Legislature or General Assembly; he prepares the legislative manual and causes it to be printed and distributed; secures the printing and distribution of the State laws; indexes and files executive documents; provides and distributes election blanks; has charge of all books, bills, papers, etc., of the Legislature, and is practically "keeper of all public acts, laws, records, bonds, etc." The Secretary of State is required to keep a register of all the official acts of the Governor, and affixes the Seal of the State to all official commissions, etc., keeps a record of them, and is obliged to give any person a copy of the same when demanded. In all of the States the Secretary of State is *ex-officio* member of a number of the official State boards, but no list of these could be given that would apply to all States, as they are different in the various States.

STATE AUDITOR.

The office of Auditor of State exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of this office, however, is not alike in all the States, as in many of them, notably California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and a few others, it is known as State Comptroller. In a few of the States, including Michigan and Pennsylvania, the office is called Auditor-General, and in two of the States the public accounts are audited by a Board of Auditors. In all the States, however, the duties that devolve upon this branch of the State government are practically the same, and a general explanation of the scope of work handled by the State Auditor in one State will apply, except as regards minor details, to all of the States. It is the duty of the State Auditor to keep the accounts of the State with any other State or Territory, and with the United States and all public officers, corporations and individuals having accounts with his State. He audits the accounts of all public officers who are to be paid out of the State Treasury, and all persons who are authorized to receive money out of the State Treasury. In fact, all claims against the State which are to be paid out of the State Treasury must be presented to the Auditor, who, after the same is adjusted, issues warrants therefor payable at the Treasury. A complete record of each warrant is kept by the Auditor, who also keeps an account with the State Treasurer, charging him with all moneys paid into the Treasury, and giving credit for all warrants paid, and the books and vouchers of the Treasury must balance therewith, as settlements are made between these two officers at stated intervals. In a number of the States the Auditor is charged with a general supervision over certain corporations, such as insurance and banking corporations and building and loan associations, and in some States is *ex-officio* a member of a number of State boards. He generally has authority to make and execute satisfactions of judgments and assignments thereof in behalf of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

This is one of the most important executive offices in the gift of the people of a State. The State Treasurer handles vast sums of the people's money, and as a rule a very heavy bond, ranging from \$500,000 up into the millions, is required of him; and generally the Governor is empowered to demand additional bonds if he deems the bond insufficient to fully protect the State.

The duties of the State Treasurer are implied by the title of the office, and they are very much the same throughout all of the States of the Union. The State Treasurer is custodian of all the State funds. He deposits these funds in banks, which give bonds to secure the Treasurer or State against loss, and which pay interest on daily balances. The Treasurer pays out State funds only on warrants issued or signed by the State Auditor, or other proper official, and a full record of all warrants is kept in both the auditing office and Treasurer's office. The plan by which the Treasurer receives the revenues of the State is different in different States. In some States the Auditor issues an order for him to receive the same and charges the amount against the Treasury. In others he is charged with all moneys which he is entitled to receive, and then given credit for delinquencies. In still other States the Treasurer issues duplicate receipts for all moneys paid in, which must be countersigned by the Auditor to be valid, and one of these must be deposited with the Auditor, so he may charge the amount against the Treasurer. In this way a double system is carried on—both Auditor and Treasurer keeping a full account of all moneys received and paid out, and their books and accounts must balance, as at stated intervals the Treasurer must make settlements with the Auditor and submit books, vouchers, etc., to the Legislature. In most of the States the State Treasurer is required to publish at stated times, in the newspapers at the capital, an itemized statement of the public accounts, expenditures, funds, receipts and disbursements. He is also required to make a complete report and itemized statement to each session of the Legislature. In nearly all of the States the law is very explicit in outlining the duties of the State Treasurer, the following being very common provisions in relation to the office, viz.: That a complete record of all moneys must be kept, showing what is received or paid out of the various "funds," which "funds" must be exhibited in separate accounts. In several of the States the Governor and one or two other State officials constitute a board, which must at certain times examine and check up the accounts, books and vouchers of the State Treasurer and ascertain the amount of funds in the Treasury.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. In all of the States the powers and duties of the Attorney-General are very similar. It is his duty to appear for the State in all actions and proceedings in the Supreme Court in which the State has an interest; to institute and prosecute in all courts all actions, either for or against a State officer, in which the State has an interest; to consult with and advise the various county or state's attorneys in matters relating to their official duties, and when public interest requires he assists them in criminal prosecutions. It is his duty to consult with and advise the Governor and other State officers, and give, when requested, written opinions on legal or constitutional questions relating to their official duties, and to give written opinions when requested by the Legislature or any committee thereof. It is also his duty to prepare, when necessary, drafts for contracts or other writings relating to subjects in which the State is interested. He is required to enforce the proper application of funds appropriated to the various State institutions, and prosecute breaches of trust in the administration of the same; and when

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

necessary prosecute corporations for failure or refusal to comply with the laws; to prosecute official bonds of delinquent officers or corporations in which the State has an interest. The Attorney-General is required to keep a record of all actions, complaints, opinions, etc.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office which exists in nearly every State in the Union. In three or four of the States the management of the educational interests of the State is vested in a State Board of Education, but in these cases the secretary of the board assumes most of the detail work that in most of the States devolve upon the State Superintendent. The full title given to this office is not the same in all of the States, but it is generally called "State Superintendent of Public Instruction or Public Schools." In Ohio, Maine and Rhode Island, and a few others, the office is termed "Commissioner of Schools."

The duties of the State Superintendent are very much alike in all of the States, as he is charged with a general supervision over the educational interests of the State and of the public schools. In many States his authority is not limited to the public schools, and he is authorized by law to demand full reports from all colleges, academies or private schools. It is his duty to secure at regular intervals reports from all educational institutions and file all papers, reports and documents transmitted to him by local or county school officers. He is the general adviser and assistant of the various county superintendents or school officers, to whom he must give, when requested, his written opinion upon questions arising under the school law. It is also his duty to hear and determine controversies arising under the school laws coming to him by appeal from a county superintendent or school official. He prepares and distributes school registers, school blanks, etc., and is generally given the power to make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry into efficient and uniform effect the provisions of the laws relating to schools. The State Superintendent is required to make a detailed report to each regular session of the State Legislature, showing an abstract of the common school reports; a statement of the condition of public schools and State educational institutions; the amount of money collected and expended, and all other matters relating to the schools or school funds that have been reported to him. He is forbidden from becoming interested in the sale of any school furniture, book or apparatus.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

In nearly all of the States the laws provide for a State officer under the title of "State Librarian." As a rule the office is filled by appointment of the Governor, although in a few States it is an elective office and is filled by direct vote of the people. The State Librarian is the custodian of all the books and property belonging to the State Library, and is required to give a bond for the proper discharge of his duties and safekeeping of the property intrusted to his care, as in many of the States the State Library is an immensely important and valuable collection. In some of the States the Supreme Court judges prescribe all library rules and regulations. In others they have a Library Board of Trustees, which is sometimes made up of the Governor and certain other State officials, who constitute a board of commissioners for the management of the State Library.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

In nearly all of the States provision is made for an Adjutant-General, who is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The name of the office implies the branch of work which is handled by its incumbent. It is the duty of the Adjutant-General to issue and transmit all orders of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the militia or military organizations of the State. He keeps a record of all military officers commissioned by the Governor, and of all general and special orders and regulations issued, and of all other matters relating to the men, property, ordnance, stores, camp and garrison equipage pertaining to the State militia or military forces.

PUBLIC EXAMINER OR BANK EXAMINER.

This is a State office that is found in only about one-half of the States. In some States it is known as Bank Comptroller and in others the duties which devolve upon this officer are handled by a "department" in the State Auditor's office. The general duties and plan of conducting this work, in many respects, is very similar, but there is a great difference between the various States in the officers who attend to it. Where this is made a separate State office, generally speaking, the requirements are that he must be a skilled accountant and expert bookkeeper, and cannot be an officer of any of the public institutions, nor interested in any of the financial corporations which it may be his duty to examine. He is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting the financial accounts and standing of certain corporations and institutions organized under the State laws. In several of the States it is also made his duty to visit certain county officials at stated intervals, and inspect their books and accounts, and enforce a uniform system of bookkeeping by State and county officers.

COMMISSIONER OR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

In all of the States of the Union the department relating to insurance has grown to be an important branch of State government. The method of controlling the insurance business differs materially in many of the States, although they are all gradually moving in the same direction, viz., creating a department or State office in which all matters relating to insurance and insurance companies are attended to. In former years, in nearly all of the States, the insurance business formed a department in the State Auditor's office, and was handled by him or his appointees. Now, however, in nearly all the Northern States and many of the Southern States, they have a separate and distinct insurance department, the head of which is either elected by the people or appointed by the Governor. The duties and powers of the insurance department of the various States are very similar. A general provision is that the head of this department must be experienced in insurance matters, and he is prohibited from holding an interest in any insurance company. The Commissioner or Superintendent of Insurance has extensive powers concerning insurance matters, and it is his duty to see that all laws respecting and regulating insurance and insurance companies are faithfully observed; he issues licenses to insurance companies, and it is his duty to revoke the license of any company not conforming to the law. Reports are made to him at stated times by the various companies, and he has power to examine fully into their condition, assets, etc. He files in his office the various documents relating to insurance companies, together with their statements, etc., and at regular intervals makes full reports to the Governor or Legislature.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

In several of the States a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" is appointed by the Governor, who is the head of what may be termed the labor bureau. In a great majority of the States, however, this branch of work is taken care of by a board of labor commissioners, a bureau of statistics or by the State Auditor and his appointees. The general design of this bureau or commission is to collect, assort and systematize, and present in regular reports to the Legislature, statistical details relating to the different departments of labor in the State, and make such recommendations as may be deemed proper and necessary concerning the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

In all of the States there exist one or more other State officers in addition to those already mentioned, which are made necessary by local condition or local business interests. It is, therefore, unnecessary to mention any of these at length in this article. It may be stated, however, that in all of the States may be found two or more of the following State officers, and further, that each one of the following-named officers is found in some State in the Union, viz.: Superintendent or commissioner of agriculture, commissioner of mines, secretary of agricultural board, secretary of internal affairs, clerk and reporter of the Supreme Court, commissioner of railways, commissioner of immigration, State printer, State binder, land agent or commissioner, commissioner, register or superintendent of State land office, register of lands, commissioner of schools and lands, surveyor-general, inspector-general, State oil inspector, dairy commissioner.

STATE BOARDS.

Besides the officers and departments which have already been mentioned, there are a number of State boards or bureaus that are necessary in carrying on the complex business connected with the government of a State. The following list of such State boards and bureaus includes all that can be found in the majority of the States; some of them, however, are only found in a few of the States, because they are of a local nature and are only made necessary by the existence of certain local conditions or business interests. It will also be observed that some of the boards named cover the same line of work that has already been mentioned as belonging to some State officer. This grows from the fact that a few of the States place the management of certain lines of work in the hands of a State board, while in others, instead of having a State board they delegate the powers and duties to a single State official. All of the States, however, have a number of the State boards mentioned in this list, the names of which imply the line of work each attends to, viz.: Railroad and warehouse commissioners, board of equalization, board or commission of agriculture, university trustees, board or commissioners of public charities, canal commissioners, penitentiary commissioners, board of health, dental examiners, trustees of historical library, board of pharmacy, commission of claims, live stock commissioners, fish commissioners, inspectors of coal mines, labor commissioners, board of education, board of public works, board of pardons, assessment commissioners.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The law-making power of every State is termed the "Legislative Department." The legislative power, according to the constitutions of the various States, is vested in a body termed the Legislature or General Assembly, which consists of an Upper and Lower House, designated usually as the Senate and House of Representatives. In a few of the States the Lower House is called "The Assembly." In most of the States the Legislature meets in regular sessions every two years, but this is not the universal rule, as in a few of the States the law provides for annual sessions. In all of the States, however, a provision is made whereby the Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, call a special session by issuing a proclamation.

The Legislative Department has the power to pass all such laws as may be necessary for the welfare of the State, and carry into effect the provisions of the constitution. The Legislature receives the reports of the Governor, together with the reports of the various other State officers; they provide by appropriation for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government; at regular times provided by law they apportion the State into political districts, and make all other provisions for carrying on the State government. There is a general prohibition against the passage of any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities. Any measure to become a law must be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and then be presented to the Governor for his approval. If he withholds his approval (or vetoes it), the measure may be repassed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature, when it will become a law notwithstanding the Governor's veto.

SENATE.

The Senate is the Upper House of the Legislature or General Assembly. The various States are divided into senatorial districts, in each of which a Senator is elected—the term of office varying from two to four years. Except in three or four of the States the presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant-Governor, although a President *pro tem.* is usually elected, who acts as presiding officer during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The presiding officer has no vote, however, in the Senate, except when that body is equally divided. Every Senator has one vote upon all questions, and the right to be heard in advocating or opposing the passage of any measure brought before the Legislature. In filling all of the most important State offices that are to be appointed by the Governor, the appointments must be approved or confirmed by the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Lower House of the State Legislature, in nearly if not quite all the States of the Union, is termed the House of Representatives. Like the Senators, every member of the House has the right to be heard in advocating or opposing any measure brought before the body of which he is a member. The House is given the sole power of impeachment, but all impeachments must be tried by the Senate. As a general rule, there is a provision that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House.

JUDICIARY.

The "Judicial Department" is justly regarded as one of the most important and powerful branches of government of either the State or Nation, as it becomes the duty of this department to pass upon and interpret, and thereby either annul or give validity to all the most important measures and acts of both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

It is impossible in a general article to give a detailed review or description of the construction and make-up of the judicial departments of the various States. The courts are so differently arranged both as to their make-up and jurisdiction that it would be useless to try to give the reader a general description that would accurately cover the ground.

In all of the States, except, possibly, one or two, the highest judicial authority of the State is known as the Supreme Court, and unless questions are involved which give the United States Courts jurisdiction, it is the court of last resort. The Supreme Court is made up of a chief justice and the several associate justices or judges as may be provided for by the laws of the various States, usually from four to six. Generally these officers are elected by the people, either from the State at large or (in three of the States) as representing certain districts, but this is not the case always, as in several States they are chosen by the Governor or Legislature. In all of the States the Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction both in law and in equity, and has original jurisdiction in remedial cases, *mandamus*, *habeas corpus* and cases relating to the revenue, but there is no trial by jury in this court.

Various other courts are provided for by the laws of the different States, such as appellate courts, circuit or district courts, probate courts, county courts, superior courts, municipal courts, courts of justices of the peace, etc. The jurisdiction of all these courts is, of course, inferior to that of the Supreme Court, and varies greatly in the different States. Besides these, where there are large cities, various other courts are also established to aid in caring for the enormous amount of judicial work

that arises from such vast and complex business interests. The various courts are also provided with the necessary officials for carrying on the judicial business—such as clerks of court, court reporters, bailiffs, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

So far as the principal county offices are concerned, the general arrangement and method of handling the public business is very much the same in all of the States; but the offices are called by different names, and in minor details—such as transferring from one office to another certain minor lines of work—there are a number of points in which the method of county government in the various States differs. The writer has adopted the names of the principal county offices which are most common in the Northern States, as in the Southern and New England States there are scarcely any two States in which the names or titles of all the county offices are identical.

AUDITING OFFICE AND CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

Generally the principal auditing officer of the county is known as the "county auditor" or "county clerk." In Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin and many other States the office is called "county clerk." In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio and others it is termed "county auditor." In a few of the States under certain conditions this office is merged with some other county office. A notable example of this is in the State of Michigan, where they have one official, under the simple title of "clerk," who looks after about all of the work which in most of the States devolves upon both the county clerk and also clerk of court. In all of the States a bond in a moderate sum is required of the county clerk or auditor, and he is paid a salary of from \$1,500 to \$3,500 per year, besides in some States being allowed certain fees, unless it is in a very large and heavily populated county, where the salary paid is of necessity much higher than this amount. No county treasurer or member of the county board is eligible to this office. In general terms it may be stated as a rule the auditor acts as the clerk or secretary of the official county board, although in a few of the States the court clerk is required to look after this matter. The clerk of the county board keeps an accurate record of the board's proceedings and carefully preserves all documents, records, books, maps and papers which may be brought before the board, or which the law provides shall be deposited in his office. In the auditing office an accurate account is kept with the county treasurer. Generally they file the duplicates of the receipts given by the county treasurer, charging him with all money paid into the treasury and giving credit for all warrants paid. The general plan of paying claims against a county is as follows: If the claim is one in which the amount due is fixed by law, or is authorized to be fixed by some other person or tribunal, the auditor issues a warrant or order which will be paid by the treasurer, the certificate upon which it is allowed being duly filed. In all other cases the claim must be allowed by the county board, and the chairman or presiding officer issues a warrant or order which is attested by the clerk. A complete record of all these county warrants or orders is kept, and the accounts of the county treasurer must balance therewith. The above in general terms outline the most important branch of work which the county clerk or county auditor looks after in most of the States, but in all of the States the law requires him to look after a number of other matters, although in these there is no uniformity between the various States, and no general description of these minor or additional duties could be given that would apply to all the States.

COUNTY TREASURER.

This is an office which exists in all of the States, and it is one of the most important of the various offices necessary in carrying on the business of a county. It is an elective office in all of the States, and the term of office is usually either two or four years, but a very common provision in the various States is that after serving for one term as county treasurer a party shall be ineligible to the office until the intervention of at least one term after the expiration of the term for which he was elected. This provision, however, does not exist in all of the States, as in some of them the county treasurer is eligible for re-election for any number of terms.

The general duties of the county treasurers throughout the various States is very similar. The county treasurer is the principal custodian of the funds belonging to the county. It is his duty to receive and safely keep the revenues and other public moneys of the county, and all funds authorized to be paid to him, and disburse the same pursuant to law. He is required to keep proper books of account, in which he must keep a regular, just and true account of all moneys, revenues and funds received by him, stating particularly the time, when, of whom and on what fund or account each particular sum was received; and also of all moneys, revenues and funds paid out by him according to law, stating particularly the time when, to whom and on what fund payment is made from. The books of the county treasurer must always be subject to the inspection of the county board, which, at stated intervals, examines his books and makes settlements with him. In some of the States the provision of the law relating to county treasurer are very strict; some of them provide for a county board of auditors, who are expected, several times a year, to examine the funds, accounts and vouchers of the treasury without previous notice to the treasurer; and in some it is provided that this board, or the county board, shall designate a bank (or banks) in which the treasurer is required to keep the county funds deposited—the banks being required to pay interest on daily or monthly balances and give bond to indemnify the county against loss. As a general rule the county treasurer is only authorized to pay out county funds on warrants or orders issued by the chairman of the county board and attested by the clerk, or in certain cases on warrants or orders of the county auditing office. A complete record of these warrants or orders is kept, and the treasurer's accounts must balance therewith. In most of the States the law is very explicit in directing how the books and accounts of the county treasurer shall be kept.

COUNTY RECORDER OR REGISTER OF DEEDS.

In a few of the States the office of county recorder or register of deeds is merged with some other county office, in counties where the population falls below a certain amount. A notable example of this is found in both the States of Illinois and Missouri (and there are others), where it is merged with the office of circuit clerk in many counties. The title of the joint office is "circuit clerk and recorder," and the duties of both offices are looked after by one official.

The duties of the county recorder or register of deeds are very similar in the various States, although in some of the Eastern and Southern States the office is called by other names. The usual name, however, is county recorder or register of deeds. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county recorder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin and many more it is called "register of deeds." In all of the States this office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds, mortgages, transfers and contracts affecting lands within the county. It is the duty of the recorder or register, as soon as practical after the filing of any instrument in writing in his office entitled to be recorded, to record the same at length, in the order of the time of its reception, in books provided by the county for that purpose; and it is his duty to endorse on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was filed. All of the States have some of the following provisions concerning the duties of the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of the States, viz.: The register or recorder is not allowed to record an instrument of

DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

any kind unless it is duly executed according to law; he is not obliged to record any instrument unless his fees are paid in advance; as a rule, it is unlawful for him to record any map, plat or subdivision of land situated within any incorporated city, town or village until it is approved by the proper officers of the same. In many States he is forbidden to enter a deed on the records until it has been endorsed "taxes paid" by the proper official; he is required to exhibit, free of charge, all records, and allow copies to be made; he is authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURT.

In nearly all of the States, each county elects a "clerk of court or courts," sometimes also known as circuit clerk or district clerk, indicating the court with which the office is connected. In some of the States, as has already been stated, the office of clerk of court is merged with some other county office. This is the case in Illinois and Missouri, where in many counties it is connected with the office of county recorder. In Michigan, one official under the name of "clerk" handles the business which usually is given to the clerk of court and county clerk or auditor. In Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and other States the name used is "circuit clerk;" in Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota and many others the office is called "clerk of district court;" while in many of the States, including Indiana, Ohio, Iowa and others, it is called simply "clerk" or "clerk of the court or courts."

The chief duty of this official is to act as clerk of the district or circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It is the clerk's duty to keep the seals and attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules and orders of their respective courts. They must enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of the court as soon as possible after they are rendered; keep all indictments on file as a public record, have authority to administer oaths, take acknowledgments; take and certify depositions, and are required to exhibit all records free of charge. In nearly all the States the law defines the character of the record books which the clerk of court must keep. Although there is no settled rule in this matter, the general provisions are that he shall keep: First, a general docket or register of actions, in which is entered the title of each action in the order in which they are commenced, and a description of each paper filed in the cause and all proceedings therein; second, a plaintiff's index and defendant's index; third, a judgment book and execution docket, in which he enters the judgment in each action, time of issuing execution, satisfaction, etc., and such other books as the courts or the laws may prescribe.

SHERIFF.

In all of the States the office of sheriff is one of the most important of the county offices. The term of office varies in different States, being usually either two or four years, and in several of the States one party cannot hold the office a second term consecutively. The general provisions outlining the duties pertaining to this office are very much alike in the various States, and the following *resume* of his duties may be said to apply to all of the various States except in a few minor and unimportant details. The sheriff is charged with the duty of keeping and preserving the peace in his county; or, as has been written, "he is the conservator of peace," and it is his duty to keep the same, suppress riots, affrays, fighting, breaches of the peace and prevent crime, and may arrest offenders "on view" and cause them to be brought before the proper magistrate; and to do this, or to execute any writ, warrant, process, order or decree, he may call to his aid when necessary any person or the "power of the county." It is the duty of the sheriff to serve and execute within his county, and return, all writs, warrants, process, orders and decrees of every description that may be legally directed and delivered to him. He is a court officer, and it is his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all courts of record held in his county; by virtue of his office he has custody of the jail. It is his duty to pursue and apprehend felons and persons charged with crime and has custody of prisoners. He is not allowed to purchase any property exposed for sale by him as sheriff.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OR COMMISSIONER OF SCHOOLS.

This is an office which exists under one name or another in nearly every State in the Union. The title of the office in a great majority of the States is "county superintendent," but in Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, and possibly one or two other States, the office is termed "school commissioner," and in several of the States the laws provide for a board of county examiners or school commissioners, who are given considerable of the work that in most of the other States is handled by the county superintendent.

The name of this office implies the duties which devolve upon it, and they are very much alike in all of the States. The incumbent of this office is charged with a general supervision over the schools of the county, and must be a fitting person as to education and moral character. As a rule it is their duty to examine and license teachers, but in a few of the States provision is made for a board of examiners. County superintendents are required to visit and inspect the schools at regular intervals, and give such advice and instruction to teachers as may be deemed necessary and proper. They are required to organize and conduct institutes for the instruction of teachers if deemed necessary, and encourage teachers' associations. They introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, etc., stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duties. They receive reports from the various school officers, and transmit an abstract of these reports to the State Superintendent, adding a report of the condition of the schools under their charge. In nearly all the States they are forbidden having any interest in the sale of any school furniture, apparatus or books used in the schools. In many States they have authority to annul a teacher's certificate for proper cause, and in general to take such steps and enforce such methods as will elevate and make more efficient the schools under their control.

COUNTY, PROSECUTING OR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

There is a great difference between the various States in the method of handling or attending to the legal business relating to county matters or growing from county affairs. In many of the States the official who attends to this line of work is known as the "county attorney," in other States he is called the State's attorney or prosecuting or district attorney. In a few of the States they divide the State into districts embracing a number of counties, and a district attorney is elected in each district, who in some cases attends to all the legal work of the various counties, and in others he assists the county attorneys in their most important duties and prosecutions. But whatever plan may be followed in the various States, and whatever title may be given to this office, the general duties of the office are very much the same throughout all of the States. It is the duty of the county attorney to commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in any court of record in his county in which the "people of the State or county" may be concerned; to prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, etc., accruing to his county; to commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity; to defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county officer in his official capacity; to give legal opinions and advice

to the county board or other county officers in relation to their official duties; to attend, if possible, all preliminary examinations of criminals. When requested, he is required to attend sessions of the grand jury examine witnesses in their presence, give legal advice and see that proper subpoenas and processes are issued; draw up indictments and prosecute the same. The county attorney is required, when requested by the Attorney-General, to appear for the State in cases in his county in which the State is interested. The county attorney makes an annual report to his superior State officer of all the criminal cases prosecuted by him.

PROBATE OR COUNTY JUDGE.

The method of handling probate matters is not uniform throughout the various States. In many States the higher courts are given jurisdiction over probate matters, and in others they have created districts in which are held probate courts, whose jurisdiction extends over several counties and takes in other matters besides purely probate affairs. In a majority of the States, however, particularly the Western and Northern States, they elect a county or a probate judge, who holds court and handles the probate matters which arise within his county. The jurisdiction of these county or probate courts is not always confined exclusively to probate affairs, being frequently extended to many other matters, and they generally include such matters as apprenticeship affairs, adoptions, minors, etc. In some of the States they have both a county judge and a probate judge, and in these cases the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to such matters as are in line with probate affairs. In Missouri they have a probate judge, and also a county court, composed of county judges, in whom the corporate powers of the county are vested—as the official county board. In Michigan they have a probate judge and a probate register. The probate judge is generally given original jurisdiction in all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators and settlement of their accounts. They take proof of wills, direct the administration of estates, grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration, appoint and remove guardians, etc.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This is an office which is common to nearly all of the States. It is the duty of the county surveyor to execute any survey which may be ordered by any court, or upon application of any individual or corporation, and preserve a record of the surveys made by him. Nearly all of the States provide that certain records shall be kept by the county surveyor, and provide penalties for his failure to place on record the surveys made by him. While he is the official county surveyor, yet the surveys made by him are not conclusive, but may be reviewed by any competent tribunal, and the correctness thereof may be disputed.

COUNTY CORONER.

This is another county office which exists in nearly all of the States. In the average county there is not much work for the coroner, but in the counties in which large cities are located the office is a very important one. In general terms it may be stated that the coroner is required to hold inquests over the bodies of persons supposed to have met with violent or unnatural deaths. In most States he has power to impanel a jury to enquire into the cause of death; but in some of them this is not the case, and he is given power to act alone. He can subpoena witnesses, administer oaths; in certain cases provide for a decent burial, and can bind over to the proper court any person implicated in the killing of the deceased.

OTHER COUNTY OFFICES.

The county offices that have already been mentioned are the principal ones found in all of the States. There are, however, a few other county officials besides those mentioned which exist in many of the States, and which should be briefly mentioned in this connection. These are such offices as county physician, county assessor, county collector, county poor commissioner or superintendent of the county poor-house, master in chancery or court commissioner, county examiners, board of equalization, board of review, etc. The names of these offices imply the duties. These offices do not exist in all of the States, but in nearly every State the law provides for one or more of these county officials.

COUNTY BOARD.

The powers of every county as a body politic and corporate are vested in a county board. This official county board is generally termed the county "board of supervisors," or "board of commissioners," but there are some exceptions to this, like Missouri, where the county board is known as the "county court." There is considerable difference in the make-up of the county board in the various States. In some it is made up of one member from each township in the county. In others the counties are divided into districts, and one member of the county board is chosen from each district. No general description of this could be given that would be accurate, as some of the States follow both of these plans. For instance, in Illinois some of the counties are governed by a board of supervisors, which is made up of one member from each township, while other counties in the same State are governed by a board of county commissioners, consisting of three or more members, each representing districts into which the counties in question are divided.

The general powers of the county board throughout of all the States is about the same, except in minor details. It represents the legislative and corporate powers of the county. One of their number is always chosen as chairman or president, and acts as the presiding officer. The county board has general charge over the affairs of the county. It is their duty to provide county offices, provide desks, stationery, books, fuel, etc.; examine, investigate and adjust claims against the county, and have general care and custody of all the real and personal estate owned by the county. At regular intervals they settle with the county treasurer; examine accounts and vouchers. They locate county roads; determine the amount of county tax, and regularly publish a statement of their proceedings; make statements of receipts, expenditures, etc.; and make all contracts, and do all other acts in relation to the property and concerns of the county necessary to exercise its corporate powers that are not specifically delegated to other county officials.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

THE method of township government throughout the different States varies so much that it is impossible in this article to treat of it more than in a general way. In many of the States the townships are not organized as bodies corporate, and in other States in some counties they may have township organization, while in other counties in the same State it does not exist. In cases where there is no township organization the law provides that certain county officials shall attend to the local work, or that work which in other localities is assumed by the township officials. But even where they have township organization, the plan of township government in the different States where it exists differs so widely that scarcely any two States may be said to be alike. About the only statements concerning the organized townships that could be made which would apply to all the States are the following: Every organized township in its corporate capacity has power to sue and be sued; to acquire by purchase, gift or devise, and hold property, both real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same; and to make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of its powers as a township.

In a great many of the States the township government is carried on after a plan very similar to the county and State governments, hav-

ing various executive officers and a township board in which the corporate and legislative powers of the township are vested. In other States they follow a plan which reserves to the people all corporate and legislative powers, and therefore have no need for a township board, but have various other township officers to carry out the wishes and orders of the voters. Where this plan prevails they hold what is generally termed "town meetings," at which every legal voter of the township has a voice. At these meetings reports are had from the various township officials, and the necessary measures are adopted and directions given for carrying on the township business.

Still other States combine good features from both of the plans above mentioned, and besides the other usual township officials they maintain a township board, which is given certain restricted powers, such as those of a review or an auditing board, but they are not vested with the complete corporate and legislative powers of the township, this being reserved in a large measure to the voters, and all questions calling for the exercise of such authority are acted upon at the town meetings. In many of the States the township board just described is made up of three or more of the other township officers, who are ex-officio members of the township board, and they meet at certain times, perform the work required of them, and report to the town meetings.

The principal officials in township organizations in nearly all the States are the following: "Supervisors, or trustees," "clerk," "treasurer," "assessor," "collector," "justices of the peace," "constables," "overseers, supervisors or commissioners of the highways," and "pound-masters," although as has been stated, many of the States do not have all of these officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

THE "common school system," or, to speak with greater accuracy the method of governing school districts, in the various States, differs widely, yet all follow in a general way one of two separate and clearly defined methods, being amended in minor respects to meet local conditions and ideas. All of these methods have their excellent points, and yet it has been claimed by eminent educators that no one of them is free from fault and objection, nor has reached perfection. It will be the aim in this article to briefly explain the principal features of the several methods, but it is not possible to go into detail in the matter of giving the system of school government that is followed in each of the many States of the Union. The constitution and statutes of all the States agree, however, upon several points. They aim to provide for a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the States may receive a thorough common school education; they provide that all lands, money and other property donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects stated; with two or three exceptions they provide that no appropriation shall be made of public funds applied in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college or university controlled or run in the interest of any church or for a sectarian purpose; and they prohibit the various school officials from holding any interest in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used in the schools in which they, as officers, are interested.

In many of the States they follow what may be termed the "independent school district" method, inasmuch as each district, so far as its corporate powers are concerned, is entirely separate and independent of other districts. Where this plan is followed the boundaries of each district are clearly defined, and each district is complete within itself. They elect a full set of district officials, and exercise their corporate powers and manage their district affairs within themselves. In this plan the corporate powers of the district are usually vested in a district board, which has general charge of the interests of the district, hires teachers, and makes such contracts and carries into effect such methods as is deemed necessary to raise the grade or aid in the efficiency of the schools. The measure of the authority given to these district boards is not the same in all the States, and in many States it is restricted, and a part of the corporate power is reserved to the people themselves, the officials being required, in all important matters, to carry out the wishes and orders of the people of the district as expressed and decided upon at the "district school meetings."

Another method which is followed in many of the States may be termed the "township system." In such States the law provides for the organization of each township for school purposes, or as one large "district," and each township, so far as its educational interests are concerned, is organized, has the necessary officials and becomes a body politic and corporate. As a general rule, where this method prevails, the townships are divided into three or more sub-districts. All of these sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and general business is generally managed by a township board made up of representatives from each sub-district. This board is generally clothed with the corporate powers, hires teachers, provides fuel and supplies and makes all the contracts necessary to carry on the various schools in the township. As with independent districts, the powers of this board are not alike in all States where the township system prevails, for in some States their power is very much restricted, and is limited to certain official matters, the corporate powers and right to make important contracts being reserved to the people, who decide on these questions at what are termed the school meetings. In a few of the States where they follow the township system they have no official board. This is the case in Indiana, where they elect a township trustee, whose duty it is to look after all the educational interests of the township, subject to the approval of the people at the regular meetings. In most of the States where the township system prevails the law provides for the organization, under certain conditions, of sub-districts into independent districts, which gives them the power to elect their own officers and act independently of the other schools in the township.

In nearly all of the States one of the two general methods given above is followed, with certain changes to make the plan more efficient and satisfactory, and to better meet the desires and needs of the people of the different States. Many of the States combine good features from both these systems, as some of the States have the township system, wherein each sub-district has its own board, and so far as controlling its own affairs is concerned, is independent of all other districts. But local conditions have in many instances made special and local provisions necessary that are different in each State, and while there may be a vast difference in the methods followed, their aim is the same, and, as a whole, the various systems have accomplished the result of giving throughout the length and breadth of the Union the grandest and most efficient system of free schools that the world has ever known.

CITIES AND VILLAGES.

IN all of the States the laws provide for the local government of cities and villages, so that when they attain a certain population they may be separated from, and thus manage their affairs independent of, the township in which they are located, both as to school matters and civil authority. In school affairs provision is made for handling the more complex educational interests of villages and cities—the school boards being made larger, and in many cases the scope of their authority is very much extended. In civil matters provision is made in all of the States for the organization of villages and cities as corporate bodies, separate and distinct from the townships, and providing for the necessary officers to carry on the affairs of the municipality.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Banking and Business Methods.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

In business life there is no more complex or important relation than that which exists between the business men generally and the banks, and it should be guarded with jealous care, so that both may retain the full confidence of the other. Business development in the United States has progressed with such gigantic strides that it has long since passed the stage where it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are to-day a necessity in the transaction of business and making exchanges. It has been said, and with a great deal of truth, that in the present day the entire and sole object and result of business is the transfer of credits on the books of the banking houses; and that about the only use to which money is put is in making small change or paying balances. Business, in the most general and comprehensive sense, is almost wholly carried on by the aid of banks with checks, drafts and exchange. And it will be seen what a very important part the element of confidence plays in business life, when it is remembered that every check or draft that changes hands, implies the confidence on the part of the party receiving and accepting it, that it will be honored at the bank when presented.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

The first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer of a bank is the interview with the banker, either the President, or Cashier, as the case may be. If unknown to the banker it is necessary for some one who is known to identify and vouch for the applicant as being honorable and straightforward, for banks are compelled to be careful in this matter as they subsequently must handle all the checks, drafts or exchanges that the prospective customer employs in his business, so that while the business of an honest man is valuable to them and is appreciated, that of a dishonest man is shunned by them as an element of risk and danger—the same to them as to every one else with whom he deals.

The identification and reference, however, being satisfactory the prospective customer is given a pass book or account book, writes his signature in a book kept for that purpose, is made known to the receiving and paying tellers, makes his first deposit and is then a full fledged customer and depositor of the bank.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits are made in the following manner: A "Deposit Ticket" or "Deposit Blank" is furnished the customer, and he enters upon this a full description of all the items which he desires entered to his credit, stating whether it is gold, silver or currency and making a separate entry for each draft or check that he deposits. In entering such items as drafts and checks some banks require a separate entry for each item which will show upon what bank or at least what city or town each draft or check is drawn. After having endorsed his name on the back of all checks and drafts he hands the "Deposit Ticket," together with all the items named upon it, and his Pass Book, to the receiving teller, who examines it, checks off the various items to see that they are all there, and enters the total amount to the customer's credit in the "Pass Book," and it is also carried to his credit from the Deposit Ticket onto the books of the bank. The "Deposit Ticket" is an important feature of the transaction, and the customer is required to fill this out with ink. It bears his name and the date and is carefully preserved for future reference by the bank to settle any dispute or difference that may arise. As all men are liable to error the depositor, to prevent mistakes, should always see that the amount of the deposit is correctly entered in his book before leaving the bank. If a deposit is made when a customer has not his "Pass Book" a duplicate ticket should be taken, and the amount entered properly when next at the bank.

It will be seen from the above that all checks and drafts are entered to the credit of the customer at the time he deposits them, the same as cash items. The depositor, however, is held responsible for the non payment of all checks, drafts and other items deposited as cash until payment has been ascertained by the bank. The bank, however, must use due diligence in attending to them within a reasonable time. If a check or draft is held beyond a reasonable time and, meanwhile, the bank upon which it is drawn fails, the receiving bank would be compelled to lose it. What is a reasonable time, according to decisions of the courts, depends upon the circumstances and varies in different cases. In cities, where they have a Clearing-House, checks on other city banks are expected to reach the Clearing-House on the next day succeeding the time of the deposit; but as to checks and drafts drawn upon other or distant cities, a reasonable time must be allowed for them to be presented for payment. If the banker, however, is negligent concerning it, he must stand the loss. Such cases very rarely, if ever, occur, and it may safely be stated that in the absence of any special or unusual conditions for all items such as checks, drafts, etc., the banker only receives them for collection for the account of the depositor and therefore acts only as his agent and as such is charged with using only due diligence in attending to the business.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

The word "Discount" is applied to interest when it is deducted from the amount at the time a loan is made—in other words, interest that is paid in advance. It is the general rule of banks in making "short time" loans to customers to give credit for the amount of the loan, less the interest.

Many business men fail to obtain the full benefit that a bank can give them, through hesitancy or diffidence in asking for a loan; and in many instances will borrow of a neighboring business man and thus, frequently embarrass him, rather than go to the banker, whose business it is to help him through such times of need, when possible. This is what banks are established for largely, and they are always glad to "get their money out" provided they can be reasonably sure of its return. If an applicant is unable to furnish reasonable security, or is irresponsible or unworthy he must necessarily be refused, but in securing money which he cannot guarantee the return of, whether it be from a banker or another business man he does an injustice to the interests of business generally. However, every business man in need of financial help, whether his needs be great or little, should go to the banker *first* and submit the situation, securities, etc. to him, as of all men he is by training the best judge and advisor in such matters. He may be compelled to decline to give the required aid, but this refusal should never be taken as a personal matter, as it must be remembered that he has other interests to serve and depositors, stockholders and directors to protect before following his own personal desires.

COLLECTIONS.

In leaving notes or other items for collection the customer writes on the back of each the words: "For Collection for Account of" and places his signature below it. Upon receipt of this, the proper officer or clerk of the bank, will enter the items either in the back of the customer's "pass book" or give a separate receipt as the case may be. When the bank receives payment on the items the customer is notified and the amount is entered to his credit both on his Pass book and on the books of the bank the same as any other deposit. A bank in receiving paper for collection acts only as the agent of the customer and does not assume any responsibility beyond due diligence on its part. All banks make collections either in or out of the city where they are located for their customers at very moderate rates. These items should always be left at the bank before they become due, so as

to give the bank time to give an abundant notice to the parties. If the customer desires to make a "sight" or "time draft" upon a debtor, upon application the bank will furnish him with blank drafts.

STATEMENTS AND BALANCES.

A few words concerning statements and balances will not be inappropriate in this connection. Every customer of a bank should always and without fail, once in each month, have his "Pass Book" balanced by the banker. This rule should always be observed to correct any error that might occur and avoid loss and complications. The amount of deposits is added up and a balance is struck by deducting the total amount of the customer's checks which the bank has either paid or "accepted" (certified) during the month. The cancelled checks are returned to the customer. If any error is discovered it should be reported immediately to the bank so that it may be investigated and rectified.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

PROBABLY the greatest factor in the business world of to-day is "Negotiable Paper," without which it is not probable that business development could have assumed the vast proportions that it has reached in America; and without which the business of the civilized world could not be carried on. This term includes a variety of instruments, such as promissory notes, checks, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill of exchange is one of the oldest forms of negotiable paper, and has been in use for a number of centuries. The draft and check came into use at a much later day, and the promissory note is a comparatively recent invention, and has very largely taken the place of the bill of exchange as it was used in former times. The most important attribute of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other instruments of the same class, which distinguish them from all other contracts, is their *negotiability*. This consists of two entirely distinct elements or branches—first, the power of transferring the paper from one owner to another, so that the assignee shall assume a complete title, and be able to sue on it; second, the effect upon the rights of the parties produced by such a transfer when made before maturity, in the regular course of business, for a consideration to a purchaser in good faith, and without notice of any defect or defense, whereby all defenses of the maker (with few exceptions) are cut off, and the holder becomes absolutely entitled to recover.

A written order or promise may be perfectly valid as a contract; but it will not be negotiable unless certain requisites are complied with. The following requisites are indispensable: It must be written; must be signed; it must be absolute, not depending upon any contingency; it must be to pay money in a certain amount or in an amount capable of being certain by computation; the time of payment must be certain or such as will become certain; but when not expressed the law implies that payment is due immediately; and lastly, the order or promise must be accompanied by words of negotiability—that is payable to a certain payee's order or to bearer.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

ACCORDING to the general "law merchant," unaffected by statute, a promissory note is the written promise of a person, called the "maker" to pay a certain sum of money at a certain time to a designated person termed the "payee" or to his order or bearer. It must have all the requisites that have been mentioned for negotiable paper, otherwise, if it fails in any of these matters it becomes a contract, as it thus loses the element of negotiability. Contracts may be perfectly valid without all of these requisites, but they do not possess the peculiar qualities which belong to promissory notes.

It is customary in all promissory notes to write the words "value received" but this is not absolutely essential, as a consideration and value is implied in every note, draft, check, bill of exchange or endorsement. It is the common law of both England and this country that no promise can be enforced unless made for a consideration or sealed, but negotiable instruments as a rule are an exception to this. Between the original parties a want of consideration can be pleaded as defense and would operate to defeat a recovery. It would have the same effect as between an endorser and his endorsee, but this only applies to immediate parties or to those who had notice of the defense or became holders of the paper after maturity. It may be stated as an almost invariable rule that no defense will operate to defeat the recovery if the paper has been negotiated and passed into the hands of an innocent purchaser, in the regular course of business, before maturity and for value. The absence of any of these elements, however, will allow a defense to be set up and will defeat recovery even in the hands of third parties if it can be shown that there was either a want of consideration, that it was obtained by duress, or fraud or circumvention, or larceny; or that the consideration was illegal. In order to cut off these defenses and give the holder the absolute right to recover, all of the conditions named must be fulfilled. If he purchases the note even one day after it becomes due it is then subject to any defense or set off which the maker may have against the original payee.

Demand of payment for a note must be made at the place where it is payable at the time of maturity; if not paid notice must immediately be given to the endorsers, otherwise, in a majority of the States, all endorsements that are not qualified will be released. If a note is not dated it will not defeat it, but will be considered as dated when it was made; but a written date is *prima facie* evidence of the time of making. When a note falls due on Sunday, or a legal holiday, it becomes payable the day previous. If a sum is written at length in the body and also in figures at the corner the written words control it. It destroys the negotiability of a note to write in the body of it any conditions or contingencies. A valuable consideration is not always money. It may be either any gain or advantage to the promisor, or injury sustained by the promisee at the promisor's request. A previous debt, or a fluctuating balance, or a debt due from a third person, might be a valuable consideration. So is a moral consideration, if founded upon a previous legal consideration; as, where one promises to pay a debt that is barred by limitation or by infancy. But a merely moral consideration as one founded upon natural love and affection is no legal consideration. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature, or if distinctly opposed to public policy. If a note is payable at a bank it is only necessary to have the note at the bank at the stipulated time to constitute a sufficient demand; and if there are no funds there to meet it, this is sufficient refusal.

DAYS OF GRACE.—In a great many States three "Days of Grace," as they are termed, are allowed on negotiable instruments beyond the date set for payment. This is not the universal rule, however, as the tendency of late years has been toward doing away with this custom, and a number of States have already passed laws abolishing the "Days of Grace." Where the rule is in effect, however, and it is not specifically waived in the instrument the payor is entitled to the three days as fully as though it were so stipulated, and the holder cannot enforce collection until the expiration of three days after the date set for payment.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

THE "bill of exchange" is an open letter or order whereby one person requests another to pay a third party (or order or bearer) a certain fixed sum of money. They are of two kinds, the Inland and Foreign bills, the names of which imply the difference between them. The three parties to the bill are called the Drawer, Drawee and Payee. The bill must be presented to the Drawee and if he agrees to obey the order he "accepts" the bill by writing the word "accepted" across its face and signs his name below it—and thus becomes the "Acceptor." The instrument is usually made negotiable and the payee can transfer it to others by endorsement, which method of transfer may go on indefinitely.

The following is a common form of an inland bill of exchange:

BILL OF EXCHANGE.

\$600 CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1894.
Sixty days after sight pay to John Sims, or order, Six Hundred Dollars, and charge same to my account.

To HENRY HOLT & Co.

Boston, Mass.

JOHN DOE.

CHECKS.

A CHECK on a bank is one form of an "Inland Bill of Exchange," but there is some slight difference in the liability of the parties to it. A check requires no acceptance, as a bank is bound to pay the checks of its depositors while still in possession of their funds, and the drawer of a check having funds on deposit has an action for damage for refusal to honor his check, under such circumstances, on the ground of an implied obligation to pay checks according to the usual course of business. Checks are usually drawn payable immediately, but they may be made payable at a future day, and in this case their resemblance to a bill of exchange is very close. As stated, a check requires no acceptance, so far as payment or liability of the drawer is concerned, but it creates no obligation against a bank in favor of the holder until acceptance. When accepted by the bank the word "Accepted" is stamped on its face with the signature of the banker. It is then said to be certified and thereafter the bank is liable to the holder. As soon as the check is "certified" the amount is charged against the account of the "drawer" the same as if paid, and it is considered paid so far as the "drawer" is concerned.

The drawer of a check is not a surety in the same sense as is the drawer of a bill of exchange, but is the principal debtor like the maker of a note. He cannot complain of any delay in the presentation, for it is an absolute appropriation to the holder of so much money, in the hands of the bank, and there it may lie at the holder's pleasure. The delay, however, is at the holder's risk, and if the bank should fail after he could have got his money the loss is his. If, before he presents the check, the bank pays out all the money of the drawer, then he may look to the drawer for payment. If the holder of a check transfers it to another he has the right to expect that it will be presented for payment within a reasonable time. He has the right to expect that it will either be presented the next day or started to the point on which it is drawn. If it is held beyond a reasonable time and a loss is occasioned thereby, the party responsible for the delay must bear the loss. If a bank pays a forged check it is so far its own loss that it cannot charge the money to the depositor whose name was forged. But it is entitled to recover the money from the party who presented it. If it pay a check of which the amount has been falsely and fraudulently increased, it can charge the drawer only with the original amount, provided the drawer himself has not caused or facilitated the forgery by carelessly writing it or leaving it in such hands as to make the forgery or alteration easy. In some of the States the Supreme Court has decided in cases where checks were "raised" that the drawer must bear the loss as they had failed to take reasonable precaution to prevent it. Perforating and cutting machines are on the market which make it almost impossible to raise or alter the amounts so as to avoid detection, and the tendency of the decisions is to regard the use of these as only a reasonable precaution on the part of check drawers to save their bank from trouble and loss. Some, however, adopt the plan of writing the amount in red ink across their signature.

If many persons, not partners, join in a deposit they must join in a check. If a payee's name is misspelled or wrong in a check, the usual plan is to endorse it first exactly as it appears and then sign the name correctly.

There is no settled rule as to how checks should be drawn. In nearly all the cities it is an almost invariable rule to make them payable "to order" so as to require the endorsement of the payee; but in smaller towns many check drawers make them payable "to bearer," in which case they require no endorsement, and if lost or stolen, may cause loss—as whoever presents such a check at the bank is entitled to payment.

DRAFTS.

A DRAFT is a form of an "inland bill of exchange." The two forms of bills of exchange usually called "drafts" are the bank draft (or exchange) and the "sight or time draft." The bank draft is, to all intents and purposes, the same as a check, but the term is usually applied to "checks" drawn by one bank upon funds which it may have in some other bank, termed its "correspondent." A draft is but very seldom made payable to bearer, it being almost an invariable rule to make them payable to a certain payee or order. They are negotiable and can be transferred indefinitely by endorsement. If a draft is lost or stolen, by applying to the bank that issued it, the payment can be stopped, and after the expiration of thirty days a duplicate will be issued.

The "Sight Draft" or "Time Draft," in which case it reads to pay after a certain number of days, is a very common method of making collections to-day by creditors, and it serves the double purpose of being an order to pay to a bank or third party, and is also a receipt to the debtor. It is simple in its wording, the following being a general form:

CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1894.
At sight (or so many days after sight as the case may be) pay to the order of F. M. Clark One Thousand Dollars and charge to my account.
To GEO. SIMS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOHN SIMS.

ENDORSEMENTS.

THE signature or any payee or holder on the back of any check, draft, note, bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument is termed his "endorsement." It simply means the placing of the name of the holder, or payee, on the back of the instrument, thus indicating that, for consideration, he has relinquished his title to it, and in the absence of any condition or qualification expressed in the endorsement, it implies that the endorser will see that the instrument is paid in case it is not taken up by the maker or payor. Where the instrument is made payable to "bearer," as to "John Sims or bearer," no endorsement is necessary to pass the title—it passes with delivery and any holder may collect or sue upon it the same as if he were the payee named therein. In a case of this kind if any holder endorses the instrument, the law is construed strictly against him, and, as it was not necessary for him to endorse to pass title, the law presumes in the absence of a positive qualification that his endorsement was made *for the purpose* of indicating that he would pay it if the payor failed to do so. Where several payees are named in the instrument it must bear the endorsement of all of them to pass the title and make one transfer of it. In this case, however, their liability as endorsers is joint, not several. But where two or more holders endorse one after the other in making a transfer from one to the other their liability is several, not joint.

Every check, draft, bill of exchange, note or other negotiable instrument which is made payable to a certain "payee or order" must bear the endorsement of the party named, to pass the title, and even in cases where they are made payable to "bearer" it is generally customary for the party to whom a transfer is made to require the person from whom he secures it to place his endorsement thereon.

There are several kinds of endorsement which should be mentioned in this connection. The first is the "blank endorsement," or "endorsement in blank," in making which the payee simply places his signature on the back of the instrument, without condition or qualification of any kind. This passes the title to the instrument, and, from that time on, it becomes payable to bearer, and the title passes with delivery, until some subsequent holder sees fit to limit it by making it payable to some other payee, or places some other qualification or condition in the endorsement. When a negotiable instrument bearing a "blank endorsement," has once been put into circulation, any subsequent holder of it has the right to limit or restrict it by writing the conditions over his own endorsement, or, by writing over the endorsement of the original payee, words making it payable to himself or some other party, "or order." This point has been decided by the supreme courts of several of the States.

The endorsement may be restricted or qualified in a number of ways. One, which is called a "full endorsement," is very common in the business world. It is simply the act of the payee named making it payable to some other certain payee or order. To do this, the endorser writes on the back of the instrument, the directions, as: "Pay to John Sims, or order," and places his signature below it. This does not limit his liability as an endorser, but the title to the instrument must thereafter pass through John Sims, and it must bear his endorsement before it will be paid or honored.

GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

Another common form of limiting the endorsement is to enable the payee (when it is made payable to his order) to transfer his title to the instrument without becoming responsible for its payment, and making the party to whom it is transferred assume all responsibility concerning payment. To do this the endorser writes the words "Without Recourse" over his signature, which has the effect of relinquishing his title without making him liable to the holder in case the payor fails to take it up.

Another method of limiting the endorsement is to make it conditional, a good illustration of which is the following: "Pay to John Sims or order upon his delivering to the First National Bank a warranty deed to lot 5, block 4, etc., below which the endorser places his signature. He can also make it payable to "A. B. only," or in equivalent words, in which case "A. B." cannot endorse it over.

In fact, the endorser has the power to limit his endorsement as he sees fit, and either to lessen or increase his liability, such as either "waiving notice of demand;" making his endorsement a "general and special guaranty of payment" to all future holders, etc., but he cannot, by his endorsement, either increase or lessen the liability of any other endorser on the instrument.

An endorser, as a rule, is entitled to immediate notice in case the payor fails to pay. This is the case in nearly all of the United States, as it has been a rule of the "law merchant" for many years. A few modifications, however, of the general "law merchant" have been made by statute in several of the States, relating to negotiable paper, in changing the endorser's liability by rendering his contract absolute instead of conditional, making notice unnecessary unless he suffers damage through want of it, or requiring a judgment to be first recovered before he can be held. In the absence, however, of statutory provisions of this kind, and they only exist in a few of the States, it may be said that to hold endorsers they must have prompt notice of non-payment, and it may be said to be a general rule of the "law merchant" that all parties to negotiable paper as endorsers who are entitled to notice are discharged by want of notice. The demand, notice and protest must be made according to the laws of the place where payable.

The term *Protest* is applied to the official act by an authorized person (usually a Notary Public), whereby he affirms in a formal or prescribed manner in writing that a certain bill, draft, check or other negotiable paper has been presented for acceptance or payment, as the case may be, and been refused. This, and the notice of the "Protest," which must be sent to all endorsers and parties to the paper is to notify them officially of its failure.

GUARANTY.

A "GUARANTOR" is one who is bound to another for the fulfillment of a promise, or of an engagement, made by a third party. This kind of contract is very common. According to the "statute of frauds" it must be in writing, and unless it is a sealed instrument there must be a consideration to support it. As a rule it is not negotiable, so as to be enforced by the transferee as if it had been given to him by the guarantor, but this depends upon the wording, as, if it contains all the characteristics of a note, payable to order or bearer, it will be held negotiable. A contract of guaranty is construed strictly, and, if the liability of the principal be materially varied by the act of the party guaranteed, without the consent of the guarantor, the guarantor is discharged. The guarantor is also discharged if the liability or obligation is renewed, or extended by law or otherwise, unless he in writing renews the contract. In the case of a bank incorporated for twenty years, which was renewed for ten years more without change of officers, the courts held that the original sureties could not be held after the first term.

The guaranty can be enforced even though the original debt cannot, as is the case in becoming surety for the debt of a minor. A guarantor who pays the debt of the principal is entitled to demand from the creditor all the securities he holds, or of the note or bond which declares the debt; and, in some States, the creditor cannot fall back upon the guarantor until he has collected as much as possible from these securities and exhausted legal remedies against the principal. If the debt or obligation be first incurred and completed before the guaranty is given, there must be a new consideration or the guaranty is void.

A guaranty is not binding unless the guarantor has notice of its acceptance, but the law presumes this acceptance when the offer of guaranty and acts of the party to whom it is given, such as delivery of goods or extending credit are simultaneous. But an offer to guarantee a future operation does not bind the offeror unless he has such notice of the acceptance as will afford him reasonable opportunity to make himself safe. A creditor may give his debtor some indulgence or accommodation without discharging the guarantor, unless it should have the effect of prejudicing the interests of the guarantor, in which case he would be released. Generally a guarantor may, at any time, pay a debt and so, at once, have the right to proceed against the debtor. Where there has been failure on the part of the principal and the guarantor is looked to, he must have reasonable notice—and notice is deemed reasonable if it prevents the guarantor from suffering from the delay.

It is, in many cases, difficult to say—and upon it rests the question of legal liability—whether the promise of one to pay for goods delivered to another is an original promise, as to pay for one's own goods, in which case it need not be in writing; or a promise to pay the debt or guaranty the promise of him to whom the goods are delivered, in which case it must be in writing. The question generally resolves itself into this: To whom did the seller give and was authorized to give credit? This is a question of fact and not of law. If the books of seller show that he charged them to the party to whom he delivered them, it is almost impossible for him to hold the other party for it, but if on the other hand it is shown that he regarded the goods as being sold to the party whom it is desired to hold, but delivered them to another party and it is shown on his books, it is not regarded as a guaranty, but an original or collateral promise, and would make the party liable. In general, a guarantor of a bill or note is not entitled to such strict and exact notice as an endorser is entitled to, but only such notice as shall save him from actual loss, as he can not make the want of notice his defense unless he can show that it was unreasonably withheld and that he suffered thereby. There is a marked difference in the effect of a guaranty of the "payment," or of the "collection" of a debt. In the first case, the creditor can look to the guarantor at any time; in the latter, the creditor must exhaust his legal remedies for collecting it.

ACCOMMODATION PAPER.

A accommodation bill or note is one for which the acceptor or maker has received no consideration, but has lent his name and credit to accommodate the drawer, payee or holder. He is bound to all other parties just as completely as if there were a good consideration, for, if this was not the case, it would be of no value to the party accommodated. He is not allowed to set up want of consideration as a defense as against any holder for value. But he is not bound to the party whom he thus accommodates, no matter how the instrument may be drawn.

IDENTIFICATION.

A mere act of identifying a party or making him known to a banker carries with it no liability on the part of the party who thus performs it, unless it can be shown there was fraud or collusion. Customers of banks are frequently asked to identify and make known to their own bankers, strangers who desire checks or drafts cashed or other accommodations. In some cases a mere introduction is all that is necessary, but only because the banker relies upon the honor and integrity of his customer, knowing that an improper person would not be introduced, for in a case of this kind the bank assumes all the risk. Generally speaking, however, it is an almost invariable rule with bankers, as it should be, to require their customer to endorse all drafts or checks which are honored for the stranger. In this case the endorser becomes personally liable to the bank if any or all of the drafts or checks prove worthless.

An endorsement which is frequently made by parties who are asked to identify others is to merely indicate that they know the party to be the

payee named in the check or that the signature of the payee or party is correct. This is done by writing the words "Signature O. K." under the party's name and signing it. This has the effect of guaranteeing that the party's name is as written and that it is his proper signature. It does not guarantee that the check or draft is good or will be paid, but merely as expressed, that the signature is correct, and the only liability assumed is that he will pay the amount in case the signature proves a forgery. Many banks, however, will not accept paper endorsed this way and justly so, for it throws upon them the burden of the risk.

RECEIPTS AND RELEASES.

ANY acknowledgement that a sum of money has been paid is a receipt. A receipt which reads "in full" though admitted to be strong evidence is by no means legally conclusive. If the party signing it can show an error or mistake, it will be admitted in his favor. Receipts for money will be held open to examination, and the party holding it must abide the results of such examination—the great aim of the law being to administer strict justice. A receipt may be of different degrees of explicitness, as the word "Paid" or "Received Payment" written on a bill. A "release" is simply a form of receipt, but is more binding upon the parties, inasmuch as, if properly drawn, under seal, for a consideration, it is a complete defense to any action based on the debts or claims so released. Herein, releases differ from receipts. A release is in the nature of a written contract and therefore cannot be controlled or contradicted by evidence, unless on the ground of fraud. But if its words are ambiguous, or may have either of two or more meanings, evidence is receivable to determine the meaning.

INFANTS AND MINORS.

THE incapacity of a person to make a valid contract may arise from several causes, and the fact of being an infant, or minor, is one of them. The general rule of law may be stated as being that the contract of an infant or minor is always void, but is voidable, and in many cases special exception is made, giving validity to their contracts for necessities. By being voidable, but not void in themselves, means that the infant has the right to disavow and annul the contract, either before or within a reasonable time after he reaches his majority. He may do this by word only, but a mere acknowledgment that the debt exists is not enough, and it must be substantially a new promise.

AGENCY.

HERE are a few well-settled and important rules of law governing the matter of agents and agency, which every business man should understand thoroughly. The relation of principal and agent implies that the principal acts by and through the agent. A principal is responsible for the acts of the agent *only* when he has actually given full authority to the agent, or when he has by his words, or his acts, or both, caused or permitted the person with whom the agent deals to believe him clothed with this authority. This is a point which is not always thoroughly understood, but it is a well-settled principle of law. There are two kinds of agents—general and special. A general agent is one authorized to represent his principal in all his business, or in all his business of a particular kind, and his power is limited by the usual scope and character of the business he is empowered to transact. If he is given out as the general agent, the principal is bound, even if the agent transcends his actual authority, but does not go beyond the natural and usual scope of the business.

On the other hand, a special agent is one authorized to do only a specific thing, or a few specified things, or a specified line of work. If this special agent exceeds his authority, it may be stated as an almost invariable rule that the principal is not bound, because the party dealing with the agent must inquire for himself and at his own peril, into the extent and limits of the authority given to the agent. Especially is this the case where the party knew that the agent had been or was engaged in attending to a particular and specified line of work connected with the business of the principal. The party, however, is not bound by any special reservations or limitations made secretly by the principal of which he had no reasonable or easy means of having notice. The authority of an agent may be given by the principal, by writing or orally, or may be implied from certain acts. Thus if a person puts his goods into the custody of another whose business it is to sell such goods, he authorizes the whole world to believe that this person has them for sale; and any person buying them honestly, in this belief, would hold them. If one, knowing that another had acted as his agent, does not disavow the authority as soon as he conveniently can, but lies by and permits a person to go on and deal with the supposed agent, or lose an opportunity of indemnifying himself, this is an adoption and confirmation of the acts of the agent.

A principal is bound by the acts of an agent even after the revocation of his agency, if such revocation has not been made public or is unknown to the party dealing with the agent. An agent can generally be held personally liable if he transcends his authority; but this is not the case if the party with whom he dealt knew that the authority was transcended.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF BANKING.

IN general, banks may be said to be credit institutions or dealers in credit. John Jay Knox once said that "the exchanges of the modern world are barter, effected by the indirect agency of the credit system, and banks and bankers are the machinery by which this is done." Metallic money and its representative, the circulating note, are only the small change of "Trade" employed in the settlement of balances and small purchases and payments. This fact is illustrated by the operations of the New York clearing house. The exchanges have been about \$800,000 millions of dollars during the past thirty years while the balances paid in money have only been about \$6,000 millions, or about four per cent. of the amount of the settlements.

It has always been claimed that the business of banking originated with the Venetian money changers who displayed their wares and moneys on the streets and thus supplied those in need of change. According to the most eminent authorities the earliest banking institution in Europe was the Bank of Venice, which was founded in 1172, and was based upon a forced loan of the government. Funds deposited in it could be transferred to others on the books of the bank at the pleasure of the owner, but they could not be withdrawn. The perpetual annuities of the British debt are handled in a very similar manner at the present day. The Bank of Venice was continued until 1797. In 1401, the Bank of Barcelona was formed. At a period much earlier than this, the Jewish money-dealers had invented what are known as "foreign bills of exchange," but it is said that this bank was the first institution that made a business of negotiating and handling them. The Bank of Genoa commenced operation in 1407 and for centuries was one of the principal banks of Europe. It was the first to issue circulating notes—which were passed only by endorsement, not being payable to bearer.

The Bank of Hamburg, established in 1619, was a bank of both deposit and circulation based on fine silver bars. This bank, like nearly all of that early time, had, as a principal object, the protection of the people from worn, sweated, clipped and plugged coins, or coins of certain empires that were reduced in standard value. The remedy generally adopted was to lock up the debased and depreciated coins and circulate the credit granted for them. Various other banks sprang into existence throughout Europe, many of them being powerful government agencies, and in many cases exerted a wide influence in shaping the destinies of empires.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established, and there is no banking institution in the world equal to it in the management of national finances. The Bank of France was authorized in 1800. It is not a fiscal agent of the government as is that of England. It does not collect or disburse the revenues of the exchequer but it lends to it largely, while its credits, in the form of circulating notes and other acceptances, have borne the government safely through extraordinary needs.

It is claimed that the first organized bank in the United States had its origin in the formation of a banking company without charter June 18th,

1780, by the citizens of Philadelphia, and first action by Congress was taken June 22, of the same year in reference to this proposed association. Two years afterward, a "perpetual charter" was granted to the Bank of North America at Philadelphia. In 1794 the State of Massachusetts incorporated the Massachusetts Bank. The Bank of New York was chartered in March, 1791, although it had been doing business since 1784, under articles of association drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Most of these institutions are still running and have been converted into national banks. The Bank of the United States was organized in 1791. The most of the stock was owned by the United States Government, but later the Government interest was disposed of, and in 1843 the bank failed.

State banks were organized rapidly, and private banking firms sprang into existence and the business of banking assumed immense proportions.

In 1863, the NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM was adopted and in 1864 the National Bank Bureau of the Treasury Department was organized, the chief officer of which is the comptroller of the currency. In March, 1865, an act was passed providing for a ten per cent. tax on notes of any person or State bank issued for circulation, and making an exception of National banks. This had the effect of taxing the State bank circulation out of existence. As the National banking system has proven one of the most efficient and satisfactory methods the world has ever known, it will be of interest to review here some of its principal features. Under this act National banks may be organized by any number of persons not less than five. Not less than one-third of the capital must be invested in United States bonds upon which, circulating notes may be issued equal to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds. These circulating notes are receivable at par in the United States in all payments except for duties on imports, interest on the public debt and in redemption of the national currency. The National banks are required to keep a certain reserve; they are authorized to loan money at the rate of interest allowed by the various States—when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, the banks may charge 7 per cent. Shareholders are held individually liable, equably and ratably, for all debts of the association to the extent of the amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested therein. The banks are required, before the declaration of a dividend, to carry one-tenth part of their net profits of the preceding half year to a surplus fund until the same shall amount to 20 per cent. of the capital; and losses and bad debts must be deducted from net profits before any dividend is declared. A receiver may be appointed by the comptroller to close up under his supervision the affairs of any national bank which shall fail to keep good its lawful money reserve or which may become insolvent. While there have been national bank failures, there has never been any loss to the people whatever on the circulation. A suit may be brought for forfeiture of the charter of a bank if the directors shall knowingly violate the law; and in such cases they may be held liable in their individual capacity. There are other restrictions in the law—such as, for instance, the prohibition against loaning to any one borrower of more than ten per cent. of the capital; or the holding of any real estate except such as is required for banking purposes, or the granting of loans upon the security of the bank stock.

The national bank circulation has been gradually growing less during the past ten years, as the United States bonds available are quoted so high above par and the rate of interest so low that there is but little profit to the banks in it. All of the States have laws regulating State Banks and providing certain restrictions, but as the laws of the various States are not alike it is impossible to give a general description of the matter that would apply to all the States. The laws, however, provide for and require State banks to hold a certain reserve, and at regular intervals they make full statements as to their condition and their affairs are examined into by certain State officials at frequent intervals. The laws of all the States have reached a high degree of perfection in the method of regulating and overseeing State banks, and the almost universal soundness and reliability of these institutions reflect credit upon the laws under which they exist.

CLEARING HOUSE.

THE Clearing-House is the place where the exchanges of the banks are made in all the principal cities of the world. The clearing-house system was first established in London about the beginning of the present century. It was first introduced into this country by the banks of the city of New York organizing an association, under the name of the New York Clearing House, which commenced operations Oct. 11, 1853. At that time it consisted of fifty-two banks, but five of them were soon closed because of their inability to meet its requirements. Clearing Houses have since been established in nearly all of the principal cities of the continent.

In all cities a bank receives large amounts of bills of and checks on other banks, so that at the close of each day's business every bank has, in its drawers, various sums thus due it by other banks. It is, in like manner, the debtor of other banks, which have during the day received its bills and checks drawn upon it. Prior to the establishment of the clearing-house it was necessary for each bank, every morning, to make up its account with every other bank, and to send its porter or agent to present the bills and checks so received to the debtor banks for payment. The balances were adjusted by payments in gold, which became so laborious, dangerous, and complicated, that the balances were settled only weekly instead of daily—a plan that resulted in great risk and evil. This was obviated by the clearing-house system, through which the settlements are so simultaneously and quickly effected that in New York the transactions in one single day have amounted to over \$300,000,000, in adjusting which the exchanges were settled in the space of an hour. Besides saving a vast amount of work, book-keeping and expense, it enabled the banks by united aid to strengthen each other in times of excitement and financial panic.

The following is the manner in which the settlements are made in about all the clearing-houses of this country: The clearing-room is provided with a continuous line of desks, one for each bank that is a member of the association, each desk bearing the name and number of the bank. Each bank is represented every morning, at the hour fixed for settlement, by two clerks, one a messenger who brings with him the checks, drafts, etc., that his bank has received during the day previous upon the other banks—called the "exchanges," and these are assortured for each bank and placed in envelopes. On the outside of each envelope is a slip on which are listed the amounts of the various items which it contains. The messengers take their places in a line outside the row of desks, each opposite the desk assigned to his bank, while at each desk is a clerk with a sheet containing the names of all the banks in the same order as the desks, with the aggregate amounts which his bank's messenger has against each bank. Just previous to the hour fixed for making the exchanges the manager takes his position and calls the house to order. At a signal the bell rings and each messenger moves forward to the desk next his own and delivers the envelope containing the checks, etc., for the bank represented at that desk to the clerk at that desk, together with a printed list of the banks in the same order, with the amount opposite each bank. The clerk receiving it, signs and returns it to the messenger, who immediately passes on to the next desk; then to the next, and so on until he has made a complete circuit and has again reached the desk of his own bank—the starting point. All the other messengers moving in the same manner; each messenger has, by this means, visited every bank and delivered to each everything his bank held for it, taking a receipt for the same; and at the same time each bank has received all the exchanges that every other bank had against it. This operation even in the greatest clearing houses only consumes from ten to fifteen minutes.

This enables the banks to know at once the exact balance for or against it, as the clerks immediately enter from the slips on their own sheets the aggregate amount from each bank, and the difference between the total amount brought by them, which at once shows the balance due to or from the clearing house to each bank.

This is reported to their banks, and the balance is paid to or drawn from the clearing house, thus at once settling the accounts between all the banks. The lists are "proved" carefully, and certain fines are laid for all errors, tardiness, etc.

CHRONOLOGICAL ARRANGEMENT

OF

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY

Copyright, 1896, by Geo. A. Ogle & Co.

The chief aim of this Chronological History is to give in a comprehensive and attractive form the principal events of the history of the world free from unnecessary details. For convenience this history is arranged under—I. Ancient History, II. Medieval History, III. Modern History. The latter is given—First. From the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to American Revolution. Second. From the birth of the United States to the present time by countries.

Ancient History

- B. C.
 4004 Biblical account of the creation.
 3890 Sargon I. King of Babylon.
 3209 *The first Egyptian dynasty under Menes.
 2800 Senefer, 3d Egyptian dynasty.
 Egyptian inscriptions begin.
 Phenicia said to have been peopled by the "sons of Anak."
 2750 Tyre and Sidon founded.
 2700 The 4th Egyptian dynasty begins.
 The Merneptah Stela erected.
 2539 Merneptah I., Sixth Egyptian dynasty.
 Chaldea said to have been conquered by Medes or Armenians.
 2448 The deluge.
 2300 The Elamitic Conquest.
 The Hittites in Cappadocia.
 Rise of Assyria.
 2280 Thebes, Egypt, founded.
 2234 Alleged beginning of Chaldean astronomical observations sent by Callisthenes to Aristotle; the earliest extant is of 720 B. C.
 2200 The Hia dynasty in China founded. Chou dynasty probably in use.
 2180 Nineveh built.
 2160 First Persian dynasty founded.
 2130 Amen-em-hat I. founds 12th Egyptian dynasty.
 Pyramids built north of Memphis.
 2100 The Obelisk of On erected.
 2093 Reign of Urish of Chaldea.
 2042 Uranus arrives in Greece.
 2005 Sicyon, Greece founded.
 1996 Birth of Abraham.
 1921 Call of Abraham.
 1920 Abraham arrives in Syria.
 1896 Isaac born.
 1882 Death of Abraham.
 1856 Kingdom of Argus founded.
 Reign of Ismi-dagon, who conquers Assyria.
 1837 Birth of Jacob and Esau.
 1822 Memnon invents the Egyptian alphabet.
 1809 Hykon in Egypt.
 1720 Joseph sold into Egypt.
 1710 Arcadians emigrate to Italy and found a colony.
 1706 Jacob and his family settle in Egypt. Sesostris conquers Asia and Ethiopia.
 Beginning of the chronology of the Arundelian marbles, which were brought to England, in A. D. 1627.
 1571 Moses born.
 Male infants in Egypt destroyed.
 1556 Athens founded.
 1516 Kingdom of Sparta formed.
 1500 Expulsion of the Hykos from Egypt.
 Ahmes I. founds 18th Egyptian dynasty.
 1500 The Kossene conquest of Babylon.
 Rameses I. founds 19th Egyptian dynasty.
 Arabians subdue Chaldea and establish a new dynasty.
 1497 Reign of Agenor, 1st king of Phenicia.
 1493 Cambyses founds Thebes.
 Discovery of brass.
 Introduction of the alphabet into Greece.
 1491 The passover instituted.
 Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. The law given from Mount Sinai.
 1490 Tabernacle established in the wilderness.
 1451 Death of Moses and Aaron.
 Joshua leads the Israelites into Canaan.
 Joshua divides Canaan.
 1413 to 1130 Hebrews subject to six periods of bondage.
 1402 Othniel first judge in Israel.
 1400 King of Babylon marries the daughter of the Assyrian King.
 1394 Eliud the judge of Israel.
 1384 Corinth built.
 1380 Kurigul King of Babylon.
 1355 Eglon, King of Moab.
 1350 Israel wars with her neighbors.
 Eleusinian monasteries instituted.
 1321 King Thothmosis changes the Egyptian calendar.
 1320 Egyptian Obelisks erected.
 Ruth the Moabitess marries Boaz.
 1313 Kingdom of Myacena created.
 Lethos builds temple of Vulcan at Memphis.
 1308 Borah and Deborah in Israel.
 1290 Phoenicia settles in South Greece.
 1273 Rise of the Assyrian Empire.
 1250 Babylon conquered by the Assyrians.
 1249 Gideoni, the greatest of the judges of Israel.
 1240 Ramses-Sesostris reigns in Egypt.
 1209 Abimelech King of Israel.
 1200 Proetus in Egypt.
 1198 Helen carried off by Paris.
 1193 Trojan war begins.
 1184 Troy destroyed by Greeks.
 1180 Rameses III. the last Egyptian native hero.
 1171 Eliud High Priest in Israel.
 1168 Israel wars against Amorites.
 1152 Alba Longa founded.
 1150 Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon invades Syria.
 1143 Jephthah judge over Israel.
 Samson defeats the Philistines.
 1130 Tiglath Pileser I. invades Babylonia.
 1123 Samuel, judge and first prophet in Israel.
 1112 Death of Samson.
 1110 Tiglath Pileser seizes Babylon but is soon overcome.
 1103 Eliakim's little in Asia Minor.
 1100 (circa) The Chow dynasty in China founded.
 1095 Saul made first King of Israel.
 Saul defeats the Philistines.
 1081 Birth of David.
 1075 Death of Samuel.
 1056 Death of Saul and Jonathan, and accession of David.
 1050 Tyre becomes the leading city.
 Hirhor seizes the Egyptian throne.
 1048 David takes Jerusalem.
 1047 King Hiram, of Tyre, aids the Israelites.
 1044 Ionian cities in Asia Minor.
 1040 David defeats the Philistines and recovers the Ark.
 The Ark removed to Jerusalem.
 David, of Israel, subdues the Syrians.
 1023 The revolt and death of Absalom.
 1015 Death of David.
 Solomon becomes King.
 1011 Solomon's Temple begun.
 1004 Completion and dedication of Solomon's Temple.
 990 The Queen of Sheba visits King Solomon.
 975 Death of Solomon.
 Revolt of the Ten Tribes.
 Division into kingdoms of Israel and Judah.
 The kingdom of Israel established under Jeroboam.
 Syria recovers independence.

- *Egyptian History is in a state of almost hopeless obscurity, the estimates of the great Egyptologists differing more than 3,000 years. The dates here given are generally accepted by the greater part of Chronologists.
- B. C.
 971 Shishak King of Egypt, captures and plunders Jerusalem.
 957 Ahab, King of Judah, defeats the King of Israel.
 950 The decline of Thebes, Egypt.
 Assur-dayan II., King of Assyria.
 916 Rhodians found navigation laws.
 906 Israel is afflicted with a famine predicted by the Prophet Elijah.
 901 Syria makes war upon Israel and is defeated.
 900 Erection of the northwest palace of Nimrod.
 897 Elijah translated to heaven.
 896 Jehoshaphat defeats the Ammonites.
 Assur-dayan III., King of Assyria.
 895 Miles of Phishe, the Prophet.
 892 Samaria besieged by the Syrians.
 884 Lacomedon settled.
 Legislation of Lycurgus at Sparta.
 Assur-natsir-pal King of Assyria.
 880 The Assyrians again invade Babylonia.
 Carthage founded by Dido the Tyrian.
 875 Sardanapalus I. of Assyria.
 870 The Assyrians conquer Phenicia.
 Assyrian conquest under Shalmaneser.
 Hazael attacks Israel.
 864 Lycurgus flourishes.
 Olympic games revived in Elis, Greece.
 834 Assyria conquers Tarsus.
 820 Babylon becomes subject to Assyria.
 800 The Egyptians the most powerful nation in the world.
 Eolian colonies established.
 794 Ionian colonies established.
 776 Commencement of the Olympiad.
 First authentic date in Greek history.
 760 The Etruscans in Campania.
 753 Rome founded by Romulus.
 752 Athens establishes decennial instead of perpetual Archons.
 750 Sabine war follows the abduction of the Sabine women.
 Ethiopia independent.
 747 Babylon independent of Nineveh.
 League between Romans and Sabines.
 745 Puls assumes the name of Tiglath Pileser and founds the 2nd Assyrian Empire.
 Assyria invades Palestine.
 743 Messenian wars.
 741 Pekah, King of Israel, besieges Jerusalem.
 740 Tiglath Pileser destroys Syria.
 Israel forms an alliance with Syria against Judah.
 Syria becomes subject to Assyria.
 Shalmaneser subdues Israel.
 726 Hezekiah and Josiah in Judah.
 Shalmaneser IV. invades Phenicia.
 Assyrians invest Samaria and carry the Ten Tribes into captivity.
 The Kingdom of Israel destroyed.
 717 Assyrians totally defeat the Hittites.
 Assassination of Romulus.
 715 Numa Pompilius, King of Rome.
 Semnacherib, the Assyrian, invades Egypt.
 710 Semnacherib invades Judah.
 705 185,000 Assyrians destroyed in one night by an angel.
 709 Sargon of Assyria conquers Babylon.
 698 Maccabees, King of Judah.
 Gross idolatry in Judah.
 690 Gyges founds the 3rd Lydian dynasty.
 Assyria divided between 12 Kings.
 685-683 Second Messenian War, under Aristomenes.
 684 Archonship at Athens made annual.
 681 Esar-haddon King of Assyria.
 Babylon becomes the second capital.
 683 Creon becomes first annual archon of Athens.
 678 Samaria colonized by Assyrians.
 672 Assyria conquers Egypt.
 671 Psammetichus reigns in Egypt and encourages intercourse with the Greeks.
 670 Alcibiades invasion and battles of the Horatii and Curatii.
 Rise of Magaria, Greece.
 667-625 Reign of Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria.
 665 Sea fight between Corinth and Corcyra.
 Tullius Hostilius defeats the Albans and destroys Alba Longa.
 Thebes destroyed by Assyrians.
 660 Messany, Italy founded.
 Buddha.
 650 Byzantium founded by Megarians under Erys.
 655 Peleusias expelled from Greece.
 650 Babylonian exiled from Greece.
 650 Median Monarchy founded.
 645 Egypt independent of Assyria.
 642 Kyprianite dynasty, Media, founded by Cyaxares.
 641 Cyrene founded.
 640 Ancus Martius reigns in Rome.
 Invasion of Scythians who subjugate Persia.
 Ostia, Italy, founded.
 Religious reformation under Josiah, King of Judah.
 Invasion of Assyria by the Scythians.
 Babylon independent under Nabopolassar.
 Nineveh taken by the Medes.
 Assyrian Empire ends.
 Periander at Corinth.
 624 Legislation of Draco, Archon at Athens. In repairing the temple at Jerusalem, Hilkiah discovers the Book of the law, and Josiah makes a solemn passover. Jeremiah prophet.
 623 Passover.
 The Ark restored.
 616 Tarquinus Priscus begins to reign in Rome.
 615 The Capitol, Rome, begun in honor of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.
 Pharaoh Necho II. Egypt, circumnavigates Africa.
 610 Battle of Megiddo.
 Death of Josiah.
 Necho II. Egypt, attempts to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Failure after a loss of over 100,000 men.
 605 The Circus Maximus, Rome, is erected. Necho II. of Egypt defeated by Nebuchadnezzar.
 Jeremiah's prophecy of the seventy years' captivity.
 Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem. Jehoiakim, his vassal.
 603 Daniel prophesies at Babylon.
 602 Jehoiachin revolts from Babylon.
 600 Tiberius Maximus (great sewers) of Rome are built.
 598 Capture of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar.
 Second captivity.
 597 Zedekiah made King over the remnant of Judah.
 Persians invade Syria, and Syria continues a subject of Persia for three centuries.
 594 Code of Solon at Athens published.
 590 The seven wise men of Greece flourish. Solon, Periander, Pittacus, Chilon, Thales, Cleobulus and Bias.
 War between Media and Lydia.

- B. C.
 588 The Pythian games begin to be celebrated every five years.
 Jerusalem, having rebelled against Babylon, is besieged by Nebuchadnezzar.
 587 Nebuchadnezzar invades Phenicia. Golden image set up.
 Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego thrown into a furnace.
 Prophecies of Obadiah.
 586 Jerusalem taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
 End of the kingdom of Judah.
 585 Death of Periander, tyrant of Athens for forty years.
 Treaty between Media and Lydia.
 Copper money coined at Rome.
 Nebuchadnezzar takes Tyre.
 578 Accession of Servius Tullius, Rome.
 575 Civil war in Egypt.
 570 Amasis reigns in Egypt.
 569 Egypt conquered by Nebuchadnezzar.
 568 The first census of Rome taken—84,700 inhabitants.
 Death of Nebuchadnezzar.
 Nabonidus King of Babylon.
 Pisistratus becomes tyrant of Athens. Confucius and Zoroaster.
 Esop's fables.
 559 Uncovered ruins to be known.
 Persian Empire founded by Cyrus.
 Birth of Simonides (died B. C. 467).
 554 Conquest of Lydia and capture of Cresus by Cyrus.
 549 Death of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum.
 Fall of Lydian Empire.
 Cyrus annexes Asia Minor to Persia.
 540-510 Era of Pythagoras.
 539 (circa) Marseilles founded by Phenicians.
 538 Daniel interprets handwriting on the wall.
 Cyrus conquers Babylon.
 Belshazzar, King of Babylon, is slain.
 Cyrus leads the captivity of the Jews.
 Return of the first caravan to Jerusalem under Zerubbabel and Joshua.
 Cyrus also subdues Phenicia.
 Rebuilding of the Temple commenced.
 Thespis first exhibits tragedy.
 534 Servius assassinated by Tulla, his daughter.
 Her husband, Tarquinus Superbus, becomes King of Rome.
 532 Polyclitus, tyrant of Samos (put to death B. C. 522).
 531 Reign of Darius I. begins after assassination of Smerdis, the Magian.
 Death of Cyrus.
 525 Accession of Cambyses.
 Conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.
 Birth of Eschylus (died B. C. 456).
 The temple of Isis, Egypt, completed.
 Smerdis usurps the Persian throne, defeated by Darius, 522.
 522 Death of Cambyses.
 Greeks colonize the Thracian Chersonese. Lestos founded.
 521-45 Reign of Darius I. (Hystaspis) King of Persia.
 520 Styrian books brought from Cume. Decree of Darius for re-building the Temple at Jerusalem.
 Birth of Bindar (died B. C. 439).
 515 The Temple rebuilt and dedicated.
 514 Insurrection in Athens. Hippocrate slain.
 510 Croton destroys Sybaris.
 Foundation of the Tarquinius from Rome.
 509 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Roma.
 508 First treaty between Rome and Carthage.
 First Valerian Laws.
 The Scythian Expedition of Darius. Capitol at Rome completed and dedicated.
 507 Coriolanus made Dictator of Rome.
 Ionian revolt in Asia Minor.
 500 Birth of Sardis by the Ionians and Athenians.
 The revolt of the Ionians (Greece).
 Persia recovers Cyprus.
 497 Battle of Lake Regillus.
 Tarquin and his Latin allies defeated by Romans.
 First authentic date in Roman history.
 496 Histioles, the Persian, sent to the coast by Darius.
 495 Birth of Sophocles (died B. C. 406).
 Revolt of the Ionians, aided by Athens, suppressed.
 Death of Pericles.
 Rise of Cleon.
 Tribunes of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.
 490 The plague at Athens.
 Plato born (died 347).
 Siege of Platea.
 Naval victories of Phoenicia.
 488 Revolt and fall of Mytilene.
 Reduction of Mytilene.
 First Athenian expedition to Sicily. First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.
 Potidea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429).
 Death of Pericles.
 Battle of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.
 487 First Samnite war begins.
 486 The Samnites build the Temple at Gerizim.
 Kingdom of Pontus founded.
 485 Beginning of the Social War in Greece. Siege of Chios and Byzantium. Amphilolis taken by Philip II.
 484-474 Roman laws of debt.
 Phocian (or Sacred) War begins.
 Expedition of Dion to Sicily.
 483 Second Sacred War, the Phocians having seized the Temple of Delphi.
 Birth of Alexander the Great.
 482 Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, burned. Dionysius exiled from Syracuse. Calpus Marcus Rutilus first Plebeian Dictator at Rome.
 481 End of the Social War in Greece.
 Independence of Rhodes, Cos, Chios and Byzantium acknowledged by Athens.
 480 Revolt of Artabazus, the Persian.
 479 Siege of Methone, Greece.
 478 Demosthenes delivers his first Philippic. Phenicia rebels from the Persian monarchy.
 477 C. Marcus Rutilus first Plebeian censor, Rome.
 Samnites revolt and destroy Sidon.
 The Roman Popilius defeats the Gauls.
 Olynthus taken by Philip of Macedon.
 Treaty between Carthage and Rome.
 476 Surrender of Phocis to Philip.
 Philip admitted to the Amphictionic Council.
 Dionysius recovers the tyranny.
 475 First Samnite war begins.
 Battle of Mt. Gaurus.
 Conquest of Syracuse by Timoleon.
 Expulsion of Dionysius.
 Embassy of Demosthenes and others to Philip.
 474 Philip of Macedon's expedition to Thrace.
 Birth of Epieirus (died 270).
 473 Perithous and Byzantium besieged by Philip.
 Victory of Timoleon over the Carthaginians at the Crimisus.
 Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, Rome.
 472 Second Roman Plebeian laws.
 Third Sacred War begins between Philip and the Athenians.
 471 Philip, general of the Amphictionic League.
 Battle of Cheronaea.
 Philip subjugates Greece.
 First Roman Plebeian pretor.
 470-335 The Latin War begins; after two years the Romans are victorious.
 470 Murder of Philip.
 Accession of Alexander III. the Great.
 Accession of Darius Codomanus.
 469 Alexander destroys Thebes; is chosen generalissimo of the Greeks, Athens having submitted.
 468 Battle of the Granicus.
 Macedonia Empire formed. Alexander invades Persia.
 467 Battle of Issus.
 Damascus taken and Tyre besieged by Alexander.
 466 Capture of Tyrus and conquest of Egypt by Alexander.
 Alexandria, Egypt, founded on the Egyptian village Rhacotis.
 Treaty between Alexander and Rome. Alexander visits Jerusalem and worships at the Temple.
 465 Phenicia subdued by Alexander.
 Death of Artabazus.
 Subjugation of Persia.
 Settlement of the Jews at Alexandria.
 464 Darius III. assassinated.
 Demosthenes' oration for the crown. Persia becomes a part of the Macedonian Empire.
 463-459 Campaigns of Alexander in India. Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates.
 462 Roman servitude for debt abolished.

- B. C.
 461 Birth of Thucydides (died after B. C. 408). First Publilian Laws.
 Election of plebeian magistrates given to the Comitia Tributa—Rome.
 460 Victory of Cimon over the Persians at the Eurymedon. The Roman dictator Camillus captures Veii.
 459 Greek coalition against Sparta; Lysander slain.
 Persians assist the Athenians and defeat the Spartans at the naval battle of the Cnidus.
 The Corinthian War begins.
 The second battle of Coronea.
 458 The Long Walls of Athens restored by Cimon.
 457 Veii stormed by Hamilus.
 Camillus impeached and exiled.
 456 Battle of Allia.
 The Romans defeated by Brennus and the Gauls. Rome burnt.
 Siege of the Capitol.
 455 Victory of Dionysius at Helorus.
 Birth of Eschines.
 The Gauls expelled from Rome and city rebuilt.
 454 Peace of Antalcidas, Persia.
 Greek cities in Asia subjected to Persia.
 End of the Corinthian War.
 Corinthian games established in Rome.
 Defeat of the Persians under Evagoras.
 453 Birth of Aristotle.
 Manlius hurled from Tarpeian rock for having aimed at sovereignty.
 Battle of Lechium.
 The Olymian war begins, and ends 379.
 Seizure of the Cadmea at Thebes by Pheidias.
 Birth of Demosthenes (died 322).
 Death of Aristophanes.
 Height of Spartan power.
 Recovery of the Cadmea by Pelopidas.
 452 The Spartans allied with Thebes.
 Roman civil war between patricians and plebeians.
 Law passed that one consul shall be a plebeian.
 Battle of Leuctra, Greece.
 451 Peace between Athens and Sparta.
 Victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans at Leuctra.
 Foundation of Megapolis.
 Jason of Pherae assassinated.
 Embassy of Pelopidas, the Greek, to Macedonia.
 Aristotle goes to Athens, and remains with Plato twenty years.
 Licinian laws passed at Rome.
 450 Joshua slain by the High Priest.
 Birth of Zeno, the Stoic (died 264).
 Institution of pretorship and curule edileship at Rome.
 First Plebeian consul elected.
 449 Great Plague at Rome.
 Legend of M. Curtius.
 448-346 Rome wars with the Gauls, Etruscans and Hernicans.
 Battle of Mantinea (circa).
 Victory and death of Epaminondas.
 446 The Samaritans build the Temple at Gerizim.
 445 The Ionians revolt and death of Epaminondas.
 444 Athenian Colony to Thurii.
 Athenian Colony at Thurii. Pericles becomes supreme at Athens. Birth of Xenophon about this time (died 359).
 Commission of Nehemiah.
 The walls of Jerusalem rebuilt.
 Roman Consular Tribunes established.
 443-338 The Parthenon at Athens built by Phidias.
 442 Hippodamus flourishes in Greece.
 441 New constitution at Rome—censors and military tribunes appointed instead of consuls.
 440 Rome visited by a terrible famine.
 Siege and reduction of Samos by Pericles.
 Death of Spurius Melius—Rome.
 440 Cornelius Cossus and Lars Tolumnius. Second Spurius Opima, Rome.
 436 Birth of Isocrates (died 338).
 434 Rome declares war against the Etruscans.
 The Pisistride expelled from Athens.
 Athens a republic.
 433 Commercial treaty between Carthage and Roma.
 432 First treaty between Rome and Carthage.
 431 First Valerian Laws.
 430 Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and a confederacy with Sparta at the head, lasting twenty-seven years and ending in the defeat of Athens.
 Potidaea besieged by the Athenians (taken in 429).
 Death of Pericles.
 Rise of Cleon.
 Tribunes of Mt. Algidus; the Equi and Volsci defeated.
 429 Platō born (died 347).
 Siege of Platea.
 Naval victories of Phoenicia.
 428 Revolt and fall of Mytilene.
 Reduction of Mytilene.
 First Athenian expedition to Sicily. First comedy of Aristophanes exhibited.
 Corycorean massacre.
 427 Demosthenes in Etolia.
 Destruction in Fidene.
 426 Reign of Xerxes II. followed by Logianus. Sphaeracta taken.
 425 Darius II. reigns in Persia.
 Patrician secede.
 424 Independence of the Latins recognized. Coriolanus taken by the Samnites.
 423 Alcibiades begins to act in Athenian affairs. The Samnites (Rome) capture Valerium.
 422 First Persian expedition, under Mar

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	A. D.
324 Exile of Demosthenes.	217 The two Scipios sent to Spain.	8 Tiberius defeats the Germans.	193 Pertinax, emperor of Rome, is murdered.
323 Death of Alexander at Babylon.	216 Battle of Cannae. Romans defeated with immense loss.	Diiodorus Siculus, historian, flourished.	Didius Julianus buys the empire, is opposed by Pescennius Niger and Septimius Severus and killed.
Alexander succeeded by Perdiccas as Regent.	Revolt of Capua.	4 Birth of Jesus Christ, according to Usher's system.	194 Septimius Severus sole emperor.
Antipater in Macedonia.	Alliance of Hannibal with Philip V. of Macedon.	Death of Herod, king of Judea.	195 Death and death of Niger.
Lysimachus in Thrace.	214-212 Siege and capture of Syracuse by Marcellus.	1 Tiberius commands on the Rhine.	196 Severus captures Byzantium after a siege of three years.
Cassander in Greece.	214 First Commercial War.	3 Birth of Seneca (died A. D. 65).	197 Temple of the Sun at Baalbec.
Antigonus in Syria.	Byzantium and Rhodes.	6 Judea a Roman province under Syria.	Death of Lyons.
Eumenes in Cappadocia.	96 Greek works of art brought to Rome.	9 Destruction of the Romans under Varus and three legions by the Germans under Hermann.	198 Caracalla named Augustus.
Seleucus at Babylon.	Greece concludes treaty with the Romans against Philip V. of Macedon.	Romans defeated by Charusci under Arminius.	Defeat of Parthians by Romans.
Second Samnite War, lasts twenty-one years.	Defeat and death of the two Scipios in Spain by Hasdrubal.	Banishment of Ovid.	202 Persecution of the Christians.
Antipater, a Macedonian general, defeats Athens and allies.	Capua recovered by Rome.	14 Death of Augustus Cesar.	204 Birth of Plotinus, philosopher (died 274).
322 Ptolemy I, surnamed Soter, receives the Egyptian Kingdom.	Conquest of Judea by Antiochus.	Accession of Tiberius Cesar.	209 Invasion of Britain by Severus. His wall completed, 220.
Phoenicia annexed to Egypt by Ptolemy Soter I.	Hannibal before Rome.	14-16 Campaigns of Germanicus in Parthia.	211 Death of Severus at York.
321 First war among the "successors of Alexander."	Battle of Metanura.	17 Germanicus in Parthia and the East.	Caracalla and Geta emperors.
Battle of the Caudine Forks.	Battle of Elinga.	19 Death of Germanicus.	Roman citizenship extended to the whole empire.
Romans terribly defeated by Pontius and pass under the Samnite yoke.	Battle of the Meturus: Hasdrubal defeated and slain by the Romans.	20 Valerius Maximus.	Geta murdered.
320 Ptolemy Soter takes Jerusalem.	Goid money first coined in Rome.	21 Pretorian camp at Rome.	Caracalla sole emperor.
Revolt of Phoenicia.	205 Ptolemy V. The decline of Egypt.	22 Birth of Sallust (died 34).	Death of Clement of Alexandria.
Jewish settlements in Egypt and Cyrene.	P. Cornelius Scipio conducts the war in Africa.	23 Tigranes at war with Rome.	First contact of the Romans with the Alamanii German tribes on the upper Rhine.
317 Agathocles at Syracuse.	Siege of Utica.	24 Sulla on the Euphrates.	217 Macrinus emperor.
Conquest of Antigonos of Phrygia.	203 Hannibal leaves Italy.	25 Pontius Pilate Governor of Judea.	218 Heliogabalus emperor.
314 Palestine under Antigonus.	Attack and Mithridatic war with Philip.	26-37 Tiberias retires to Capre.	222 Alexander Severus emperor.
Roman victory at Cinna.	Defeat of Hannibal at Zama, in Africa, by Scipio Africanus.	30 The Crucifixion, according to Eusebius.	225 Sextus Empiricus, philosopher, flourishes.
313 Samnite victory at Lantule.	Treaty of peace between Rome and Carthage; end of the Second Punic War.	31 Macrinus, Perfect of Pretorians, upon fall of Sejanus.	226 Dissolution of the Parthian Empire and end of Arcadii.
312 Battle of Gaza.	200-197 First Macedonian War.	32 Accession of Caligula, Rome.	Foundation of the new Persian Kingdom of the Sasanians by Ardshir (Artaxerxes).
Victory of Ptolemy and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes.	Allies attack Macedon and defeat Philip.	33 Birth of Josephus (died 97).	228 Ulpius (lawyer) died.
Pyrrhus king of Epirus.	T. Quintus Flamininus proclaims liberty to the Greeks.	34 Philo Senior ambassador to Rome.	231 Persian War begins.
Appius Claudius censor.	Syria becomes independent of Egypt.	35 Birth of Plutarch—died 120.	233 Triumvir of Severus.
Appian Way and aqueduct.	Battle of Cyonephale.	36 Claudius Emperor of Rome.	235 Maximinus murders Severus and succeeds to the throne.
The great Roman military road completed.	Philip defeated by Flamininus.	37 Claudius conquers Mauretania.	236 Persecution of the Christians.
312-16 Sandracottus, Indian empire.	Palestine and Cele-Syria, conquered by Antiochus the Great, and confirmed to him by the Romans.	38 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Rome.	238 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (Jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
311-309 The Etruscan War.	The Rosetta Stone written.	39 Birth of Marcion Antonius (died 30).	242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
310 L. Papirus Cursor, Roman Dictator.	Hannibal joins Antiochus.	40 Thebes destroyed.	244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
Agathocles defeated at Himera.	204 Birth of Hipparchus, first systematic astronomer.	41 Second Civil War.	249 Decius emperor of Rome.
308 Fabius crosses Cimilian Hills; defeats the Tuscans at Vadimon.	192-188 War between the Romans and Antiochus the Great.	42 Victory at the Colline gate.	Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
307-305 Naval war at Cyprus and Rhodes.	Philopomen pretor of the Achean League.	43 Occupation of Rome.	First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrios.	Greece declared free from Macedon by Flamininus.	44 Abdication of Sulla. Dies in 78.	251 Death of Decius and his son.
301 Battle of Ipsus between Ptolemy Soter and Antigonus.	Philopomen defeats Nabis, of Sparta.	45 The Cornelian Laws of Rome.	Gallus emperor.
Final division of Alexander's dominions.	Spain joins the Achean League.	46-72 Civil war of Sertorius in Spain; and of Lepidus and Catulus in Italy.	A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
300 Athenian democracy restored.	209 Battle of Magnesia.	47-53 Third Mithridatic War.	253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
Chandragupta (Sandracottus) reigns in India; makes a treaty with Seleucus.	The laws and discipline of Lycurgus abrogated by Philopomen.	54 Nicomedes III. leaves Bithnia to Asia.	First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
302 Attalus besieged and taken by Demetrios.	Death of Plautius.	55-61 Second Mithridatic War.	254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
299 Third Samnite War. (Samnites, Etruscans, Umbrians and Gauls.)	184 Death of Hannibal and Scipio.	56-65 Third Mithridatic War.	Persecution of the Christians.
Cellius Egnatius, leader of the Samnites.	Lycurgus, general of the Achean League.	57-61 Siege of Bithnia by Pompey.	255 The Gordiani, Pupienus and Balbinus (Jointly) and Gordianus III., emperors.
296 Quintus Fabius defeats the Samnites, Etruscans and Gauls at Sentinum.	182-174 Encroachment of Massinissa.	58-65 Siege of Bithnia by Pompey.	242 Gordianus defeats Sapor, King of Persia.
292 Execution of C. Pontius.	Ptolemy VI. reigns in Egypt.	60 Birth of Messalla (died 4).	244 Gordianus murdered and succeeded by Philip the Arabian.
286 The Hortensian Law passed at Rome; plebeians declared binding on all the people.	The Villian Law, Rome.	61 Pompey reduces Syria to a Roman province.	249 Decius emperor of Rome.
285 Ptolemy abdicates in favor of his son, Philadelphia, who becomes Ptolemy II. Under his reign Egypt rose to a high rank among the nations in power and wealth.	Perseus King of Macedonia.	62 Insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea.	Decius orders a persecution of the Christians.
284 Alexandrian Library founded by Ptolemy Soter.	Embassy of Callicrates to Greece.	63 Jerusalem taken by the Romans under Pompey.	First invasion of the empire by the Goths.
283 The Etolian League formed.	Paphneces of Pontus, cedes Paphnecia to Rome.	64 Birth of Augustus.	251 Death of Decius and his son.
283 Kingdom of Gallicus founded.	173 Antiochus makes war on Egypt.	65 Second conspiracy of Cataline suppressed by Cicero.	Gallus emperor.
Renewed of Gallic and Etruscan War.	171-162 Second Macedonian War.	66 Orations of Cicero.	A pestilence breaks out in the empire and lasts fifteen years.
Second battle of Lake Vadimon.	170 Antiochus takes Jerusalem.	67 Lucullus rounds Library at Rome. Phenicia absorbed in the province of Syria.	253 Irruption of the Goths and Burgundians into Mesia and Pannonia.
Rome wars with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.	40,000 Jews slain and Temple pillaged.	68 Pompey, Cesar and Crassus form the first Roman Triumvirate.	First appearance of the Franks in Gaul about this time.
Pyrrhus defeated and slain by Seleucus at Coropedion.	Birth of Attius, Roman dramatist (died 76).	69 Birth of Sertorius (died 30).	254 Valerian emperor. His son Gallienus associated with him.
280 Achean League between twelve cities of Achaea established.	168 Battle of Pydna; victory of Emilius Paulus over Perseus; Macedonia made a Roman province.	70 Birth of Virgil (died A. D. 17).	Persecution of the Christians.
Battalion of Pandosa.	Beginning of the Maccabean war of independence.	71 The Gallic War begins.	255 Trajan taken by the Goths.
Romans defeated by Pyrrhus.	Athenians attack Oropus.	72 Cesar invades Gaul.	259 Sapor ravages Syria.
Birth of Chrissypus (died 207).	Judas Maccabeus defeats the Syrians and occupies Jerusalem, except the Citadel.	73 Helvetii and Arioivists defeated.	Valerian taken prisoner.
Irruption of the Gauls into Greece.	Romans ravage Epirus and Achaea.	74 Cyrus becomes a Roman province.	260 Gallienus' sole emperor.
First Plebeian censor at Rome.	Rededication of the Temple.	75-76 End of the Seleucide.	The Thirty Tyrants between 260 and 263.
Romans again defeated by Pyrrhus at Asculum.	One thousand Achaeans imprisoned at Rome.	77 Cesar defeats the Belege and Nervii.	262 The Goths in Macedonia and Asia Minor. They destroy the Temple of Ephesus.
Rome and Carthage allied.	First comedy of Terence performed at Rome.	78-79 Caesar invades Britain.	Antioch taken by Sapor.
Battle between Athens, Sparta and Egypt.	165 Hipparchus flourishes.	80 Crassus plunders the Temple at Jerusalem; is defeated and killed by the Parthians at Carrhae, 53.	The Franks invade Gaul.
The Argonaut written.	Rise of the Pharisees and Sadducees.	81 Cesar defeats Treviri and crosses the Rhine.	267 The Heruli invade Greece, and are repulsed by Dexippus.
The Gauls settle in Galatia.	Death of Antiochus.	82 Birth of Tibullus (died 18).	268 Gladius emperor.
276 Birth of Eratosthenes—died 196.	He is succeeded by Antiochus V. Eupator, who takes Bethoura, and besieges Jerusalem, but makes peace with the Jews.	83-51 Cesar conquers Vercingetorix and Alesia.	269 Gordianus defeats the Goths in Mesia.
The great wall of China built (?)	Crassus and Libya separate from Egypt.	84 Murder of Claudius by Milo.	270 Aurelian emperor of Rome.
Battle of Beneventum, Rome victorious and Pyrrhus leaves Italy.	Birth of Eupollis Scaurus, Roman orator (died 90).	85 Subjugation of Gaul completed, and becomes a Roman province.	Victories over the Goths and the Alamanni.
273 Egyptian embassy to Rome.	Victory of Judas Maccabeus at Adosa.	86 Quintus Sextius (Stoic) flourishes.	Zenobia queen of Palmyra.
272 Antigonus recovers Macedon.	Embassy of Cameades, Diogenes and Critolans to Rome.	87 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.	Expedition of Aurelian to Palmyra.
Silver money first coined at Rome.	Death of Judas.	88 Pompey driven from Italy.	Capture of Palmyra and of Queen Zenobia.
Hiero II. of Syracuse.	Alliance between Rome and Judea.	89 The Parthians defeated in Spain.	274 Birth of Constantine (died 337).
Berothus flourished.	Bactrians in India.	90 Cesar defeats Pompey.	275 Tacitus emperor.
Antigonus of Macedon takes Athens.	Andronicus in Macedonia.	91 Murder of Claudius by Milo.	276 Probus emperor.
266 Rome supreme over all Italy.	148 Birth of Lucilius—died 103.	92 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.	277 Probus drives the Alamanni from Gaul.
264 First Punic War begins.	147 The Achean war with Rome begins.	93 Pompey driven from Italy.	278 Carus emperor.
Carthage disputes Rome's Empire.	Ptolemy VI. killed in battle.	94 Corinthian War.	284 Diocletian emperor of Rome.
Chronology of Arundelian (Parian) marble ends.	Ptolemy taken by Scipio and destroyed by order of the Roman Senate.	95-96 Subjugation of Gaul by Mummius.	286 Maximian joint emperor with Diocletian.
265 First Roman fleet launched.	Corinth taken and destroyed by Mummius.	97-98 Civil war between Cesar and Pompey.	289 Victory of Carausius over Maximian.
Victory of Duilius off Myle.	Province of Africa constituted.	99 Assassination of Cesar by Brutus, Cassius and others. Flight of the assassins.	292 Constantius and Galerius named Caesars.
Rise of Parthia.	Greece becomes a Roman Province.	100 Antony becomes master of Rome.	Division of the empire.
260-259 Reign of Asoka in India.	Ptolemy VII. reigns, marries Cleopatra, widow of Ptolemy VI.	101 Corinth and Carthage rebuilt.	296 Britain recovered by Constantius.
256 Naval victory of Regulus over the Carthaginians at Ecnemos.	Polybius legislates for the Achean cities.	102 Subjugation of Dacia.	Siege of Alexandria by Diocletian.
Invasion of Africa.	Demetrius Nicator in Syria.	103 The gates of Janus closed.	Persian War.
The Arsacide.	The Tower of Zion taken by the Jews.	104 Triumph of Vespabian and Titus.	298 Constantius defeats the Alamanni near Langres.
Defeat and capture of Regulus by the Carthaginians.	Rise of the Asmonean dynasty.	105 Death of Constantine.	Defeat of Narses.
Evacuation of Africa.	Birth of Antonius, Roman orator (died 70).	106 Death of Maximian.	Persecution of the Christians by Diocletian.
The Kingdom of Pontia.	Scipio Africanus (Minor) Roman Censor.	107 Revolt of Antonius suppressed.	305 Abdication of Diocletian and Maximian.
250 Parthia becomes an independent kingdom under Arsaces.	Birth of Crassus, Roman orator (died 91).	108 Rome persecutes Jews and Christians.	Constantius and Galerius emperors.
Dynasty of Tsui in China founded.	Simon made hereditary prince of the Jews.	109 St. John banished to Patmos.	Beginning of monasticism in Egypt under St. Anthony.
Ptolemy III. makes war on Syria.	Death of Viriathus—Rome.	110 Domitian killed.	Death of Constantine at York.
Restores the Egyptian gods carried off by Cambyses 52 B. C.	Macedon formally absorbed by Rome.	111 Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna, born (died 166).	Constantine (the Great) proclaimed emperor by the troops.
Birth of Hannibal—died 183.	Birth of L. Cornelius Sulla (died 78).	112 Birth of Justin Martyr (died 166).	Six emperors.
Aratus of Sicyon, general of the Achean Leagues.	136 Hycanus Governor of Judea.	113-107 Subjugation of Dacia.	Elevation of Licinius.
241 Defeat of Carthaginians by Catulus at the Egates Insule.	134-132 Servile War in Sicily.	114-117 The Parthians' expedition to the East.	311 Rome proclaims Christianity.
End of the First Punic War.	Sicilian slaves rebel, are conquered and slain.	118 Hadrian emperor.	Emperor of Medina to stop the persecution of the Christians.
Sicily made a Roman Province.	Laws of Tiberias Gracchus passed at Rome.	119 He abandons the conquests of Trajan.	312 Defeat and death of Maxentius.
Atalus, King of Pergamus.	Gracchus murdered.	120 The Euphrates made the eastern boundary of the empire.	313 Defeat and death of Maximian.
Agis IV. killed at Sparta.	Kingdom of Pergamus bequeathed to Rome.	121 Birth of Lucian, died 200.	Edict of Milan, by Constantine and Licinius, for general religious toleration.
The plays of Livius Andronicus exhibited (the first tragedies) at Rome.	Demetrius Nicator, Syria, restored.	122 Hadrian's walls built—Newcastle to Carlisle—Rhone to the Danube.	British subdued.
Data of the decree of Canopus; tablet of Sen.	Hyrcanus subdues Idumea and Samaria and destroys Temple at Gerizim.	123 Birth of Marcus Aurelius, died 180.	314 War between the two emperors.
237 Conquest of Spain attempted by the Carthaginians.	Rise of the Essenes.	124 First apology for the Christians presented at Athens by Quadratus and Aristides.	315 Birth of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours.
Seizure of Sardinia and Corsica by the Romans.	Fluvius Flaccus and L. Drusus popular Roman leaders.	125 Birth of Appuleius.	316 Constantine sole emperor.
235 The gates of the Temple of Janus at Rome shut for the first time since Numa. No war existing at the time.	L. Caelius Antipater, Roman jurist, flourished.	126 Birth of Galen, died 200.	317 Synod of Sardica.
Birth of M. Porcius Cato—died 149.	Scipio takes and destroys Numantia.	127 Barcochebas, leader of the Jews.	318 Ulfila Bishop of the Goths (died 388).
Antigonus Doson in Macedon.	Roman Colony sent to Carthage.	128 Death of Barcochebas.	350-52 Revolt of Magentius. Defeated by Constantius.
Athens joins the Achean League.	Pantheon dedicated by Agrrippa.	129 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and builds the Agora.	354 Birth of St. Augustine (died 430).
Cleomenic War with Achean League begins.	Tiridates seeks Roman court.	130 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and builds the Agora.	357 Victory of Julian over the Alamanni at Argentoratum (Strasbourg).
Reforms of Cleomenes at Sparta.	Metellus subdue Bactria.	131 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and builds the Agora.	361 Julian emperor.
Invasion of Cilicia, Gaul and battle of Teutones.	Ptolemy VIII. reigns jointly with his mother, Cleopatra.	132 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and builds the Agora.	362 Julian recalls the banished bishops, and proclaims general religious toleration.</

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.

395 Augustine made Bishop of Hippo (died 430).
Alaric in Greece.
Stilicho attains chief power under Honorius.
396 The Britons ask aid of Honorius against the Picts and Scots.
397 Death of Martin of Tours and Ambrose of Milan.
398 Chrysostom, Bishop of Constantinople (died 407).
400 Alaric ravages Italy.
403 Battle of Pollentia.
Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho.
406 The Vandals, Alani and Suevi invade Spain.
409 The Roman legions recalled from Britain; final withdrawal about 418.
410 Sack of Rome by Alaric.
Death of Alaric.
Pelagius begins to preach about this time.
412 Protagoras the philosopher born (died 485).
414 Marriage of Atalaphus, King of the Goths to Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great.
Persecution of the Christians in Persia begins; lasts thirty years.
420 Death of St. Jerome.
Orosius, the Spanish presbyter and historian, flourished.
423 Death of Honorius at Ravenna.
425 Administration of Eutius begins, lasting about thirty years.
The Traveler's Song published.
428 Nestorius, Patriarch of Constantinople, deposed (435).
429 The Vandals under Genseric invade Africa.
Death of Theodore, Bishop of Mopsuestia.
431 Third General Council held at Ephesus.
432 St. Patrick arrives in Ireland.
433 Attila King of the Huns.
Theodosian code published.
439 The Vandals surprise Carthage.
440 Leo I. (the Great) Bishop of Rome.
442 Treaty of peace between Valentinian and Genseric.
Attila invades and Macedonia.
Messages of the Britons to Eutius for aid against the Saxons.
447 Attila ravages the Eastern Empire.
Theodosius concludes a treaty with Attila.
449 The Robber-Council of Ephesus.
Landing of the English in Britain.
Hengist and Horsa in Kent.
450 Death of Theodosius II.
Invasion of Gaul by Attila.
Victory of Eutius at Chalons.
Fourth General Council held at Chalcedon.
Monophysite controversy begins.
452 Invasion of Italy by Attila.
Venice founded.
453 Death of Attila. Dissolution of his empire.
St. Patrick fixes his see at Armagh.
455 Sack of Rome by Genseric.
Intercession of Leo.
457 Hengist founds the Kingdom of Kent.
460 The epic poem of Beowulf (?).
461-67 Rule of Ricimer.
Severus nominal Emperor.
462-72 Conquests of the Visigoths in Spain and Gaul.
465 Great fire at Constantinople.
470 Birth of Boethius (died 520).
475 Romulus Augustulus, Emperor of the West (banished 476).
476 Odoacer captures and sacks Rome and becomes King of Italy.
Succession of Western Emperors ends.
Close of the period of Ancient History.

Medieval History

476 Establishment of the Kingdom of the Franks.
Second Saxon invasion of Britain.
480 Birth of St. Benedict (died 543).
481 Clovis I. (Merovingian) reigns in Belgic Gaul.
485 Proclus, philosopher, died.
486 Battle of Soissons.
Clovis I. defeats the Gauls.
489 Ostrogoths invade Italy.
491 Ella founds the Kingdom of Sussex.
493 Theodoric establishes the Ostrogothic Kingdom of Italy, South Germany and Hungary, capital at Ravenna.
495 The Saxon invasion of Britain.
Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex.
496 Clovis of France embraces Christianity.
501 Laws of Burgundy published.
502 Charibades, the Persian, ravages the Greek Empire.
503 Fergus lands in Scotland from Ireland.
506-42 The famous King Arthur said to reign in England.
507 Clovis, having conquered the country from the Pyrenees to the Loire, founds the Kingdom of all the Franks.
510 Clovis makes Paris the capital of the Franks.
511 Salic Law established by Clovis in France.
Division of the monarchy between Clovis' four sons.
514 Vitalianus, the Goth, besieges Constantiople.
519 Cerdic founds the Kingdom of Wessex in Britain.
527 Justinian I. becomes Emperor of Rome. Fourth Saxon invasion of Britain. Essex founded.
529 Justinian Code published.
Belisarius conquers Africa.
538 The Franks appear in Italy.
539 Italy made subject to Belisarius. Goths driven from Milan.
544 Birth of Gregory of Tours (died 590).
545 The Turks enter Asia Minor.
547 Northumbria founded in Britain.
550 The Angles form the Heptarchy Anglia, Deira, Mercia, etc.
552 Totila, the Ostrogoth, defeated in Italy by the imperial generals Narses and Belisarius.
554 Narses overthrows Gothic power in Italy.
Clotaire sole ruler in France.
558 Fergus Moir II. of Scotland (?).
560 Death of Clotaire. His four sons divide the kingdom between them.
562 St. Columba lands in Scotland.
Constantinople destroyed by fire.
564 History of Gildas (?).
565 Death of Justinian I. Ethelbert becomes King of Kent.
568 Italy invaded by the Longobardi from Germany, who found the Kingdom of Lombardy. Narses governor of Italy.
570 Birth of Mohammed (died 632).
577 Battle of Durham; West-Saxons defeat the Britons.
581 Paris mostly destroyed by fire.
Slavonians ravage Thrace.
584 Franks invade Italy and are repelled. The Mayor of the palace the real rulers in France.
586 Kingdom of Merica founded in Britain.
587 Franks expelled from Spain by Recared I.
590 Gregory I., the Great, becomes Pope.
595 The Lombards besiege Rome and overrun Italy.
597 St. Augustine arrives in England.
598 Ethelberht, King of Kent, embraces Christianity.
600 Italy ravaged by Slavonians.
603 Scots invade Bernicia; are driven back.
611 The Persians make conquests in Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor, and besiege Rome.

A. D.

612 Jews persecuted in Spain.
613 Clotaire II. King of France.
614 Jerusalem captured by Persians.
622 Mohammed secretly leaves Mecca and enters Medina.
The Hegira, or Arab emigration—not flight as commonly translated.
623 Dubrova, the "Solomon of the Franks," becomes King.
Reviews and publishes the Salic and Riparian Laws.
630 Mohammed re-enters Mecca; installed as prince and prophet.
632 Death of Mohammed.
His religion spreads through Persia.
634 The Koran published.
635 Syria occupied by Saracens.
Clovis II., son of Dagobert, King of France.
639 Omar institutes the new Moslem Calendar.
Alexandrian Library burnt.
In Britain the Mercians defeat the Bernicians.
Rhodes taken by the Saracens.
Clotaire III. becomes King of France.
651 Rhodes taken by the Saracens.
652 Constantine besieged by Saracens.
653 Saracens driven from Spain.
672-77 Wamba's "good reign" in Spain.
Gothic wall, the last king of the Britons, reigns.
Bulgarians occupy Bulgaria, in Northern Greece.
681 Meroveus, last of the Merovingians, assassinated.
Saxons drive Britons into Wales and Cornwall.
687 Sussex united to Wessex.
In France, Pepin defeats Thierry.
Kent devastated by West Saxons.
697 Anafesto becomes the first Duke of Venice.
709 The Saracens invited into Spain to overthrow King Roderick.
711 The Saracens cross from Africa to Spain. The Bulgarians ravage the Eastern Empire.
Establishment of the Saracen kingdom of Cordova.
714 Charles Martel, mayor of the palace and real ruler of France.
716 Independent Gothic Monarchy founded in the Asturias.
718 Leon and Asturias formed into a Kingdom by Pelays, who checks the conquests of the Saracens in Spain.
720 The Saracens are defeated at Constantiople.
Charles Martel created Duke of France.
730 Pope Gregory excommunicates the Emperor Leo.
732 Battle of Tours, or Poitiers; crushing defeat of the Saracens by the Franks.
739 Charles Martel conquers Provence.
Slavic settlements in Grecian Peloponnesus.
Carolman of France abdicates.
752 Pepin, the Short, son of Charles Martel, becomes King of France.
754 Pepin gives Ravenna to the Pope.
755 Insurrection in Mercia, Britain.
Abraham I. becomes King of Cordova.
Pepin annexes Ravenna to the See of Toledo.
760 Death of Pepin, who is succeeded by his two sons, Charlemagne and Carolman, who rule in France and Germany.
771 Charlemagne rules alone.
772-85 Charlemagne, after a severe struggle, conquers the Saxons; they embrace Christianity.
774 Charlemagne annexes Italy after conquering the Lombards.
778 Battle of Roncesvalles.
Beginning of the age of chivalry.
Charlemagne unsuccessfully invades Spain.
785 Saxons subdued by Charlemagne, become Christians.
787 The Danes land in England.
791-96 Charlemagne establishes the Margraviate of Austria.
Reign of Alfonso, the Chaste, in Spain; independence of Christians established.
799 The Avars subdued by Charlemagne.
800 Charlemagne crowned at Rome; becomes Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III.
802 Ruric, the Norman, establishes the first regular government in Russia at Novgorod and becomes grand duke.
807 War between Slaves and Polynesian Greeks.
814 Louis I., Emperor, dethroned, but restored to his dominions.
817 Louis, the German (France), conquers Austria.
820 Michael II. of the Byzantine Empire founds the Armenian dynasty.
823 In England, Essex (and, two years later, Kent and Northumbria) are annexed to Wessex.
825 The Sarvians occupy Dalmatia.
827 The Saxon Heptarchy ends and Egbert, King of Wessex, becomes King of all England.
830 Louis the Debonair imprisoned in France.
838-40 Louis separates Germany from France.
840 Charles the Bald King of France.
841 German princes assert their independence.
844 Treaty of Verdun; the sons of Louis divide the empire.
846 The Saracens sack Rome.
848 Brittany becomes independent.
850 Russian monarchy established by Ruric. Slavs and Picts united under Kenneth.
851 Northern pillar of France.
855 Russians attack Constantinople.
867 Vladislav Dynasty founded at Constantinople.
869 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Latin Church.)
871 The Danes defeat Alfred at battle of Merton.
873 Kingdom of Navarre founded by Sancho Iujo.
875 Charles, the Bald, becomes Emperor; is poisoned by Zedechias, a Jewish physician.
875-110 Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.
877 Louis II. King of France.
878 Alfred the Great driven from England.
879 Ecumenical Council of Constantinople. (Greek Church.)
881 Danes ravage Scotland.
888 Paris attacked by Northmen.
890 Italy subjected to the Eastern Empire. Alfred of England founds Oxford, and establishes a code of laws; organizes militia and a navy; subdivides the country and causes surveys of the Kingdom.
895 Alfred's translations.
896 The Germans, under Arnold, seize Rome. Alfred of England vanquishes the Danes.
901 Death of Alfred the Great.
904 Russia invades Greek Empire under Oleg.
907 The Russians receive tribute from Constantinople.
910 Asser's life of Alfred written.
911 Death of Louis the Child, last of the German Carolingians.
912 Rolla the Northman becomes Robert, Duke of Normandy.
918-34 Henry I. the Fowler, reigns in Germany; conquers the Huns, Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians.
921 Italy invaded by the Burgundians.
928 Five Emperors rule the Byzantine Empire.

—gives Scotland.
many defeats the Danes.

A. D.

936 Otho the Great in Germany.
937 Athelstan wins a great victory over the Danes, Scots, etc., and becomes first King of England.
939 Louis IV. of France subdues Hugh Capet, Count of Paris.
944 Malcolm I. in Scotland.
951 Otto invades Italy.
962 Otho the Great becomes Emperor of the West; Italy and Germany united.
978 Assassination of Edward, the Martyr, of England.
982 Battle of BasIntelotto; Otho III. of Germany defeated by Greeks and Saracens.
987 Hugh Capet becomes King of France.
988 Vladimir marries Anna, sister of Basil II. of Russia, and embraces Christianity.
995 Odo's Homilies.
996 Odo III. makes the German Emperor elective.
Paris made the Capital of all France.
997 Death of St. Adelbert, who first introduced Christianity into Prussia.
999 Gerbert, Silverstev II. Pope.
1000 Genoa, Italy, becomes rich and powerful.
1002 Massacre of Danes in England by Ethelred.
Reign of Robert II. in Burgundy.
1003 Sveyn, King of Denmark, avenges the massacre.
Ethelred dies to Normandy.
Malcolm II. King of Scotland.
1013 Sweyn conquers England.
1014 Battle of Zutphen; Basil II. of Constantinople defeats the Bulgarians.
1015 Vladimir I. dies; Russia is divided.
1016 Ethelred dies; Edmund Ironsides and Canute divide England.
Italy invaded by Northmen.
1017 Canute, the Dane, becomes King of all England.
1019 The Moors enter Spain.
1026 Sancho II. of Navarre founds the Kingdom of Castile.
1035 Aragay becomes a Kingdom under Ramiro I.
1037 Union of Leon and Austria with Castile.
1039 Duncan I. of Scotland murdered by Macbeth.
1040 Sicily restored and Servia lost to the Eastern Empire.
The Cid (Ruy Diaz) in Spain.
Danes driven from Scotland.
1042 The Saxon Dynasty restored. Edward, the Confessor, King of England.
Conquest of Bohemia by Henry III.
1043 Saxons defeated before Constantinople.
Rebellion of Godfrey in Kent.
1052 William II. Roderigo, the Cid, with the Moors.
1058 Moors expelled from Italy.
Macbeth defeated and slain.
Malcolm III. of Scotland.
1060 Philip I., the Fair, King of France.
Lambert of Herfeld.
1065 Jerusalem captured by the Turks.
1066 William of Normandy invades England, and wins the battle of Hastings.
Harold defeats the Norwegians, and is crowned King of England, January 6.
Death of Harold.
William I., the Norman, crowned King, December 25.
1070 The feudal system introduced in England.
1071 Norman Kingdom of the two Sicilies.
Heward in the Isle of Ely.
1073 Hildebrand made Pope Gregory VII.
Gregory VII. establishes universal sovereignty of the papacy, and reforms abuses in the church.
Henry VI. of Germany disputes his title.
1075 Odericus Vitalis.
1076 Justice of the Peace appointed.
1077 Henry IV. submits and does penance.
1081 Italy invaded by the Germans.
1084 Henry IV. takes Rome.
The Pope flies to Salerno and dies there, in 1085.
Clement III. made Pope by Henry IV.
1086 Domestes Book completed in England; commenced in 1077.
Burno founds Carthusians.
1087 William II. crowned King of England.
1088 Urban II. Pope.
1090 Mantua taken by Henry IV.
1091 The Saracens of Spain invite the African Moors to their aid in driving back the Christians.
The Moors defeat the Christians and seize the Saracen possessions.
1095 Portugal becomes a separate principality under Henry of Besancon.
William of Malmesbury.
First Crusade begun.
Verse Edda compiled (?).
1098 War between France and England.
1099 Death of the Cid.
Jerusalem captured by Godfrey de Bouillon.
1100 Henry I. crowned King of England. Grants a charter restoring the Saxon laws.
1104 Crusaders capture Acre.
1106 Milos becomes a free republic.
Henry I. defeats his brother Robert, and gains Normandy.
1107 Alexander I. Scotland.
1108 Louis VI. le Gros (the Lusty) King of France.
1110 Henry V. of Germany invades Italy.
Henry V. marries Matilda of England.
1116 University of Bologna founded.
Euclid translated into English.
1119 Play of St. Catherine at Dunstable.
1120 Rise of the Lombard (Italy) cities.
Shipwreck of Prince William.
Treaty of Worms, between the Emperor and Pope.
1124 David I. King of Scotland.
1125 Empress of the glory of Venice. Victories over the Eastern Empire.
Arnold of Brescia.
1135 Stephen becomes King of England. Henry's daughter, Maud, disputes the crown; civil war ensues.
Lou. VI. grants letters of franchise to cities and towns.
Empress Maud's partisans defeated at the battle of the Standard, Aug. 22.
1141 Portugal becomes a kingdom.
Maud lands in England, and defeats Stephen; he is crowned at Winchester, March 3, 1141.
1143 Moors rebel in Spain.
1144 Alfonso of Leon defeats the Moors.
War of the Lombard cities.
1146 Second Crusade; Louis VII. of France and Conrad III. of Germany are defeated by Greek treachery, A. D. 1148.
Greco plundered by Roger of Sicily.
1147 Maud is defeated by Stephen, and retires to France.
1150 Arthurian Legends published.
Frederic Barbarossa made Emperor of Germany.
1152 Margrave of Austria, made Emperor of Germany.
1153 Maud concludes a peace with Stephen. Malcolm IV. King of Scotland.
1154 Frederic Barbarossa invades Italy.
Henry II. King of England, the first Plantagenet, crowned December 19.
Adrian IV. Pope.
Constitutions of Clarendon enacted in England.
1156 Margravate, Austria, made a hereditary duchy by Frederic I.
1161 War of Guelphs and Ghibellines.
1162 Barbarossa destroys Milan.
1163 Berlin founded by a colony from the Netherlands.
1165 William the Lion, King of Scotland.
Assizes of Clarendon and Northampton.
Frederic Barbarossa takes Pisa.
The Lombard League forms against the Emperor.
1169 University of Paris founded.
Thomas a Becket murdered in England December 23.

A. D.

1172 The Sultan Saladin makes great conquests in Asia.
Ireland conquered by the English.
Battle of Legnano. Barbarossa defeated by the Lombard League.
Six circuits for the administration of justice established in England.
1180 Glanvill Chief Justice of England.
Philip II. (Augustus) King of France.
1181 Glanvill makes a digest of English law.
Peace of Constance establishes the free cities of Italy.
Provinces of Amiens and Valois annexed to France.
1187 Saladin seizes Jerusalem.
1193 Third Crusade by England, France and Germany.
Siege of Acre begun.
Richard I. invades in England, Sept. 3. Terrible massacre of Jews in London.
1190 Frederic I. (Barbarossa), drowned. Order of Teutonic Knights established.
Henry V. invades Italy.
University of Oxford founded.
Richard I. joins the Crusades.
1191 Richard I. captures the Crusades. Jerusalem opened to pilgrim.
Kingdom of Cyprus founded.
Artois annexed to France.
1192 Richard I., Coeur de Leon, made prisoner in Germany by Henry IV.; ransomed (\$140,000). Richard defeats Saladin.
Innocent III. Pope.
1193 John becomes King of England, May 27.
1199 University of Salamanca founded.
1200 Fourth Crusade; capture of Zara.
1203 Constantinople besieged and captured by the Crusaders.
Normandy lost to England.
Latins possess and divide Greece.
1207 Otho crowned Emperor of Germany at Rome.
England interdicted by the Pope.
French Crusade against the Albigenses.
1209 War between Venice and Genoa.
Battle of Murat; defeat of Albigenses.
Interdict of England removed.
1214 Alexander II. of Scotland.
French defeat Germans at Bouvines.
1215 Magna Charta signed at Runnymede, June 15; confirmed and renewed 30 times.
Birth of Roger Bacon (died 1292).
1216 Henry III. becomes King of England, October 28.
1217 Fifth Crusade by Germans and Hungarians.
Frederick II. becomes Emperor of Italy.
1220 Matthew Paris born. The Teutonic Knights undertake the conquest of Poland.
1223 Tartars conquer a large part of Russia.
1224 Louis frees his serfs.
1226 St. Louis becomes King Louis IX. of France.
1227 Gregory IX. Pope.
1228 Sixth Crusade; Frederick II. at Acre.
1229 The Inquisition begins.
1230 Ten years' truce with the Sultan.
Jerusalem returned to the Christians.
1231 Frederick II. becomes King of Jerusalem. Albigeois defeated in France.
1232 The Mongols invade Russia.
1233 War between the Emperor and the Lombard League.
1237 The Grand Duke Juric (Russia) slain in battle.
1238 Moorish Kingdom of Grenada founded by Mohammed I.
1239 Seventh Crusade, by Thibaud, Count of Champagne.
1241 Prose Edda.
1242 Tartars establish the empire of Kahn of Kaptischak.
1244 Jerusalem seized by the Carismans. Danes invade Russia, and are defeated by Alexander Newski.
1245 The Hanseatic League formed.
1246 Frederick II. of Austria killed in battle with the Hungarians.
1250 Louis defeats King Henry of England. Louis captured by the Saracens; truce for three years.
Mameluke rule Egypt.
1251 Rise of Media family in Italy.
1252 Alexander Newski is made Grand Duke of Russia, and reigns as Alexander I.
1254 Ottocar of Bohemia acquires the Austrian Provinces.
1259 Kubla Kahn builds Pekin.
1260 Ottocar wars with Hungary and Styria.
1262-'68 Barons' War in England.
1263 Ottocar inherits Corinthia.
1265 The first regular Parliament of England meets.
Birth of Dante; died 1321.
1266 Naples and Sicily conquered by Charles of Anjou.
1268 Ninth Crusade, by Louis IX. and Edward, Prince of Wales.
1269 Louis IX. dies at Carthage.
Philip III. (the Hardy) King of France.
1271 The English quit Palestine.
Reign of Edward I. of England; crowned Nov. 20.
Ottocar declines the Imperial Crown of Germany.
1273 Randolph, Count of Hapsburg, chosen Emperor of Germany; Ottocar refuses to acknowledge him.
1274 Navarre passes to the royal family of France.
Rudolph makes war upon Ottocar, and gains Austria, Corinthia and Styria.
Wars of Robert Bruce and John Balliol for the crown of Scotland.
1276 House of Hapsburg, of Austria, founded.
1277 Rule of the Visconti, Milan.
1278 Ottocar slain at the battle of Marchfeld.
1282 Sicilian Vespers, massacre of Sicilians by the French.
Crusade against Aragon; the French expelled.
1283 War subjugated to England.
1285 Philip IV. (the Fair) King of France.
1286 Konigsberg made the capital of Prussia.
1287 Jews banished from England.
Nicholas IV. Pope.
1289 Second invasion of the Mongols.
Mamelukes take Acre.
Christian power in Syria destroyed.
Scotland subdued by England.
Sir William Wallace fights for the independence of Scotland.
Revolt of Scotland.
1299 Battle of Falkirk; Bruce and Douglas defeated by Edward I.
Osman I. establishes the Turkish Empire.
1300 Moscow becomes the capital of Russia.
Philip IV. quarrels with the Pope.
Charles of Valois in Italy.
1302 First convocation of States-General in France.
1303 Edward I. invades Scotland.
William Wallace executed.
1305 Robert Bruce crowned as King of Scotland.
1307 Edward II. crowned, July 8, King of England.
1307-'14 Philip suppresses the Knights Templar, and burns the Grand Master at Paris.
Pope Clement V. removes to Avignon, in France.
1310 Edward II., of Austria, attempts to subdue the Swiss, who have revolted under William Tell. (?)
The Swiss were successful.
1312 Henry VII. subdues the Lombards.
1313 Louis V. and Frederik of Austria contend for the German Empire.
1316 The partisans of Huss take up arms; the second war ensues.
Cobham burnt.
1319 The Hussites take Prague.
1320 Paris captured by the English; Treaty of Troyes; Henry wins the French crown; birth of John Wessel.
1322 Henry VI. proclaimed King of France and England.
Ottoman Empire reunited by Amurath II.
James I. reigns in Scotland.
1325 War between Milan and Venice.
The Paston Letters.
1329 Joan of Arc raises siege of Orleans, defeats the English at Patay, and drives them from all their conquests in France except Calais.
Charles VIII. King of France.
1340 Henry VI. crowned at Paris, in December.
Amurath II. conquers Macedonia.
Humphrey Duke of Gloucester.
The Medici at Florence.
1341 Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.
1343 Lisbon the capital of Portugal.
Council of Basle.
Birth of Thomas Malory.
1345 Treaty of Arras, between France and Burgundy.
Sicily and Naples united.
End of Hussite wars.
War of Turks with Venice.
1346 Invention of Printing by Guttenberg.

A. D.

1314 Battle of Bannockburn; the Scots, under Robert Bruce, defeat the English under Edward.
Louis IV. King of Germany.
Union of France and Navarre.
1315-'28 Insurrection of English Barons. The Swiss totally defeat the Austrians at Morgarten.
1316 John I., a posthumous son of Louis X., King, dies at the age of four days.
Philip II. (the Long) King of France.
1321 Death of Dante.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

A. D.	1509 Henry VIII, King of England; he marries Catherine of Aragon.	A. D.	1541 Great Tartar invasion of Russia repelled. De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.	A. D.	1576 Birth of Burton; died 1640.
	1510 Venice stripped of its Italian possessions. Russia again invaded by Tartars.		1542 Catherine Howard executed.		1577 Birth of Fletcher; died 1625.
	Execution of Dudley and Empson.		1543 Henry VII, takes the title of King of Ireland.		1579 League of Utrecht.
	Ojeda finds San Sebastian.		Roberval's expedition to the St. Lawrence.		Northern provinces of Holland declare their independence.
	1511 Pope Julius II, forms the Holy League with Ferdinand and Venice.		1543 Ivan IV, the Terrible, reigns, at the age of fourteen.		Pingree's Irish rebellion suppressed.
	Velasquez subdues Cuba.		Henry VIII, marries Catherine Parr.		Sir Francis Drake lands in the Moluccas.
	1512 Selim I, made King of Turkey by Janissaries.		Death of Copernicus; born 1473.		1580 Alva of Spain, conquers Portugal; the united provinces renounce their allegiance.
	Ponce de Leon discovers the Florida coast.		1544 Grison League joins Swiss Confederacy.		English take fortress of Smerwick, in Ireland, from Italians, and butcher 700 prisoners.
	Birth of Vasari, painter; died 1571.		France at war with England and Spain.		Birth of Alexander of Sterling; died 1640.
	Birth of Tintoretto, painter; died 1594.		1545 Ivan IV, crowned by the Patriarch.		1581 Campian's Jesuit conspiracy suppressed.
	Navarre annexed to Spain.		Pope Paul III, erects Parma and Placentia into a Duchy.		1582 Sante Fe, New Mexico, founded by Espejo.
	1513 Edward invades France.		Aschan "Toxophilus."		1583 Birth of Hugo Grotius; died 1645.
	Battle of Guinegate or Spurs; French defeat.		Council of Trent.		1584 William of Orange assassinated.
	Scotland invades England.		1546 Death of Martin Luther.		Henry III, killed by Jacques Clement; accession of Henry IV, of Navarre, first of Bourbon line.
	Battle of Flodden Field; Scots defeated.		France concludes peace with England.		Expedition of Anjou and Barlow to America.
	Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Darien, and discovers the Pacific ocean.		Assassination of Beaton, regent of Scotland.		1585 Southern provinces of Holland subdued by the Duke of Parma.
	Leo X, Pope, encourages literature and the arts.		1547 Charles V, of Germany, makes war on the Protestants, who are assisted later by Henry II.		Treaty of Peace between Holland and England.
	Wolsey's power begins in England.		Earl of Surrey, England, executed.		Failure of Raleigh's Roanoke Island settlements.
	1515 Battle of Marignano.		1548 Edward VI, reigns under protectorship of the Earl of Somerset.		Davis Strait discovered by Davis.
	Francis I, defeats the Italians, Swiss and Germans.		Henry II, King of France.		1586 Battle of Zutphen.
	Maximilian I, secures the Hungarian succession.		1549 Death of Victoria Colonna; born 1490.		Sir Philip Sydney killed.
	Francis I, becomes King of France.		The Smaladie war.		Birth of Beaumont; died 1616.
	François I, proclaims his reign.		1550 Hall's Chronicle issued.		1587 Prince Maurice becomes Stadholder of Holland.
	Birth of Theresa; died 1582.		Execution of Mary Queen of Scots at Fotheringay Castle.		Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.
	End of the French and English wars.		1551 Execution of Lord Seymour, England; arrest of his brother, the Duke of Somerset.		Accession of Ferdinand III, of Hungary.
	The Mazarin Bible issued.		1552 John Knox's Scotch reformation.		Accession of King Charles I, of England; he marries Princess Henrietta Maria, of France.
	1455-'71 War of the Roses, between Henry VI, and the Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV.		Birth of Coker; died 1634.		Huguenot uprising.
	Battle of St. Albans.		1553 Wilson's Art of Rhetoric published.		1588 Death of Lord Bacon.
	Battle of Belgrave; Turks repulsed by Hungarians.		The Book of Common Prayer published.		War of the Mantuan succession, in Italy.
	1457 Frederick III, divides Austria with his relatives.		1554 Duke of Somerset beheaded.		Delaware settled by Swedes and Finns.
	Plus II, Pope at Rome.		Metz successfully defended by the Duke of Guise.		Cardinal Richelieu's scheme for colonizing Canada.
	1460 Birth of Skelton; died 1528.		Close of religious war in Germany by the Peace of Passau.		The company of one hundred associates formed.
	The Turks conquer Greece.		Massacre of Cazan, Russia.		War between England and France.
	1461 Edward IV, deposes Henry VI, of England.		1555 Birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618.		Battle of Brossnet; died 1704.
	Louis XI, King of France.		Mary Tudor, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, succeeds Edward July 6.		The Duke of Buckingham assassinated.
	Ivan the Great, of Russia, founds the modern Russian Empire.		Lady Jane Gray proclaimed Queen of England, July 10, but relinquishes the title.		Rochelle surrenders after memorable siege.
	1463 Turkish war with Venice.		Restores the Roman Catholic religion in England.		Petition of Right, England.
	Close of Austria's war with Frederick III.		1556 Philip II, rules in Holland.		Massachusetts Bay settled.
	1464 "League of the Public Good," formed by the nobles, against Louis.		Religious peace of Augsburg.		Elliot sent to the Tower of London.
	1467 Birth of Erasmus; died 1536.		Charles V, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.		Birth of John Bunyan; died 1688.
	1468 The Coventry mysteries.		Philip II, King of Spain.		1629 English seize French possessions in Canada.
	1470-'92 Lorenzo de Medici flourished.		Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.		Champlain made prisoner and sent to England.
	1471 League of Italian cities against the Viscontis.		Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindooostan.		Charter granted to Massachusetts Bay Company.
	William Caxton establishes first English printing-press.		Spain at war with France.		Edit of Restitution.
	Battle of Tewkesbury.		Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.		The city of Boston founded.
	Warwick, king-maker.		Alva takes Rome.		Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, invades Germany.
	Birth of Durer, painter; died 1528.		1558 Charles, of Spain and Germany, retires to a monastery.		1631 Treaty of Cherasco, between Louis of France and Victor Amadeus I, of Savoy.
	1473 Birth of Copernicus.		Philip II, King of Spain.		Birth of Dryden; died 1700.
	Birth of Michael Angelo, architect and sculptor; died 1564.		Ferdinand, his brother, succeeds in Germany.		1632 Charter of Maryland granted to Lord Baltimore, and settled by Irish Catholics.
	1474 Birth of Ariosto; died 1533.		Reign of Akbar, the greatest sovereign of Hindooostan.		Canada restored to the French by treaty of St. Germain.
	Ferdinand II, of Aragon, marries Isabella, of Leon and Castile.		Spain at war with France.		Birth of Lock; died 1704.
	1475 Edward IV, invades France.		Battle of St. Quentin; Philip gains a decisive victory.		Champlain returns to Canada with new settlers.
	Ivan introduces cannon and firearms into Russia.		Alva takes Rome.		Battle of Lutzen; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.
	Birth of Sir John Fortescue.		1559 Francis IV, King of France.		1634 French Academy established by Richelieu.
	1476 Russian war with Tartars.		Mary of Guise, in Scotland, marries the Dauphin.		Spain at war with France, which is invaded.
	Artois and Burgundy united to France by Maximilian's marriage.		Elizabeth accedes to English throne, November 17.		Assassination of Wallenstein.
	Birth of Titian, painter; died 1576.		Re-establishes the Church of England.		Ship money levied in England.
	Duke of Clarence murdered.		Francis II, King of France.		1635 Connecticut settlements at Hartford, Windsor, and Weathersfield.
	1479 Union of Aragon and Castile, under Ferdinand and Isabella.		Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis signed.		Rogers Williams driven from Massachusetts, settles in Rhode Island.
	Great invasion of Russia by Tartars.		William Cecil Secretary in England.		Death of Champlain.
	1480 Mongolian power in Russia destroyed.		Charles IX, King of France; regency of Catherine de Medicis.		The "Tulip mania" prevails in Holland.
	Mohammed VI, takes Otranto.		The Geneva Bible issued.		University of Utrecht founded.
	1481 Frederick IV, of Nuremberg, purchases Brandenburg from Sigismund.		Birth of Southwell; died 1596.		Clarendon's Creation.
	1482 Ivan assumes the title of the Czar of Russia.		Persecution of Protestants begun in Spain.		1637 Pequot Indian war in Connecticut.
	Birth of Raphael, painter; died 1520.		1561 Birth of Bacon; died 1626.		Gov. De Montmorency arrives in Canada.
	1483 Birth of Stephen Hawes; died 1512.		Monte Stuart reign in Scotland.		The Island of Montreal settled.
	Edward V, made King of England; April 8 murdered in the Tower.		Religious peace in France.		Hampden's trial in England respecting "ship money."
	Richard III, usurps the throne, June 25.		1562 Massacre of Protestants at Vassy.		Prynn fined by Star Chamber.
	Charles VIII, King of France.		Huguenots defeated at Dreux by Guise.		Harvard College founded.
	Birth of Luther; died 1546.		Russia and Sweden unite against Poland.		First settlement at Brooklyn, Long Island.
	1484 Spain invaded by Turks; first auto da fe at Seville.		Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.		1638 New Haven colony founded.
	Bosworth Field.		Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.		First peace between the Iroquois and Canada.
	August 22, death of Richard III.		1606 Great fire in Constantinople.		Turks defeat Persians, and take Bagdad.
	Henry VII, crowned.		Matins at Moscow.		Solent League and Covenant between England and Scotland.
	Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV.		Demetrius, pretended son of Ivan, and many Poles massacred.		Van Tromp, of Holland, captures two Spanish fleets.
	B. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope.		1607 Rebellion of Moriscoes, in Spain, put down.		Pacification of Dunse.
	1487 The Court of the Star Chamber instituted in England.		Ivan massacres 25,000 persons at Novgorod, Russia.		Withdrawal of English army from Scotland.
	Provence joined to France.		1608 Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.		First printing press in America.
	1488 War between Russia and Sweden.		1609 First battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.		Birth of Racine; died 1699.
	The Yeoman of the Guard organized in England.		Charter granted to Rhode Island.		1640 John of Braganza drives Spaniards from Portugal.
	1490 Leonardo da Vinci, painter, flourished.		1610 Execution of the Earl of Essex, February 25.		Portugal wins its independence.
	Charles VIII, married Anne of Brittany.		Alleged discovery of Australia by Portuguese.		Beginning of the Long Parliament.
	Alexander VI, Pope.		1611 Siege of Geneva, Switzerland; Charles of Savoy defeated.		First American book issued.
	Sevignord defeats and annihilates the Tartars.		Champagne's first expedition to the St. Lawrence.		Earl of Stafford beheaded.
	1492 Columbus sails from Spain, August 3, and discovers America, October 12; discovery of Cuba, October 28; Hayti, December 6.		1612 Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of James IV, of Scotland, to English Crown, as James I.		Judas rebellion against Hampden annulled.
	Ferdinand conquers Grenada and destroys the Moorish power in Spain.		Union of England and Scotland, March 4.		1642 Death of Galileo and Richelieu.
	Cesar Borgia poisons Pope Alexander VII.		First settlements in Nova Scotia by Acadians.		Charles I, attempts to seize members in the House.
	Henry sells the sovereignty of France.		Port Royal, on Bay of Fundy, founded.		Civil war in England.
	Warbeck's insurrection; quelled in 1498.		Discovery of the Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament.		Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.
	Spanish persecution of the Jews.		1613 Death of Galileo.		Tasman coasts, South Australia and Van Diemans Land explored.
	1493 Treaty of Barcelona, between France and Spain.		1614 Hobbes' Leviathan published.		Hobbs' Leviathan published.
	League between Russia and Denmark.		Birth of Newton; died 1727.		First ferry between New York and Brooklyn established.
	Birth of Correggio, painter; died 1534.		1615 First settlement at Brooklyn, Sept. 20.		Accession of Louis XIV, the Great, in France.
	Charles VII, invades Italy and conquers Naples.		Covenant approved by Parliament.		Regency of Anne of Austria, and ascendancy of Mazarin.
	Lollards persecuted in England.		1616 Turnre on the Rhine.		Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.
	1495 Poynings' Act in Ireland.		1617 Birth of Cromwell; victory of Cromwell.		Torricelli's Barometer.
	Naples lost to Charles.		Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.		1618 Charter granted to Rhode Island.
	Spain accedes to Austria by the marriage of Philip I, with the heiress of Aragon and Castile.		Charter granted to Rhode Island.		Indian massacre in Virginia.
	1497 Cabot discovers Labrador, June 26; and surveys Hudson's Bay, July 3.		1619 Self-denying ordinance, England.		Birth of William Penn; died 1718.
	1498 Louis XII, King of France.		1620 Battle of Edgehill, Oct. 23.		Archbishop Laud beheaded, Jan. 10.
	1499 The French unite with Venice and seize Milan.		1621 Battle of Newbury, June 14; decisive defeat of royalists.		Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.
	Battle of Lepanto; victory of the Turks. Mohammedans expelled from Spain.		1622 Battle of Edgehill; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.		Covenant approved by Parliament.
	Swiss Confederacy independent.		1623 Death of Leibnitz; died 1716.		Turrenne's Barometer.
	Perkin Warbeck executed.		1624 Birth of Leibnitz; died 1716.		1619 Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.
	1500 Pinzon discovers Brazil, January 26.		1625 Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.		Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.
	Cabral, the Portuguese, lands in Brazil, May 3.		Charter granted to Rhode Island.		Charter granted to Rhode Island.
	1501 Brasile and Schaffhausen join the Swiss Confederation.		1626 Indian massacre in Virginia.		Self-denying ordinance, England.
	Negro slaves imported into Hispaniola.		1627 Charter granted to Rhode Island.		Birth of William Penn; died 1718.
	1502 Spanish Moors compelled to adopt Christianity.		1628 Battle of Edgehill; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.		Archbishop Laud beheaded, Jan. 10.
	Columbus sails on his fourth voyage and discovers various isles on the coast of Honduras, and explores the coasts of the Islands; discovers and names Florida.		1629 Death of Leibnitz; died 1716.		Battle of Chalgrove, June 18, and Newbury, Sept. 20.
	1503 Reign of Montezuma in Mexico.		1630 Battle of Edgehill; Montrose defeated by Cromwell.		Covenant approved by Parliament.
	Louis XII, of France, invades Spain.		1631 Death of Galileo and Richelieu.		Turrenne's Barometer.
	Portuguese in India.		1632 Death of Galileo.		1640 Battle of Marston Moor; victory of Cromwell.
	Birth of Wyatt; died 1542.		1633 Death of Galileo.		Second battle of Newbury, Oct. 27.
	Birth of Mendoza historian; died 1575.		1634 Death of Galileo.		Charter granted to Rhode Island.
	Death of Queen Isabella of Spain.		1635 Death of Galileo.		Indian massacre in Virginia.
	Brazil explored by Americus Vespucci.		1636 Death of Galileo.		Birth of William Penn; died 1718.
	Columbus, worried by the machinations of his enemies, returns to Spain, November 7.		1637 Death of Galileo.		Archbishop Laud beheaded, Jan. 10.
	1505 Birth of John Knox; died 1572.		1638 Death		

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1648	Canadians at war with the Indians. The House of Brandenburg acquire Halsberstadt and Minden. New Amsterdam contains about 1,000 inhabitants.	1685	Battle of Segemoor, July 6; defeat and execution of Monmouth. Texas colonized by Spaniards. Birth of Handel; died 1759.	1709	Battle of Malplaquet; Marlborough again defeats the French. Birth of Samuel Johnson; died 1784.	1744	Hostilities renewed in America between France and England, known as King George's War. Friesland annexed to Prussia.	1763	Close of the Seven Years' War. Treaty of Hubertburg; Silesia added to Prussia.
1649	Trial and execution of Charles I. Maracre and capture of Drogheda, Ireland, by Cromwell. Confession of Faith.	1686	William Dampier lands in Australia. Louis XIV. makes Mazarin de Maintenon. Alliance between Russia and Poland against the Turks. Birth of Allan Ramsay; died 1757.	1710	Capture of Port Royal, Nova Scotia, by the English, and name changed to Annapolis. Birth of Spaniards, under Philip V., at battle of Almenaya. Sacheverell's riots in Great Britain; dissenting meeting houses destroyed. The "Tattler" first published.	1745	Capture of Louisburg by Massachusetts militia under Pepperell. Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, consort of Maria Theresa, elected Emperor of Germany. The young pretender lands at Moidart, Scotland. Defeat of the Royalists at Preston Pans, Jan. 17, and invasion of England. Birth of Hannah More; died —.	1764	Treaty of Madrid restores peace between Spain, Portugal and England. John Wilkes arrested for sedition. Explorations of Willis and Carteret in America. Great defeat of native princes, at battle of Buxar, India, Oct. 22. Pontiac's war: Indians capture English forts and massacre inhabitants. The Sandy Hook lighthouse first lighted. G. Granville, English Prime Minister. Birth of J. Paul Richter; died 1825.
1650	Marquis of Montrose beheaded in Scotland.	1687	Athens captured by the Venetians. Hungarian crown declared to be in the Austrian male line. Accession of Joseph I. Madam Guyon, and the "Quietists," persecuted.	1711	Attack and repulse of English fleet on Quebec. Russia at war with Turkey. Accession of Charles VI., of Germany. A slave market opened in Wall Street, New York.	1746	Royalists again defeated at Falkirk, Jan. 17. Total defeat of the Pretender, at Culloden, April 16. Victories of Marshal Saxe.	1765	Indians sue for peace. End of Pontiac's war. British parliament decrees heavy duties on imports. The Pantheon, St. Genevieve, Paris, founded.
1651	Leopold I., made King of Hungary. Charles II., crowned at Scone, Scotland, Jan. 1. Battle of Worcester, Sept. 3, and defeat of royalists. Charles II. flees to France. "Barbicans" Parliament. Birth of Fenelon; died 1715. England invades Acadia.	1688	Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops, June 30. Accusation and flight of James II., Dec. 23. Landing of the Prince of Orange on English soil. Bonnset's Variations issued.	1712	The principality of Meurs acquired by the Prince of Orange; end of the religious war in Switzerland. Accession of Charles as Emperor of Austria. Birth of Rousseau; died 1779.	1747	Invasion of Shirley, Nova Scotia. French and English struggle for possession of India. Capture of Madras by the French. Stadtholdership revived in Holland. Execution of Lord Lovat in England. Klopstock's Messiah issued.	1766	Death of David, painter; died 1825.
1652	England at war with Holland. The Dutch, under Van Tromp, "sweep the Channel." De Ruyter defeated by Blake.	1689	William and Mary proclaimed King and Queen, Feb. 13. James II. lands in Ireland. Peter the Great, sole sovereign in Russia. Cloverhouse's rebellion in Scotland suppressed. King William's war. French and Indians ravage New England frontier. Canadian expedition fails.	1713	Treaty of Utrecht between the great powers, and terminates the wars of Queen Anne. Newfoundland and Nova Scotia ceded to England. Italy divided; a part of the Duchy of Milan given to the Emperor of Austria. Barcelona, Spain, besieged. Frederick William I. becomes King of Prussia. Peter takes the title of Emperor of Russia. Birth of Sterne; died 1768.	1748	The Prince of Aix la Chapelle. The House of Austria confirmed in the possession of Milan. France takes a part of Flanders.	1767	French encroach upon Nova Scotia. Birth of Goethe; died 1832.
1653	Negro insurrection suppressed in Mexico. Peace between England and Holland. Death of Van Tromp. Long Parliament dissolved by Cromwell, April 20. He becomes Lord Protector, Dec. 16.	1690	The Toleration Act passes Parliament. Iroquois lay waste the Island of Montreal. Frontenac again made Governor of Canada. France at war with England. Birth of Montesquieu; died 1755.	1714	Death of Queen Anne. George I. becomes King of England, Aug. 1. Hanoverian succession begins. Treaty of Rastadt; Austria acquires the Netherlands. Birth of Whitefield; died 1770.	1749	De La Jouquille becomes governor of Canada. French encroach upon Nova Scotia. Birth of Laplace; died 1827.	1768	Birth of Playfair; died —.
1654	Jurors establish themselves among the Onondaga Iroquois. Russian victories in Poland.	1691	French and Indians destroy Schenectady, New York. Massacre at Salmon Falls. Siege of Londonerry. British colonies in America resolve to invade Canada. Unsuccessful attack made on Quebec by the British fleet. Spain joins the "Grand Alliance" against France.	1715	Population in Scotland under the Earl of Mar. Battles of Preston and Sheriffmuir and defeat of the rebels. Landing of the Chevalier at Peterhead, December 22. Louis XV., King of France, with the Duke of Orleans Regent. Austria acquires Naples, Milan, etc. Russia adds Estonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland to the Empire. Peter visits Germany, Holland and France.	1750	Treaty of Madrid; between England and Spain. The first theater in New York opened. Discovery of Pompeii.	1769	Death of Sterne; died 1832.
1655	Spanish and England at war, which lasts five years.	1692	Begins the English national debt. Insurrection in the City of Mexico. Massacre of Glencoe. Battles in Steinkirk and Landen. Birth of Bradley; died 1762.	1716	Opposition of the Morea by Turkey. Rule of Cardinal Alberoni in Spain. Prussia and Sweden at war. Death of Louis the Great; accession of Louis XV., his grandson.	1751	Lord Clive takes Arcot, India. Diderot and D'Alembert French Encyclopedia.	1770	French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre, Charles III., King of Spain.
1656	Russian Truce of Niemetz, or Wilms, with Poland. Prussia declared independent of Poland. Frederic William, the Great Elector. Jamaica conquered.	1693	Battle of Marsaglia; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat.	1717	Great era of speculation. George Law's financial schemes. The village charter of Brooklyn first issued. The Septennial Bill passed in England. Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.	1752	The Marquis Duquesne Governor of Canada; he prepares for war with Great Britain and her colonies. The French dispute the claim of Virginia to the valley of the Ohio.	1771	New style of year introduced into England. People counted as Sept. 14. The journals ordered to be printed by the British Parliament.
1657	Convention gives Cromwell power to appoint his successor. Death of Admiral Bligh.	1694	Bank of England established. Mary, Queen of England, dies. Dictionary of French Academy issued. University of Halesowen founded.	1718	Peace of Passavowitz. Austria gains additional territory. Russia expels the Jesuits. Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece. Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.	1753	Hostilities begin in the American colonies; French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre, Charles III., King of Spain.	1772	Charles III., King of Spain.
1658	Accession of Leopold I. in Germany. Death of Oliver Cromwell; Richard Cromwell, his son, succeeds him.	1695	French invasion of Spain. Aragon and Catalonia ravaged. Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.	1719	Battle of Glencoe. The Duke of Savoy becomes King of Sicily.	1754	Kentucky settled by Daniel Boone. Peace between France and England in India.	1773	France and coast blockaded. War renewed in Africa.
1659	Auto de fa. of the Inquisition, Mexico. Richard Cromwell resigns title of Lord Protector.	1696	Begins the English national debt. Insurrection in the City of Mexico. Massacre of Glencoe. Battles in Steinkirk and Landen. Birth of Bradley; died 1762.	1720	Belgrave abandoned by Turkey. Austria gains additional territory. Russia expels the Jesuits. Turkey re-establishes supremacy in Greece. Arch of St. Denis, Paris, completed.	1755	Fort Necessity built at Great Meadows; Washington surrenders it to De Ville. War renewed owing to China's bad faith. Victory of the British.	1774	War renewed in Africa.
1660	Peace of the Pyrenees.	1697	French invasion of Spain. Aragon and Catalonia ravaged. Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.	1721	Birth of Sheridan; died 1817.	1756	Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000 repudiated by Emperor.	1775	China pays \$21,000,000.
1661	The restoration. Charles II. returns to England; the monarchy re-established. Birth of Stahl; died 1734.	1698	Battle of Marsaglia; the Duke of Savoy defeated by the French under Catinat.	1722	Death of Louis the Great; accession of Louis XV., his grandson.	1757	Hostilities begin in the American colonies; French seize Hudson Bay Company's trading posts; George Washington sent to St. Pierre, Charles III., King of Spain.	1776	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1662	Terrible earthquake in Pekin; 300,000 lives lost. Act of Uniformity, May 19. The Church of England restored. Charles marries Catherine of Braganza, May 20.	1699	French invasion of Spain. Aragon and Catalonia ravaged. Treaty of Limerick deprives James of power in Ireland, and grants amnesty to rebels.	1723	Birth of Garrick, actor; died 1779.	1758	Hong Kong chartered April 5.	1777	Hong Kong ceded to England.
1663	Canada becomes a royal government under Louis XIV.	1700	Birth of Hogarth, painter; died 1774.	1724	Birth of Smollett; died 1771.	1759	The Chinese cities of Canton, Amoy, Foochoo, Ningpo and Shanghaie opened to British.	1778	China pays \$21,000,000.
1664	Earthquake in Canada. Birth of Cotton Mather; died 1728.	1701	First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France. The Darien expedition fails.	1725	First Partition treaty in Ireland. Modern History at Oxford University. Guy's Hospital founded.	1760	Chinese outrages in Canton. Hong Kong captured. Naval battles.	1779	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1665	France begins war with Holland. New Jersey sold to Lord Berkeley; settled at Elizabethtown.	1702	Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.	1726	Death of the Duke of Marlborough. The Jesuits expelled from China.	1761	Trade with England forbidden by the Emperor. Canton and coast blockaded.	1780	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1666	The English take New Amsterdam and name it New York. North Carolina settled. De Courcelles governor in Canada. War with the Mohawks.	1703	Charles II. of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.	1727	Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.	1762	War renewed owing to China's bad faith. Victory of the British.	1781	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1667	Second Dutch war with England. Death of Philip II.; regency of Anne. The Great Plague in London. Western Australia named New Holland, by Dutch. Canadians granted to French West India Company.	1704	Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.	1728	Birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.	1763	Treaty giving England Hong Kong and \$6,000,000 repudiated by Emperor.	1782	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1668	De Ruyter defeated by Monk. Mohawk villages destroyed by the French. Great fire in London. The French Academy of Sciences founded.	1705	Charles II. of Spain, the last of the House of Austria, dies, and is succeeded by Philip V., of the House of Bourbon.	1729	Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.	1764	Treaty of peace, at Nankin, with England. Hong Kong ceded to England.	1783	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1669	Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked. William of Orange, stadholder.	1706	First Partition treaty, regulates Spanish succession, and cedes territory to France. The Darien expedition fails.	1730	Birth of Lessing; died 1781.	1765	Frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania harassed by the French and Indians. Niagara expedition fails.	1784	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1670	France and Sweden break the triple alliance, and declare war against Holland.	1707	Second Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.	1731	Peter II., last of the Romanoffs, deposed. Anne, Duchess of Courland and daughter of Ivan IV., becomes Empress of Russia.	1766	Beginning of the Seven Years' War. Austria, Russia and France allied against Prussia.	1785	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1671	First settlements of English in South Carolina.	1708	Death of William III. of England. Anne succeeds to the English throne, March 8.	1732	Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.	1767	Frederick invades Saxony and captures Saxon army.	1786	China ratified by Queen Victoria and the Empress Tzu-kwang.
1672	Birth of Steele; died 1729.	1709	Beginning of "Queen Anne's War." Prussia takes Guelders from the Dutch. Holland, Austria and England declare war with France and Spain.	1733	Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies.	1768	Montcalm sent to Canada and seizes Oswego, New York.	1787	First Chinese railway from Shanghai to Woosung opened.
1673	Coude and Turenne overrun Holland. Perpetual edict of 1667 revoked.	1710	Prussia takes the Five Nations. Massachusetts frontier ravaged by Indians.	1734	Birth of John Adams; died 1826.	1769	Great excitement in Ireland. Modern History at Oxford University. Guy's Hospital founded.	1788	Terrible famine throughout the Empire. Edict forbidding opium smoking.
1674	William of Orange, stadholder.	1711	Peter founds St. Petersburg, and makes it the capital of the empire.	1735	Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Naples and crowned king of the two Sicilies.	1770	Death of the Duke of Marlborough. The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India.	1789	Serious troubles with Russia.
1675	The Holland dikes opened, and French driven out.	1712	Portugal joins alliance against Spain and France.	1736	Birth of Maria Theresa to Francis I., Duke of Lorena.	1771	Death of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.	1790	Treaty of Peace concluded with Russia.
1676	The French acquire Pondicherry, India. Count de Frontenac, Governor of Canada.	1713	Irish parliament petitions for union.	1737	Birth of Mozart, musician; died 1791.	1772	Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804.	1791	Sacking of European quarter in Canton.
1677	Paris Academy of Music founded.	1714	Birth of John Edwards; died 1768.	1738	Birth of Gibbon, historian; died 1794.	1773	Treaty of peace signed October 24.	1792	Treaty of peace with France, May 11.
1678	Birth of Addison; died 1719.	1715	Count de Frontenac recalled from Canada. Discovery of the Mississippi.	1739	Birth of Benjamin West, painter; died 1820.	1774	China forced to pay indemnity, and to apologize.	1793	China forced to pay indemnity.
1679	Virginia granted to Arlington and Culpeper.	1716	First Partition treaty in Spain, declares the Arch Duke Charles next in succession.	1740	Attempted assassination of King Louis of France by Damiens.	1775	Former treaty ratified.	1794	China forced to pay indemnity.
1680	Discoveries of Marquette and Joliet in the northwest.	1717	Death of James II., in exile, at St. Germinal, Sept. 16.	1741	Birth of Jonathan Trumbull; died 1804.	1776	Allies restore Canton to the Chinese.	1795	China forced to pay indemnity.
1681	Death of John Milton. Discovery of the Mississippi.	1718	Spain allied with France and Mantua. The French found Detroit.	1742	Birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1804.	1777	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1796	China forced to pay indemnity.
1682	King Philip's war in New England. Birth of Clarke; died 1729.	1719	The Prussian monarchy established by Frederick, and recognized by Leopold, of Germany.	1743	Birth of J. Watt; died 1819.	1778	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1797	China forced to pay indemnity.
1683	William of Orange marries Mary. "Paradise Lost" first published.	1720	Russia at war with Sweden.	1744	Birth of Cavendish; died 1810.	1779	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1798	China forced to pay indemnity.
1684	Russia begins war with the Turks. Prince of Nimeguen, France. England alarmed by Titus Oates, stories of a false "Popish plot."	1721	Birth of Cowper; died 1800.	1745	Birth of George Washington, Feby. 22.	1780	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1799	China forced to pay indemnity.
1685	Sir Edward Berry Godfrey found murdered. Expedition of La Salle. "Pilgrim Progress" published.	1722	Georgia settled by Oglethorpe.	1746	Birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.	1781	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1800	China forced to pay indemnity.
1686	Birth of Bolinbroke; died 1751.	1723	Birth of Wieland; died 1813.	1747	Birth of Priestley; died 1804.	1782	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1801	China forced to pay indemnity.
1687	Habeas Corpus Act passes parliament. Archbishop Sharp, murdered by covenanters, who defeat Cloverhouse at London Hill, but are routed at Bothwell Bridge.	1724	"Lettres Philosophiques" burnt by the hangman.	1748	Charles, the son of Philip V., conquers Naples and Sicily.	1783	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1802	China forced to pay indemnity.
1688	East India Company begins trading in China. Execution of Lord Stafford, Dec. 29.	1725	Birth of Priestley; died 1804.	1749	Death of the Duke of Marlborough. The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India.	1784	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1803	China forced to pay indemnity.
1689	Mississippi river explored by Hennepin. Charleston, South Carolina, founded. The Exclusion Bill, England. Origin of the Whig and Tory. Mahratta power begins in India.	1726	Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.	1750	Death of the Duke of Marlborough. The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India.	1785	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1804	China forced to pay indemnity.
1690	La Salle sails down the Mississippi, and names Louisiana.	1727	Birth of Reynolds, painter; died 1792.	1751	Death of the Duke of Marlborough. The French seize Forts St. David and Ascot, India.	1786	Chinese pirates destroyed.	1805	China forced to pay indemnity.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

<p>1778 Pondicherry captured by the British. 1780 Arcot taken by Hyder Ali. Hastings defeats Hyder Ali's invasion of Carnatic. 1781 Defeat of the triple alliance of Carnatic, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali. Battle of Nive Pojo, July 1. Treaty of Chunar, between Hastings and the Subhadar of Oudh. 1782 Tippoo Saib, son of Haydes Ali, secures the assistance of the French against the English. Trincomalee lost by the British. Hyder Ali succeeded by Tippoo Saib. 1783 French troops under Bussy arrive. Tippoo Saib captures Bedmore. 1784 Treaty of peace concluded with Tippoo Saib. Pitt's India bill passes Parliament. Return of Warren Hastings to England. Succeeded by Sir John Macpherson. 1786 Lord Cornwallis appointed Governor General of India. Reform of the Company's Civil Service. 1788 Declaratory Act passes parliament. Trial of Warren Hastings begins in Westminster Hall; Burke opens, Feb. 15-19; Sheridan presents charges in relation to the Begums, June 3-13. 1789 Tippoo Saib attacks Travancore, Dec. 24, and is defeated. 1790 Travancore captured and plundered by Tippoo Saib. Treaty with Mahrattas concluded. 1791 Lord Cornwallis takes Bangalore. Tippoo routed at the battle of Arikara, May 14; Hastings begins his admirable defense. 1792 Peace concluded with Tippoo Saib. 1793 Renewal of charter of East India Company for twenty years. Pondicherry taken by the British. 1795 Warren Hastings acquitted. 1798 Marquis of Wellesley appointed Governor General. 1799 British take Seringapatam. Tippoo Saib, defeated, May 4. Partition of the Mysore to the right- ful Hindoo sovereign. Rajah of Tangore surrenders his power to English. 1800 Surrender of Surat to the British. Nizam cedes Mysore to British. 1802 Pondicherry given to France at the treaty of Amiens. The British receive further concessions. Treaty of Bassein, between the East India Company and the Peishwa, breaks up the Mahratta confederacy. 1803 The third Mahratta war; the British, under General Lake, defeat French and Mahrattas at the battle of Delhi, Sept. 11. Battle of Assaye; Marquis of Wellesley, with 4,500 men, defeats 50,000 natives, Sept. 23. General Lake takes Agra, Oct. 17. Treaty of peace with Scindia, Dec. 30. Holkar lays siege to Delhi. Gen. Frazer defeats Holkar at battle of Deeg, Nov. 13. 1805 Treaty of peace with Holkar, who cedes Bundelkund to other territory. 1806 Mutiny among Sepoys. 1807 Lord Minto, Governor General. 1808 War with Travancore. 1809 Travancore subdued; mutiny at Seringapatam. 1813 Ecclesiastical establishment formed. India trade thrown open to any British subject. 1814 Marquis of Hastings, Governor General. 1817 Mahratta confederacy dissolved. Ahmednugur ceded to English. Defeat of Holkar at Mehudpore. Pindarie war. 1818 End of Pindarie war; peace with Holland. The Peishwa surrenders and cedes the Deccan. 1818 Oudh becomes independent. 1823 Lord Amherst, Governor General. 1824 Burmese war begins; British take Rangoon, May 5. 1825 British capture Assam, Feb. 1. Burmese defeated at the battle of Prome. 1826 Battle of Pagan; Mewa ends Burmese war. Peace declared Feb. 24; Burmese pays \$1,000,000 and cedes large territory. English take Bhuripore. Lord Bentinck, Governor General. 1833 The northwest provinces made a separate administration. 1835 Steam communication introduced into India. 1838 Slavery abolished in the East. Afghan war declared; Cabul captured by the British, Aug. 7. 1842 Lord Ellenborough Governor-General. 1843 Amirs of Schind defeated by Sir Charles Napier, Feb. 17. 1844 Lord Cardigan Governor-General. 1845 Danish possessions in India purchased by England. England at war with Sikhs; battle of Moodkee, Sept. 6. 1846 British victory over Sikhs at Sobraon, February. Treaty of Lasore. 1848 Lord Dalhousie Governor-General. Second Sikh war begun; Rann</p>

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

French and Russian fleets defeat the Turks and Egyptians.
Independence of Greece established.
The Turks evacuate the Morea.
1829 Turkey surrenders Missolonghi.
Treaty of Hadrianople.
1831 President D'Istria assassinated.
1833 Accession of Otto I.
1843 Insurrection in Athens; National Assembly; new constitution adopted.
1850 Pireus blockaded by a British fleet.
England demands indemnity for injury to British subjects.
French intervention sought.
Greece forced to yield.
1854 Revolt of Albanians.
English and French occupy Greece.
Neutrality in Russo-Turkish war declared.
1857 Greece evacuated by the French and English.
1862 Serious insurrections in Greece.
Otto I. forced to leave Greece.
Prince Alfred of England, declared King.
Austria declares for Otto I.
1863 National Assembly declares Alfred elected King.
England refuses to allow his accession.
Prince William, of Denmark, elected King, March 18, and becomes King George I., Nov. 2, 1863; new Constitution adopted.
King George I. married to Princess Olga, of Russia.
1870 Trouble with the brigands, who kill many English prisoners.
1875 Neutrality observed in Herzegovian insurrection.
1876 Declares for neutrality in Servian war.
Thessalians aided by Greeks against the Turks.
1880 Berlin conference considers question of Greek and Turkish frontiers.
1881 Convention with Turkey, July 2.
Thessaly ceded to Greece.
1884 Serious fire at royal palace, Athens, Aug. 5.
1888 Princess Sophie of Russia and the Crown Prince married, October 27.
1890 Greek Ministry resigns, October 28.
1891 Prof. Waldstein discovers rare jewels in the ruins of Eretria, March.
1893 Ministry resigned May 10, and succeeded by a new Cabinet, with M. Tricoupi as premier, Nov. 11.

ITALY.

1775 Death of Pope Clement XIV. and elevation of Pio VI.
1796-'97 Bonaparte's first victories in Italy.
1797 Treaty of Campo Formio.
France and Austria divide the Venetian States.
The Cis-Alpine republic founded.
Second Invasion of the French.
Pope Pius VI. deposed by Bonaparte.
1799 Defeat of the French at Trebia, by the Russians, under Suvarow.
1800 Death of Pio VI.; Pio VII. Pope.
Bonaparte crosses the Alps.
Battle of Marengo, June 24; total defeat of Austrians.
1802 The Cis-Alpine republic remodeled as the Italian republic; Bonaparte President.
1805 Napoleon crowned King of Italy, May 26.
Eugene Beauharnois made Viceroy of Italy.
1806 The Treaty of Presburg deprives Austria of her Italian possessions.
1814 Downfall of Napoleon.
Establishment of the Kingdom of Italy.
Genoa added to the Sardinian crown.
Death of Pope Pio VII.; Leo XII. becomes Pope.
1820 Death of Leo XII.; Pio VIII. becomes Pope.
1831 Death of Pope Pio VIII., and elevation of Gregorio XVI.
Death of Carlo Felix, and extinguishment of the direct male line of the House of Savoy.
The crown falls to Prince Carlo Alberto.
The "Young State Party" formed by Mazzini.
Insurrection in Central Italy.
King Charles Albert of Sardinia, promulgates a new Code.
1846 Death of Pope Gregorio XVI.; Pius IX. becomes Pope.
1848 The King of Sardinia grants a Constitution and openly espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria.
Insurrection in Lombardy and Venice against Austrian power; revolt is supported by the King of Sardinia.
The Pope supports the movement for Italian independence, June.
War between Sardinia and Austria.
Lombardy annexed to Sardinia, June 29.
Revolution at Rome; flight of the Pope to Gaeta.
1849 The Sardinians, after repeated reverses, are totally defeated by the Austrians at Novara, March 23.
Close of the war, and recovery of Lombardy by Austria.
Carlo Alberto abdicates in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II., March 23; dies July 28.
The Roman republic formed.
Rome captured by the French army, under Marshal Oudinot.
The republic overthrown, and the Pope restored.
1850 Ecclesiastical jurisdictions abolished in Sardinia.
Arrest of the Archbishop of Turin.
Count Cavour Minister of Foreign Affairs.
1853 Revolt in Milan subdued.
1855 Sardinia joins the alliance of France, England and Turkey against Russia, and takes part in the Crimean war.
1856 Unsuccessful revolt in Sicily.
1857 Diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Austria.
1859 Quarrel between Sardinia and Austria, caused by former power refusing to disarm.

France espouses the cause of Sardinia, and sends an army to her assistance.
The Austrians cross the Ticino, April 27.
The French army reaches Genoa, May 3.
Battles of Montebello, May 20; Palestro, May 30, 31; Magenta, June 4; Palestro, June 8; Solferino, June 24.
Total defeat of the Austrians.
Revolutions in Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, etc.
Peace of Villafranca, July 11.
Western Lombardy annexed to Sardinia.
Protest of Tuscany, and declaration for a United Kingdom.
The people incited to arms by Garibaldi.
The Pope appeals to Europe against the King of Sardinia, July 12.
The Italian Duchies declare in favor of annexation to Sardinia.
New constitution for Sardinia.
Alliance between Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna formed, Oct. 10.
Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10; part of the Papal States and the Duchies of Parma and Modena ceded to Sardinia.
The Emperor Napoleon advises the Pope to give up his revolted States, Dec. 31.
1860 The Pope refuses the Emperor's proposal and denounces him, Jan. 8.
A new ministry formed by Cavour, Jan. 16.
Tuscany, Parma, Modena and the Ro-

magna vote for annexation to Sardinia, March 9.
Savoy and Nice ceded to France by Sardinia.
The French troops leave Italy in May.
Garibaldi lands in Sicily, May 11.
Declares himself Dictator, and drives the Neapolitans from Sicily in the battles of Calatavutu and Melazzo, July 20.
He invades Naples with his little army, Sept. 7.
Insurrection in the Papal States in September.
Sardinian army enters them, and defeats the Papal troops, Sept. 18, and takes Ancona, Sept. 29.
The Sardinian army, under the King, enters the Neapolitan territory; defeats the Neapolitans, at Ischia, Oct. 17.
Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans, at the Volturno, Oct. 1.
Meets Victor Emmanuel, Oct. 26, and salutes him as "King of Italy."
Sicily and Naples vote for annexation to Sardinia, Oct. 21.
Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as King, Nov. 1.
Garibaldi resigns the Dictatorship and retires to Capri.
1861 The first Italian Parliament assembles, Feb. 18.
Parliament decrees Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," Feb. 26.
The new kingdom recognized by England, March 31.
The Pope protests against the new kingdom, April 15.
Death of Cavour, June 6.
Unsuccessful revolt in Calabria, by Joseph Borgese, in the interest of Francis II.
Ratizzi forms a new ministry.
Ratizzi's forces are in a state of siege.
Ratizzi's ministry overthrown and a new one formed by Farina.
Garibaldi endeavors to wrest Rome from the Pope.
He is made prisoner at Aspromonte, by the Italian army.
1863 Commercial treaties with France and Great Britain.
1864 Treaty with France for the evacuation of Rome by the French in February, 1867.
Transfer of the Capital from Turin to Florence.
1865 Bank of Italy established.
New Parliament meets at Florence.
The insurrections at Turin suppressed.
Brigands cause much trouble.
1866 The Austro-Italian war begins.
Alliance with Prussia.
Italy declares war against Austria, June 20.
Italians cross the Mincio, June 23.
Battle of Custozza, June 24, and defeat of the Italians by the Archduke Albrecht.
Battle of Lissa.
Defeat of the Italian fleet, July 20.
Prague, Aug. 23; Eastern Lombardy and Venetia added to the Kingdom.
Treaty of Nicholsburg, Aug. 26; close of the war.
Cession of Venetia to the Italian kingdom.
King Victor Emmanuel enters Venice, Nov. 7.
1867 Insurrection in the Papal States.
Garibaldi placed under arrest.
The French enter Rome.
Garibaldi defeated at Mentana.
Railway over Mont Cenis opened.
Crown Prince Humbert marries Princess Margherita.
1869 Ecumenical Council held at Rome.
Severe earthquake at Florence.
1870 Dogma of Infallibility proclaimed by the Council.
Arrest of Mazzini at Palermo.
The Papal States entered by the Italian army, and Rome occupied, Sept. 20.
Papal States a part of the Kingdom of Italy, Oct. 9.
Pope Pius IX. issues bull of excommunication against the government, Nov. 1.
Rome evacuated by the French, Aug. 11.
Revolution in Rome imminent.
The Pope takes refuge in the castle of St. Angelo.
Rome annexed to Italy, and made the Capital of the kingdom by royal decree, Oct. 9.
The Italian Duke of Acosta elected King of Spain.
1871 The government transferred from Florence to Rome, July.
Opening of the Mt. Cenis Tunnel.
Death of Mazzini.
Great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Serious inundations throughout the peninsula.
1873 Suppression of the convents at Rome.
Expulsion of Jesuits from Italy.
1874 General assembly of free Christian churches in Italy.
Brigands cause great trouble.
The government suppresses the Camorras.
1875 Visit of the Emperors of Austria and Germany to the King of Italy.
Garibaldi takes oath of allegiance to the government, and becomes a member of the Chamber of Deputies.
Ratification of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.
1876 New cardinals appointed.
Italy and anti-Turkish in the eastern question.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 7.
1877 The celebrated "Antonelli" case dismissed.
Death of Victor Emmanuel, Jan. 9.
Attempted assassination of King Humbert, Nov. 17.
Death of Pius IX., Feb. 7.
Leo XIII. elected Pope, Feb. 20.
1880 Elections favorable to the ministry of Cairoli.
The minister ironclad Italia successfully launched.
Resignation of Garibaldi as Deputy, and retirement to Genoa.
1881 Cairoli ministry overthrown and a new one founded by Depretto.
Reform Bill passed by the Senate, Dec. 21.
1882 Electoral law passed.
Death of Garibaldi, June 2.
1883 Discovery of site of the celebrated Antium, at Rome, Nov. 6.
1884 The cholera rages in Naples.
Statue of Bruno unveiled at Rome, June 9.
1890 Statue of Victor Emmanuel unveiled, Sept. 20.
1891 Crispi Resigns the Premiership and Ruggini appointed, Feb. 9.
Baron Fava, Minister to the United States, recalled, March 30.
1893 Pope Leo XIII. celebrates his 83rd birthday.
King Humbert and Queen Margaret celebrate their silver wedding.
1900 King Humbert assassinated, July 29.
Coronation of King Victor Emmanuel III., Aug. 11.
1904 Death of Pope Leo XIII.
Pius X elected Pope.

SPAIN.

1767 Jesuits expelled from the kingdom.
1771 Falkland Islands ceded to England.
1775 War with Portugal resurred.
1777 War with England renewed.
France and Spain besiege Gibraltar.
1783 England cedes Balsac Isles to Spain at peace of Versailles.
1794 France invade Spain.

1796 War again with England.
1797 Battle of Cape St. Vincent; defeat of the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14.
1800 Spain cedes Parma to France.
1801 Treaty with Portugal at Badajos.
1802 Treaty of Madrid with France.
1804 Renewed war with England.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21; total defeat of French and Spanish fleets by English, under Nelson.
1807 Invasion of the French.
1808 Territory demanded by France.
Spanish fortress seized.
The French take Madrid.
Charles IV. abdicates in favor of Napoleon, May 1.
Massacre of 200 French in Madrid, May 2.
Napoleon assembles the notables at Bayonne, May 25.
Ferdinand VII. abdicates.
Napoleon I. gives crown to his brother Joseph Bonaparte, who enters Madrid, July 12, but is driven out, July 29.
The French are defeated at Vimiera, Aug. 21, by the English.
Battle of Logrono; defeat of the patriots.
The French retake Madrid, and restore King Joseph Bonaparte, Dec. 2.
Napoleon enters Madrid, Dec. 4.
1809 Battle of Corunna and death of Moore, Jan. 16.
Surrender of Saragossa.
Spain entered by Sir Arthur Wellesley, who crosses the Douro.
Defeat of the French at Talavera, July 28.
Spanish defeated at Ocaña, Nov. 12.
Severe battle of Molinos del Rey, Dec. 21.
Granada, Seville and Alzora seized by the French.
1810 Capture of Ciudad-Rodrigo by Marshal Ney, July 10.
Wellington defeats the French at Fuentes d'Onoro, May 6, and at Albuera, May 16.
Tarragona taken by Suchet.
King Joseph returns to Madrid.
Spanish defeated by Soult at Lora.
1812 Wellington victorious at Ciudad-Rodrigo, Jan. 19.
Bajoz storm and carried, April 6.
Defeat of the French at Salamanca, July 22.
1813 English, under Wellington, occupy Madrid.
English successful at Castella, April 13; Vittoria, June 21, and Pyrenees, July 28.
The French driven out of Spain, Wellington crossing the Bidassoa and follows them into France.
1814 Ferdinand VII. restored.
1817 The slave trade abolished for a compensation.
1820 Revolution under Nunez del Rio begins in January.
Ferdinand swears to the constitution of the Cortes.
1822 The Cortes remove the king to Seville, and thence to Cadiz, March.
Intervention of France in behalf of the king.
French army enters Spain, April 7.
Cadiz invested, June 25.
Battle of the Trocadero, Aug. 31.
Rebels defeated and the revolution crushed.
The king again restored.
Execution of Riego and the patriot leaders.
1823 The French evacuate Cadiz.
Cadiz proclaimed a free port.
1824 The Sallique law abolished.
1825 Death of Ferdinand VII.; his queen assumes the government as Regent during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II.
Don Carlos claims the throne.
1826 The Quadruple Treaty of France, England, Spain and Portugal guarantees the right of Queen Isabella to the throne.
1827 Don Carlos enters Spain and claims the crown.
1828 Espartaco expels the Papal Nuncio.
1829 Espartaco, declared by the Cortes, Regent during the young Queen's minority.
1830 Insurrection in favor of Christina quelled.
Insurrection at Barcelona against Espartaco; he bombards the city, Dec. 3, and receives its surrender, Dec. 4.
1831 Uprising against Espartaco at Barcelona, Corunna, Seville and other points.
Bombardment of Seville, July 21.
Defeat of Espartaco.
1832 Don Carlos assigns his claims to his son, Isabella II., 13 years old, is declared, by the Cortes, to be of age.
Narvaez, a friend of Queen Christina, is made commander of the army.
1833 Marriage of Isabella to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadiz.
Marriage of the Infanta to the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of France.
Protest of England against these marriages.
1834 Attempt by La Riva to assassinate the Queen.
Espirante restored to power.
1835 The British Envoy ordered to quit Madrid within 48 hours.
1836 Birth of the Queen's first child; it dies immediately.
Attempt of Lopez to wrest Cuba from Spain.
Opening of the Madrid-Aranjuez railway.
1837 Merino, a Franciscan monk, attempts to kill the Queen, and slightly wounds her with a dagger.
1838 Narvaez exiled to Vienna.
1839 Espartaco organizes a military insurrection at Saragossa and succeeds in making himself prime minister.
The queen-mother impeached, and compelled to quit Spain.
1840 Death of Don Carlos.
1841 Insurrection at Valencia.
A new cabinet formed, headed by Marshal O'Donnell.
Insurrection in Madrid quelled by the government.
Disbandment of the national guard.
Insurrection at Barcelona and Saragossa quelled by O'Donnell, as Dictator.
O'Donnell forced to resign.
Narvaez is made prime minister.
Birth of the prince royal.
1845 War with Morocco.
O'Donnell commands the army in Africa.
1846 Moors defeated at Tetuan and Guadalest.
Treaty of peace signed, March 26.
Unsuccessful efforts of Ortega to overthrow the Queen, and make the Count de Alomar King as Charles VI.
Ortega shot, April 19.
The Emperor Napoleon III. proposes to recognize Spain as a first-class power.
The project abandoned, owing to the refusal of England.
1847 The annexation of St. Domingo to Spain ratified.
Spain joins England and France in the Mexican expedition.
1848 Don Juan de Bourbon renounces his right to the throne.
O'Donnell resigns the premiership.
1849 Insurrection in St. Domingo.
Spanish quarrels with Peru.
General Prim exiled for conspiracy.

1850 Narvaez again becomes prime minister.
He advises the relinquishment of St. Domingo; Queen Isabella refuses.
Christina returns to Spain.
1851 Peace with Peru, which is compelled to pay a heavy indemnity.
Queen Isabella orders the sale of the Crown lands, and gives three-fourths to the nation.
Spain relinquishes St. Domingo.
Quarrel with Chile, followed by war.
Kingdom of Italy recognized by Spain; insurrection, headed by General Prim.
General Prim lays down his arms, and insurgents enter Portugal.
O'Donnell resigns, and Narvaez forms a new ministry.
The Cortes dismissed by the Queen.
Spain formally recognizes and forms a treaty with the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.
1852 Revolt in Catalonia and Aragon suppressed.
1853 The Queen grants general amnesty.
Death of Narvaez.
Murrillo becomes prime minister.
Revolution led by Prim and Serrano, Sept. 17; revolution successful, and ministry resigns.
Queen Isabella takes refuge in France, and is deposed.
Provisional government organized at Madrid, by Prim, Serrano and O'Donnell, Oct. 8.
Religious freedom, liberty of the press, and universal suffrage granted by new government, Oct. 20.
Revolts at different points suppressed.
The United States government recognizes the provisional government.
1854 Efforts to find a king for Spain.
Serrano elected Regent, June 15.
Prim becomes prime minister.
Outbreaks of the Carlists and republicans suppressed.
1855 Espartaco declines the Spanish crown.
Isabella abdicates in favor of her son Alfonso; it is offered to Prince Leopold, of Germany, who refuses.
Amadeus, son of the King of Italy, elects king under the Cortes, Nov. 16.
Amadeus lands at Cartagena, Dec. 20.
Marshal Prim assassinated, Dec. 29.
1856 Amadeus enters Madrid, Jan. 2.
Serrano forms a new ministry, Jan. 5.
Insurrection in Cuba, Sept. 25.
1857 The Cortes dissolved, Nov. 15.
1858 Resignation of the ministry.
Carlist war begins.
Serrano enters Navarre; defeats the Carlists at Oropesa.
Attempt to assassinate the King and Queen, July 19.
Suppression of Carlist and republican uprisings.
1859 Abdication of King Amadeus.
Republic proclaimed.
Defeat of the Carlists at various points.
Don Carlos enters Spain, July 13.
Cadiz surrenders to him, July 31.
Castellar President of the Cortes.
The "Virgilius" affair.
1860 Coup d'Etat.
Marshal Serrano President and Commander of the army.
Overthrow of the republic.
Alfonso XII. proclaimed king by troops, Dec. 30.
1861 King Alfonso lands at Barcelona, Jan. 9.
Villarreal taken from Carlists, July 9.
1862 Surrender of Bilbao, Feb. 5.
Defeat of Carlists at Durango, and surrender at Pamplona, Feb. 26.
Don Carlos flees to France.
Triumphant entry of Alfonso into Madrid.
1863 Extradition treaty with the United States.
General amnesty to Carlists.
Queen Isabella visits Spain.
1864 Marriage of King Alfonso to Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, Jan. 23.
Death of Queen Mercedes, June 26.
Attempted assassination of Alfonso, Oct. 25.
1865 Inundations in Seville, Granada and elsewhere.
Alfonso marries the Archduchess Maria Christina, of Austria, Nov. 29.
Attempted assassination of king and queen, Dec. 30.
1866 Law for gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba, Feb. 18.
Execution of the assassin Otero, April 14.
Execution of Don Carlos from France, July 17.
1867 French-Spanish commercial treaty approved by the Cortes, April 23.
Introduction of a bill to abolish slavery in Cuba, June 10.
Heavy snow storm at Madrid, Dec. 10.
1868 Marriage of Infanta Diaz de la Paz to Prince Louis of Bavaria, April 2.
King Alfonso visits Frankfurt to witness German military maneuvers, Sept. 20.
King Alfonso appointed commander of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment by German Emperor, Sept. 23.
Return of Alfonso to Madrid, Oct. 2.
1869 Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
Battle of the Pyramids, July 13-21.
Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
1870 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 1.
1871 Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.
Danton and Robespierre guillotined, April 5.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
Robespierre becomes President, June.
Fall of Robespierre, July 27.
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
1872 The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
1873 Bonaparte wins the victories of Monteotte, April 12; Mondovi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Attack on Arco, June 1.
Insurrection of La Vendee begins, March.
Proscription of the Girondists.
Robespierre becomes Dictator March 25.
Beginning of the Reign of Terror, May 31.
Charlotte Corday assassimates Marat, July 13.
Execution of Marie Antoinette, Oct. 16.
Siege of Toulon; first victory of Bonaparte, beheaded, Nov. 6.
Madame Roland executed, Nov. 8.
1874 Vendee revolt suppressed, Dec. 12.
1875 Danton and Robespierre guillotined, April 5.
Elizabeth, sister of Louis XVI., executed.
Robespierre becomes President, June.
Fall of Robespierre, July 27.
Robespierre, St. Just and seventy others guillotined, July 28.
Close of the Reign of Terror.
1876 The Dauphin (Louis XVII) dies in prison.
Napoleon suppresses rebellion of royalists Oct. 5.
The Directory established Nov. 1.
1877 Bonaparte wins the victories of Monteotte, April 12; Mondovi, April 22, and Lodi, May 10. Attack on Arco, June 1.
The conspiracy of Babeuf suppressed.
Pichegru's conspiracy fails.
Return of Napoleon into Paris.
Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition embarks.
Battle of the Pyramids, July 13-21.
Destruction of the French fleet, near Alexandria, by Nelson, Aug. 1.
1878 England, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Portugal and Naples coalesce against Napoleon, June 22.
Bonaparte returns from Egypt; deposes the Council of Five Hundred, Nov. 10, and Napoleon is declared First Consul Dec. 1.
1879 Battle of Marengo, June 14.
Great victory by Bonaparte over the Austrians.
Attempt to kill the Consul by means of an infernal machine, Dec. 24.
1880 Treaty with Germany.
The Rhine made the French boundary.
Peace with Russia, Oct. 8, and with Turkey, Oct. 9.
1881 Defeat of the French at Aboukir, March 8.
Peace with England, Spain and Holland signed at Amiens, March 27.
Legion of Honor instituted.
Bonaparte made "Consul for Life," Aug. 2.
1882 Bank of France established.
War with England declared, May 22.
1883 Conspiracy of Moreau and Pichegru against Bonaparte fails.
Execution of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21.
The empire formed and Napoleon proclaimed Emperor, May 18.
Crowned by the Pope, Dec. 30.
1884 Napoleon crowning of Italy, May 26.
Destruction of the French fleet, Oct. 21, by Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar.
Battle of Austerlitz.
Austria totally defeated, Dec. 2.
Treaty of Presburg, Dec. 26.
1886 Confederation of the Rhine ratified at Paris, July 12.
Fourth coalition of the Great Powers against France; Prussia declares war, Oct. 8.
Defeat of the Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14.
Capture of Erfurt by the French, Oct. 15.
1887 Russians defeated at battle of Eylau, Feb. 8.
Alexander and Napoleon meet at Tilsit, June 26.
Treaty of peace signed, July 7.
The Milan decree published, Dec. 17.
1888 New nobility of France created.
The beginning of the Peninsular war.
Abdication of Charles IV. of Spain.
1889 Napoleon defeated at Aspern and Essling. Victorious at Wagram.
Entry of Napoleon into Vienna, May.<br

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.	

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1887 Norway and Denmark became confederate kingdoms, under one ruler, and remained so until 1814.
 1407 By the Treaty of Tilsit, Sweden joined the confederacy or Scandinavian kingdom.
 1448 Christian I. of Oldenburg became king and added Schleswig and Holstein to the kingdom.
 1520 Sweden revolted from the foreign yoke and under Gustavus Vasa, her future king, became independent in 1523. Gustavus Vasa died in 1560.
 1523 Lutheran religion established in Denmark.
 1537 Catholicism suppressed and church lands annexed to the crown.
 1611 Gustavus Adolphus, The Lion King of the North and Bulwark of Protestantism in Germany, became king of Sweden. He was an important factor in the Thirty Years' War and was killed at the battle of Lutzen in 1625.
 1664 Charles XII. became king of Sweden, after engaging in successful war with Russia he was defeated by Peter the Great at Pultowa in 1709 and became a fugitive.
 1792 Gustavus III. assassinated and succeeded by Gustavus IV. The latter being insane, was dethrown.
 1809 Charles XIII. succeeded to the throne of Sweden.
 1810 For want of a legitimate heir, Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, one of Napoleon's marshals, was elected crown prince of Sweden.
 1814 Norway taken from Denmark and given to Sweden as indemnity for her losses in Finland by the allies, and Copenhagen was given to Denmark in exchange.
 1818 Bernadotte ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, where his descendants still reign.
 1863 Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, assisted by Prussia and Austria, resulted in the loss of these provinces to Denmark.
 Christian IX. crowned king of Denmark.
 1872 Oscar II. ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway.
 1893 Viking ship built at Christiania, Sweden, and sailed for the World's Fair at Chicago, April 9. Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, sailed from Christiania, Sweden, June 24.

GERMANY.

1765 Joseph II. becomes Emperor.
 1766 Lorraine ceded to France.
 1769 Convention between Prussia and Austria.
 1772 Germany shares in the partition of Poland.
 1788 War with Turkey.
 1790 Leopold II. becomes Emperor.
 1791 Conference between the Emperor and Frederick of Prussia.
 1792 Accession of Francis II. of Austria.
 1793 Revolt in the Rhenish provinces.
 Prussians seize Dantzig and acquire Posen.
 1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the division of Poland.
 War with France.
 1797 Accession of Frederick William III., of Prussia.
 Prussians seize Hanover.
 The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
 1804 Francis II. renounces the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.
 1805 Treaty of Vienna.
 Napoleon establishes the kingdoms of Wurttemberg and Bavaria.
 1806 Dissolution of the German Empire.
 Formation of the Confederation of the Rhine.
 Prussians seize Hanover.
 War declared against Napoleon, Sept. 24. Battle of Jena and Auerstadt; French enter Berlin, Oct. 21.
 1807 The kingdom of Westphalia established by Napoleon.
 Treaty of Tilsit between France and Prussia.
 Serfdom abolished in Prussia.
 North Germany annexed to France.
 1812 An alliance concluded with Austria and Russia.
 1813 The war of Liberation, against Napoleon, begins.
 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
 War declared against France, March 16.
 Silesia invaded by Napoleon, May 31.
 Now defeated by Blucher at Katzbach, Aug. 16.
 Allies completely defeat Napoleon at Leipzig, Oct. 16.
 1814 France invaded by the allies.
 Battles of Brienne, Creon, and Laon.
 Congress of Vienna.
 Final overthrow of Napoleon.
 Formation of the Germanic Confederation.
 1817 Insurrection in Breslau put down.
 The Zollverein (commercial union) formed.
 Anti-revolutionary Congress of Carlsbad.
 Death of Goethe, German poet.
 Other German states join the Zollverein.
 Thuringia and Saxony join the Zollverein.
 1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
 Attempted assassination of the Prussian King.
 1848 Insurrection in Berlin, and revolutionary movements throughout Germany.
 German National Assembly meets in Frankfort.
 1849 The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, March 23.
 He declines the honor, and recalls the Prussian members of the Assembly.
 Frankfort Assembly removes to Stuttgart.
 Austria protests against alliance of Prussia and smaller German States, 1850.
 Treaty between Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg, Feb. 27.
 Parliament meets at Erfurt.
 The German Confederation meets at Frankfort, Sept. 2.
 Hesse-Cassel invaded by the forces of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, Nov. 12.
 1851 Reassembly of Diet of German Confederation at Frankfort.
 1853 Insurrectionary plot in Berlin discovered.
 Revision of the German Confederation. Meeting of an assembly of the German Confederation at Frankfort, at the call of Austria.
 Troubles in Hesse-Cassel.
 The elector restored by the Confederation.
 1859 Bavaria, and other German states, manifest a willingness to assist Austria against the French in Italy.
 Quarrel with Denmark about the Danish duchies begins.
 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
 Holstein-Schleswig dispute with Denmark.
 1861 Death of Frederick William IV.; accession of William I.
 National Assembly meets at Heidelberg. Attempted assassination of the King.
 1862 The National Assembly, at Berlin, declares in favor of unification.
 Bismarck becomes Prime Minister.

PRUSSIA.

1863 The Lower House closed, for the second time, by William I.
 German states, except Prussia, meet at Frankfort, and approve a plan of federal reform.
 1864 The quarrel with Denmark results in war with that kingdom.
 The Danes are defeated and forced to surrender the duchies.
 Peace restored, Oct. 30.
 1865 The Gastein convention. It gives great offence to the German Diet.
 Prussia and Austria called upon to give up Holstein, which they refuse.
 1866 War between Prussia and Austria, and their respective allies.
 Austria defeated.
 Saxony and Holstein invaded by Prussia. Prussia makes peace with the several German states.
 North German Confederation formed, Aug. 18.
 1867 Formation of the new Zollverein includes Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, Hesse, Darmstadt, and Prussia.
 1868 South German military commission appointed.
 1870 France declares war against Germany. Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities, declare for union with North Germany. Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Baden support Prussia.
 Invasion of France by the Germans. Unparalleled success of the German troops.
 The Emperor, Frederick III., and two French armies made prisoners by the Germans.
 North German Parliament opens at Berlin, Nov. 24.
 The German empire formed.
 The Imperial Crown offered to the King of Prussia, Dec. 18.
 1871 King William I. of Prussia, proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles. Prince Bismarck becomes Chancellor. Successful close of the French war.
 The Germans occupy Paris, and deprive France of Alsace and Lorraine, and deprive France of peace with France ratified, May 16.
 Triumphal entry of the victorious German army into Berlin, June 16.
 German Parliament opened by the Emperor, Oct. 16.
 1872 The Jesuits expelled from the empire, July 5.
 Meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, at Berlin, Sept. 6.
 Bismarck resigns the premiership of Prussia.
 1873 National Liberals succeed in the elections. Troubles with the Roman Catholic church.
 Monetary reform law passed, June 23.
 Germany receives the last payment of the French indemnity, Sept. 5.
 1874 Civil marriage bill passed.
 New military and press laws.
 Attempt to assassinate Prince Von Bismarck, March 13.
 Bismarck resigns Chancellory, Dec. 16. Resignation withdrawn upon receiving a vote of confidence.
 1875 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
 The Imperial Bank bill adopted.
 Visit of the Emperor to Italy, Aug. 17.
 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
 1876 Germany takes part in the Eastern question.
 Visit of Queen Victoria to Berlin.
 Trouble with Roman Catholic church.
 Inundations in Prussia.
 The Czar of Russia visits Germany.
 1877 Code of laws enacted March 21.
 Second resignation of Bismarck; resignation again withdrawn.
 1878 Attempt to assassinate the Emperor William by Hotel, a socialist, May 11. A second attempt to assassinate the Emperor, who is wounded.
 The Crown Prince takes charge of the Empire.
 Death of King George of Hanover, June 15.
 The Berlin Conference of the Great Powers.
 Suppression of many newspapers and clubs.
 Regency of the Crown Prince.
 The Emperor resumes the government. Protectionists' bill adopted, May 9.
 Meeting of Bismarck and Andrassy, at Vienna, Sept.
 Code of laws passed in 1877 goes into operation.
 1880 Sixty states outvote Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria on stamp duties. Bismarck resigns a third time, and the states yield.
 "New Liberal" party formed, Aug.
 German Reichstag opened, Feb. 16.
 The Liberals successful in the October elections.
 1882 Imperial rescript of Jan. 4 asserts extreme rights of the Emperor, and slight constitutional restraints; rescript modified by explanation.
 1883 Grand celebration in Berlin upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Crown Prince and Princess. The Emperor appoints the King of Spain to the command of the Schleswig-Holstein Uhlan regiment, Sept. 27.
 Death of William R. Wagner, German composer, aged 69, Feb. 13.
 1884 Conference of the Great Powers upon Egyptian finances, Aug. 2.
 Germany occupies the Caroline Islands, Aug. 20.
 Death of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, aged 57, June 15.
 Convention between Prussia and Austria. September army bill passed March 11.
 Ecclesiastical bill passed, April 27.
 1888 Death of Emperor William, March 9.
 Frederick III. becomes Emperor, March 11.
 Wilhelm II., Emperor, June 18.
 1889 Samoan Agreement signed, June 14.
 Von Caprivi succeeds Bismarck as Chancellor, March 19.
 Heligoland transferred to Germany by England, Aug. 9.
 1891 The Empress Friedrich visits Paris, Feb.
 Rigid passport regulations enforced in Alsace-Lorraine.
 Death of Gen. Von Moltke, April 24.
 1892 Princess Margaret, sister of the Emperor, weds Prince Charles Frederick of Hesse, Jan. 25.
 Unveiling of the statue of William I. at Berlin.
 1894 Caprivi resigns the Chancellory of the Empire and is succeeded by Prince von Hohenlohe.
 1895 Grand celebration by German veterans of the twenty-fifth anniversaries of Gravelotte, Sedan, etc.
 Celebration and naval demonstration at Kiel on account of the opening of the great canal connecting the Baltic with the North Sea.
 1898 Prince Bismarck died, July 30.
 1905 Great coal strike, Jan.

1793 Prussia seizes Dantzig and acquires Posen.
 1795 Warsaw ceded to Prussia in the partition of Poland.
 1797 Frederick William III., of Prussia, becomes Emperor of Germany.
 1801 Prussia seizes Hanover.
 1805 Treaty of Vienna.
 Downfall of the German Empire.
 Prussia joins the alliance against France. Prussia succumbs to Napoleon.
 Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree.
 Peace of Tilsit.
 Prussia restores one-half of his dominions to the King of Prussia.
 Convention of Berlin.
 Scotland abolished in Prussia.
 Prussia concludes an alliance with Russia and Austria.
 1813 The French evacuate Berlin, March 4.
 The war of Liberation begun.
 Uprising of the people.
 The "Landwehr" formed.
 Battle of Leipzig, Oct. 16.
 1814 The allies invade France.
 Complete defeat of Napoleon.
 The Prussians occupy the French capital. Treaty of Paris.
 Congress of Vienna; Germanic Confederation formed.
 Prussia enters the Holy Alliance.
 Establishment of the Ministry of Education.
 1818 Formation of the Prussian Zollverein.
 1819 Congress of Carlsbad. Death of Marshal Blucher, Sept. 12.
 1840 Accession of Frederick William IV., of Prussia.
 Attempt to assassinate the King of Prussia.
 Revolution of 1848.
 Berlin declared in a stage of siege, Nov. 18.
 The Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg Castle, Nov. 29. The King dissolves the Assembly, and issues a new Constitution, Dec. 5.
 1849 The German National Assembly offer the Imperial Crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, March 28. He declines it, April 29.
 Martial law declared throughout the kingdom, May 10.
 Occupation of Carlshafen by the Prussians, June 23.
 The revolution in Baden completely crushed.
 1850 The King takes the oath to the new Constitution, Feb. 6.
 Attempt to assassinate the King, May 22.
 Treaty of peace with Denmark.
 Prussia refuses to join the restricted Diet of Frankfort.
 Prussia warns Austria of her intention to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel, Sept. 21.
 The Prussian army occupies Hesse, Nov. 12.
 Prussian troops withdraw from Baden, Nov. 14.
 The Convention of Olmutz removes the cause of the trouble, and restores peace to Germany, Nov. 29.
 1851 Visit of the King to Russia.
 1852 The King re-establishes the Council of the state as it existed prior to 1848.
 Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
 1853 Plot against the government discovered in Berlin.
 1854 Wavering policy of the government respecting the Eastern question.
 Prussia remains neutral in the Crimean war.
 Prussia enters into treaty with Austria. Prussia not allowed to take part in the Conference at Vienna.
 1855 Times in the Conference at Paris.
 Crown Prince becomes Regent in Prussia.
 Quarrel with Switzerland about Neufchateau.
 Prussia relinquishes her claim for a pecuniary compensation.
 1857 Serious illness of the King.
 The Prince of Prussia, Emperor William I., made Regent.
 Prince Frederick William, son of the Crown Prince, married to the Princess Royal of England.
 1858 Franco-Italian war.
 Prussia remains neutral, but threatening.
 1860 Federal Diet maintains Hesse-Cassel Constitution against Prussia.
 1861 William I. becomes King upon the death of his brother, Frederick William IV., Jan. 2.
 National Association meets at Heidelberg.
 Becher, a Leipzig student, attempts to assassinate the King.
 The King and Queen crowned at Konigsberg.
 1862 The National Assembly at Berlin declares in favor of unification. The government defeated in the elections.
 Count Bismarck Schonhausen made Premier. The Chamber informed by him that the Budget is deferred until 1863; protest of the deputies against this as unconstitutional, Sept. 30.
 The Budget passed by the Chamber of Peers without the amendment of the Chamber.
 The Chamber declares the act of the Peers unconstitutional, Oct. 11.
 Close of the session of the Chambers by the King, Oct. 13.
 1863 Continuation of the quarrel between the Government and the Chamber.
 The King closes the session a second time, and resolves to govern without a Parliament, May 27.
 1864 Severe restrictions imposed upon the press, June 1.
 The Crown Prince disavows participation in the recent action of the ministry, June 5; decree recalled.
 1865 Quarrel between the government and the Chamber of Deputies over the army budget.
 The budget being rejected the king proclaims the parliament, and declares he will rule without it.
 The King arbitrarily seizes and disposes of the revenue, July 5.
 Convention of Gastein.
 Bismarck visits Napoleon III., at Paris. The Diet demands the surrender of Metz to Prussia and Austria, which they refuse.
 Prussian treaty with Belgium.
 Attempt on Bismarck's life, May 7.
 War with Austria and her allies.
 Battle of Sadowa, total defeat of Austrians.
 Treaty of peace with several German states and Austria.
 Formation of the North German Confederation, under the leadership of Prussia.
 Hanover annexed to Prussia.
 Extraordinary session of the Prussian Diet.
 First meeting of the new German Parliament.
 1868 Prussia passes the Rhine navigation treaty.
 1870 France declares war against Prussia. Prussia receives the support of German States. France invaded by the German army under command of King William, of Prussia.
 (See Germany and France.)
 The king of Prussia elected Emperor of Germany.
 1871 King William proclaimed Emperor of Germany and crowned at Versailles, Jan. 18.
 Trouble with the Roman Catholic clergy.
 Creation of the new peers by the government to carry its measures in parliament.
 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.
 The stamp Tax.
 Troubles with the Roman Catholic bishops.
 The Old Catholic bishops given salaries by the government.
 Attempt to assassinate Bismarck, July 13.
 1873 Conference of the Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda.
 Religious agitation in Prussia.
 Government aid withdrawn from Catholic clergy.
 New Constitution adopted by the Protestant State Church.
 1876 The German made the official language in Prussian Poland.
 Deposition of Catholic bishops in Munster and Cologne.
 (See Germany.)

Great Britain and Ireland

1765 American Stamp Act passed, March 22. Death of the Pretender, at Rome.
 Percy's Reliques published.
 1766 Birth of Isaac Disraeli; died 1848.
 Bruce's travels.
 Academy of arts founded.
 Letters of Junius.
 Watt's engine.
 Arkwright's Jenny.
 Bishop of Bristol, Lawrence; died 1830.
 Lord North's ministry.
 Cook's voyages in the South Sea.
 English debates reported.
 Birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.
 Warren Hastings in India.
 Suicide of Lord Clive.
 Commencement of the American Revolution; (see United States.)
 Birth of Charles Lamb; died 1834.
 "Wealth of Nations" decline and fall.
 Royal Marriage Act.
 Birth of T. Campbell; died 1844.
 Death of the Duke of Chatham.
 Relief of the Irish Catholics passed.
 Birth of H. Hallam; died 1859.
 Rodney's victories.
 Eliot at Gibraltar.
 1780 Lord George Gordon's "No Popery" riots, in London.
 Birth of Channing; died 1842.
 Trial and acquittal of Gordon.
 England acknowledges the independence of the United States, Nov. 30.
 Lord Rockingham's second ministry.
 Grattan's Irish Constitution.
 1783 Death of Sir Robert Peel.
 Birth of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
 Slavery ceases in the colonies.
 Trades union and repeal riots.
 Lord Melbourne's ministry.
 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
 Sir Walter Peel Prime Minister.
 1787 Death of George IV.
 William IV. mounts the throne, June 26.
 Ministry of the Duke of Wellington.
 Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway.
 1788 The new London bridge opened.
 The reform bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7.
 Riots in Bristol, Oct. 29.
 Earl Grey's ministry.
 1789 Passage of the English Reform Bill, June 1.
 Death of Sir Walter Scott, Sept. 2.
 Passage of the Irish Reform Bill, Aug. 7.
 1790 Slavey ceases in the colonies.
 Trades union and repeal riots.
 Lord Melbourne's ministry.
 Corporation Reform Act passed, Sept. 9.
 1791 Penny postage inaugurated.
 The Queen marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Feb. 10.
 Oxford's assault on the Queen, June 10.
 Birth of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Nov. 10.
 Ministry of Sir Robert Peel.
 1792 John Francis attempts to kill the Queen, May 29; a second attempt by Bean, June 3.
 Income tax established, Aug.
 Peace with China, Dec.
 Queen Victoria visits France.
 1794 The Emperor of Russia and King of the French visit England.
 Trial of O'Donnell, at Dublin, for sedition, his conviction fine and imprisonment, and subsequent release from prison, Sept.
 1795 Sir Robert Peel's new tariff.
 Great famine in Ireland.
 Puseyite or Tractarian controversy.
 Anti-corn law agitation.
 Great railroad speculations.
 1796 Repeal of the corn laws, June 26.
 Food riots in Tipperary.
 Russell forms new ministry.
 1797 Death of O'Connell, May 15.
 \$50,000,000 expended by the government for relief of Irish sufferers.
 1798 Chartist demonstrations in London.
 Irish rebellion, headed by Smith, O'Brien, and other leaders, suppressed, and the leaders condemned to death, Oct. 9.
 Cholera in Ireland.
 Sentence of Irish insurgents committed to transportation.
 Irish Encumbered Estates Act passed.
 Cholera reappears in England.
 The Queen visits Ireland.
 1799 Death of Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Cambridge.
 The first "Great Exhibition" opened, May 1.
 First gold arrives from Australia.
 1800 Great riots in Belfast, Sept. 14.
 Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister.
 English and French fleets enter the Bosphorus, Oct. 22.
 Protocol between England, Austria, France and Prussia signed, Dec. 5.
 1801 Alliance between England, France, and Turkey, March 12.
 War declared against Russia, March 28.
 Crystal Palace opened by the Queen, June 10.
 Treaty with the United States, regarding fishery claims.
 1802 Resignation of the Aberdeen ministry, Jan. 2.
 Lord Palmerston appointed Prime Minister.
 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of France to England.
 The Queen and Prince Albert visit France.
 1803 Peace with Russia proclaimed, April 19.
 War with China (q. v.).
 England at war with Persia.
 Herat taken by Persians, Oct. 25.
 English take Bushire, Dec. 10.
 Beginning of the Indian mutiny (see India).
 Great commercial panic; it is relieved by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act of 1844.
 Persian war closed by treaty of Teheran. Herat restored.
 1805 Marriage of the Princess Royal to Prince William of Prussia, Jan. 25.
 Derby-Disraeli ministry formed, Feb. 26.
 Jewish disabilities removed, July 23.
 The Conspiracy and Volunteer Bills passed.
 The India Bill passed, Aug. 2.
 The government of the East India Company ceases, Sept. 1.
 1806 England declares her neutrality in the Austro-Italian war.
 Derby ministry defeated on the reform bill.
 Organization of volunteer forces.
 Palmerston-Russell ministry formed, June 18.
 Lord Palmerston resigns and returns.
 Lord Stanley Secretary for India.
 1807 Official treaty with France.
 Peace offered with China, Oct. 24.
 The Prince of Wales visits the United States and Canada.
 1808 Death of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother.
 Complications with the United States over the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, from a British mail steamer by the U. S. steamer "San Jacinto," Nov. 8. They are released by the U. S. government, Dec. 28.
 Death of Albert the Prince Consort, Dec. 14.
 The Queen proclaims neutrality in American war.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1862	Great distress in the cotton manufacturing districts in consequence of the civil war in America. Confederate "Alabama" sails from England. Second international exhibition, May 1. Marriage of Princess Alice to Louis of Hesse, July 1. Prince Alfred declines the throne of Greece, Oct. 23. Serious riots in Ireland. Continued distress in cotton districts. Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark, March 10. Birth of a son to the Prince of Wales. Visit of Garibaldi. The Ionian Islands ceded to Greece. Powers as to Confederate privateers discussed. European Conference, at London, on the Schleswig-Holstein question.	1880	Continued fighting in Afghan; Shere Ali made Governor of Candahar; Yakoob Khan attacks Candahar and repulses Gen. Burrows, July 27; sortie from Candahar fails, Aug. 16; Gen. Roberts relieves Candahar, Aug. 31; defeats Yakoob Khan, Sept. 1. Resignation of the Beaconsfield Ministry, April 22; Gladstone forms a new ministry, April 29. Compensation for Disturbance Bill rejected. Lord Montmoris shot, Sept. 25. "Boycotting" practiced. Arrest of Parnell, Healy and others on charge of conspiracy to prevent payment of rent.
1863	1881 Duke of Argyll resigns from cabinet, April 8. Death of Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury the Conservative Leader. Bradlaugh excluded from House of Commons. Coercion Act for Ireland passed, March 21. Irish Land Bill passed, Aug. 16. Yakoob Khan the Ameer and emperor of Candahar. Parnell arrested under Coercion Act, Oct. 12. Attempt on the Queen's life by McLean, March 2. State trial of McLean, who is adjudged insane. Prince Leopold married to Princess Helene of Waldeck, April 27. Earl Spencer appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Lord Frederick Cavendish appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland. Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, Under Secretary, assassinated, in Dublin, May 6. Otto Trevelyan succeeds Lord Cavendish. The Repression of Crime bill passed, July 11. John Bright resigns, July 15, as member of Gladstone's Cabinet, owing to Egyptian policy. The "Clarendon" bill passed, permitting closing of debate by majority vote. Fiftieth anniversary of Gladstone's entry into public life, Dec. 13. Prayers offered in the Mosques of Cairo for the Queen, Dec. 13. Fire in Hampton Court Palace, Dec. 14. Arrears of Rent bill passed. Anglo-Turkish Military Convention informally signed, Sept. 6.	1882	Americans carry Queenstown Heights. Death of General Brock. 1813 Americans defeated at Frenchtown. Capture of Toronto, April 27, and Fort George, May 27, by the Americans. Defeat of the British at Sackets Harbor, May 21. Victory of Americans at Stony Creek, June 6. Incendiary battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 7. Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Capture of English squadron. Defeat of Proctor at the Thames, and death of Tecumseh.
1864	1814 United States troops successful at battle of Longwood, March 4. Defeat of the British at Chippewa, July 25. Battle of Lundy's Lane. Naval battle on Lake Champlain. Victory of General Macomb at Chippewa, July 5.	1883	1816 Sir George Sherbrooke becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1817 Political agitation in Upper Canada. Career of Robert Gourlay. 1818 Duke of Richmond appointed Governor of Lower Canada. 1822 Antagonism between the French and English inhabitants of Lower Canada. 1824 Welland Canal incorporated. 1826 Mackenzie's printing office destroyed by a mob. 1828 Petition against misuse of revenues. 1829 First agitation for a responsible government in Upper Canada. 1830 Lord Aylmer becomes Governor of Lower Canada. 1832 Imperial duties surrendered to the Canadian Assembly. 1833 The Pupine party aim at a total separation from Great Britain. 1836 First Canadian railway opened. House of Assembly release supplies. 1837 Coercive measure of the British Parliament. House of Assembly of Lower Canada refuses to transact business. "Sons of Liberty" rise in Montreal. Commercial crisis in Canada and the United States. Troops withdrawn from Upper Canada. Rebellion in Upper Canada begins. Attempt to capture of Toronto, Dec. 4. Totally defeated by St. Eustace, Dec. 14. Rebels receive aid from sympathizers in the United States. Affair of the "Caroline."
1865	1838 Sir John Colborne appointed Governor, Jan. 16. Affairs of the "Anne" and the "Sir Robert Peel." End of the rebellion in Upper Canada. Resignation of Sir Francis Head, who is succeeded by Lord Durham.	1884	1839 Union of Upper and Lower Canada. Lord Sydenham appointed Governor. 1840 Settlement of the clergy reserves question. Responsible government established. Death of Lord Sydenham. Charles P. Thompson Governor. Sir Charles Metcalfe appointed Governor. Government removed from Kingston to Montreal. 1845 Great fire in Quebec. Earl Cathcart Governor. Lord Elgin Governor-General, October. Agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill. 1846 Continued agitation over the Rebellion Losses bill. 1847 Annexation to the United States advocated by the opposition. Great riots in Montreal. Destruction of Parliament House, April 26. Attack on Lord Elgin. Subsidence of the agitation. 1850 Reciprocity with United States urged. Construction of new railways. Cheaper postage rates introduced. 1852 Great fire at Montreal. Government removed to Quebec. 1853 Clergy reserves abolished by English Parliament, May 9. Close of Lord Elgin's administration. Prosperous condition of Canada. Treaty with the United States, June 7. 1855 Sir Edmund W. Head Governor-General. 1856 Sir John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General, becomes leader of the Conservatives. Opening of railway from Quebec to Toronto, Nov. 12. The first railway accident in Canada. Quebec made the seat of government. 1857 Stringent importation market caused by a mutiny in India. Ottawa, formerly Bytown, made the seat of the provincial government by Queen Victoria; the opposition defeat this scheme. 1858 Visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. Great fire in Quebec, June 7. Commencement of the civil war in the United States; fears of hostilities with that nation. Lord Monk made Governor-General, Nov. 28. British troops sent to Canada on account of "Trant" affair. Resignation of ministry; Macdonald forms a new cabinet. Death of Sir Allan McNab. 1864 Delegates assemble at Quebec to discuss confederation of American colonies, Oct. 10. Confederate refugees make a raid from Canada on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19; Canadians arrest them upon their return, followed by their discharge, Dec. 14; General Dixie claims reprisals; ordered rescinded by President Lincoln. 1865 Parliament agrees to a confederation. Great fire at Quebec. Canada Parliament vote £50,000 for defense of the Dominion, March 23. Canada consents to union of the provinces, April 1. 1866 First Parliament of the Dominion meets at Ottawa, June 7. Discovery of gold in Hastings County, November. Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Fenian invasion threatened. Fenians, under O'Neill, cross into Canada; Canadian volunteers drive them back and disperse them. Habeas Corpus suspended. Mr. Galt's new tariff. 1867 Formation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, March 29. Lord Monk appointed Viceroy, July 2. Canadian Railway Loan act passed, April 12. Montreal captured, Nov. 12. Arnold's attack on Quebec repulsed, Nov. 14. Arnold and Montgomery attack Quebec, December 31. Failure of attack and death of Montgomery.
1866	1868 The Americans retreat from Canada, June 18. 1869 Settlement of Upper Canada. 1870 Canada given a constitution, and is divided into upper and lower provinces. 1872 First House of Assembly opened. 1873 Toronto made the capital of Upper Canada. 1874 Slavery abolished in Canada. 1875 Second war between the United States and Great Britain. 1876 Surrender of Detroit by the British, Aug. 15. Van Rensselaer capitulates, Nov. 27. 1877 Destruction of St. Hyacinthe by fire, Sept. 3.	1885	1877 United States and Canada Fishery Commission, at Halifax, award

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1776 Battle of Trenton; Washington (loss 9) defeats Rahel and his Hessians (loss 1,000), Dec. 26.
- 1777 Battle of Princeton; Washington (loss 100) defeats Mawhood (loss 400).
- Battle of Bennington, Vt.; Stark (loss 100) defeats Baum and Bremen (loss 600).
- Battle of Brandywine; Howe (loss 500) defeats Washington (loss 1,000), Sept. 11.
- Arrival of Lafayette, who is made a Major-General in Continental Army. Philadelphia occupied by the British, Sept. 27.
- Battle of Germantown; Howe (loss 600) defeats Washington (loss 1,200), Oct. 4.
- Second battle, near Stillwater; Gen. Gates (loss 350) defeats Burgoyne (loss 600), Oct. 7.
- Surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, with 5,752 men, to Gates, Oct. 17.
- Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress, Nov. 15.
- American Independence recognized by France, Dec. 16.
- 1778 Treaty with France concluded, Feb. 6. Philadelphia evacuated by the British, July 18.
- Battle of Monmouth; Washington (loss 230) defeats Clinton (loss 400), June 26.
- Massacre of Wyoming Valley, July 3.
- Count d'Estang, with twelve ships of the line, six frigates, and French troops, arrives.
- Battle on Rhode Island; Sullivan (loss 21) defeats Pigot (loss 200), Aug. 29.
- Americans retreat from Rhode Island, Aug. 30.
- Savannah seized by the British, Dec. 29.
- Repulse of Americans at Briar Creek, March 3.
- 1779 New Haven plundered by the British, July 5.
- Fairfield and Green Farms, in Connecticut, taken by the British, July 7.
- Stony Point taken by the Americans, July 16.
- Charleston, S. C., surrendered to the British, May 12.
- Battle of Camden, S. C.; Cornwallis (loss 325) defeats General Gates (loss 730), Aug. 16.
- Benedict Arnold betrays and deserts his country.
- Gen. Andre captured, Sept. 23, and hung as spy, Oct. 2.
- 1781 Battle of Cowpens; American General Morgan (loss 72) defeats Tarleton (loss 800), Jan. 17.
- Assembling of Congress, March 2, articles of Confederation having been ratified by all the States.
- Defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, at Guilford.
- Battle of Eutaw Springs; General Greene (loss 555) defeats Stewart (loss 1,100), Sept. 8.
- The traitor, Arnold, burns New London, Sept. 6.
- Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, with 7,073 men, to Washington, Oct. 19.
- 1782 Independence of the United States acknowledged by Holland, April 19.
- 1783 Independence acknowledged by Sweden, Denmark, Spain and Prussia.
- Armistice with Great Britain, Jan. 20.
- Peace with Great Britain, at Treaty of Paris, Sept. 23.
- New York evacuated, Nov. 25.
- Resignation of General Washington, Dec. 23.
- 1784 Treaty of peace ratified by Congress, Jan. 4.
- John Adams sent to England as first Ambassador from the United States.
- 1786 Cotton introduced into Georgia.
- Shay's rebellion in Massachusetts.
- Delegates assemble at Annapolis, and recommend a Convention to revise articles of Confederation.
- 1787 Meeting of Convention at Philadelphia, George Washington presiding.
- Constitution of the United States adopted, Sept. 17.
- 1788 Constitution ratified by all the States except Rhode Island and North Carolina.
- Emancipation of slaves by the Quakers of Philadelphia.
- 1789 First Congress meets at New York.
- George Washington elected first President of the United States.
- North Carolina ratifies the Constitution.
- Death of Benjamin Franklin, April 17.
- Rhode Island ratifies the Constitution.
- Hannibal's financial schemes proposed.
- Bank of the United States established, at Philadelphia.
- Vermont admitted as the fourteenth State.
- Indians defeat St. Clair.
- 1792 Kentucky admitted as the fifteenth State.
- The Columbia river discovered by Captain Grey.
- Washington City chosen as the capital of the republic.
- 1793 Invention of the cotton gin by Whitney, resulting in the revolutionizing of the culture of cotton.
- Trouble with the French Ambassador, Genet.
- 1794 Washington's second term as President begins.
- Whisky rebellion in Pennsylvania.
- France rebels Genet.
- Jay's treaty with Great Britain.
- Congress ratifies Jay's treaty.
- 1795 Tennessee admitted as the sixteenth State.
- Recognition of George Washington.
- John Adams inaugurated as President.
- Treaty with France annulled.
- 1798 War with France threatened.
- 1799 Death of Washington, at Mt. Vernon, Dec. 14.
- 1800 The Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
- Treaty signed with France.
- General Bankruptcy Law passed.
- 1801 Inauguration of Thomas Jefferson as President.
- New York Evening Post established.
- War with Tripoli commenced, June 10.
- Death of Benedict Arnold, June 14.
- 1802 Ohio admitted as the seventeenth State.
- Port of New Orleans closed by Spain, and American vessels forbidden to pass down Mississippi river.
- 1803 Louisiana purchased from the French; \$15,000,000 paid.
- Plans first manufactured at Boston.
- Aaron Burr kills Alexander Hamilton in duel, July 11.
- Frigate "President" destroyed at Tripoli by Decatur, Feb. 4.
- Fort Dearborn, present site of Chicago, built.
- Lewis & Clark's expedition starts across the plains.
- 1805 Treaty of peace with Tripoli, Jan. 4.
- Ice first becomes an article of commerce.
- Seizure of armed American vessels by England.
- Lewis and Clark arrive at mouth of the Columbia river.
- 1806 American commerce affected by blockade of French and English coasts.
- 1807 British vessels ordered to leave United States waters.
- Trouble with England respecting the right of neutrals.
- Attack on the American ship "Chesapeake," by the British ship, "Leopard," June 22.
- Embargo on American ships declared, Dec. 22.
- Acquittal of Aaron Burr on charge of conspiracy.
- 1807 The first coast survey ordered by Congress.
- Importation of slaves forbidden by Congress.
- Eli Terry manufactures first wooden clocks.
- Fulton's first successful steamboat.
- Abolition of the slave trade, Jan. 1.
- France orders the seizure and confiscation of American vessels.
- First printing office west of the Mississippi, established at St. Louis.
- First Bible Society founded, in Philadelphia.
- 1809 First woolen mills started in New York.
- Embargo repealed, March 1.
- James Madison President.
- Intercourse between France and England forbidden.
- 1810 132 confiscated American vessels sold by Napoleon.
- First manufacture of steel pens begun.
- First agricultural fair, held at Georgetown.
- Porcelain clay discovered in Vermont.
- Hartford Fire Insurance Company incorporated.
- 1811 Engagement between U. S. frigate "President," and British sloop, "Little Belt."
- Depredations on American vessels by France and England.
- Stevens devises plan for plating vessels.
- First manufacture of screws by machinery.
- Battle of Tippecanoe; Gen. Harrison defeats Tecumseh, Nov. 7.
- Reparation made by the British for the attack on the "Chesapeake."
- Great earthquake at Madrid, Mo.
- Astor's fur company establishes post of Astoria.
- Breech loading rifles invented.
- 1812 Embargo laid for ninety days.
- Louisiana admitted into the Union.
- Congress levies a tax of \$3,000,000.
- Additional force of 35,000 men authorized.
- Detachment of militia, not exceeding 100,000 men, authorized.
- War declared against Great Britain, June 12.
- British orders in council revoked, June 23.
- Va. Horse defeated, Aug. 5.
- Defeat of Miller, Aug. 8.
- Gen. Hull invades Canada, July 12; surrenders Mackinaw, July 17.
- Hull surrenders Detroit with 2,500 men, Aug. 16.
- The "Alert," a British ship of war, captured by the "Essex," Aug. 13.
- The "Guerriere," a British frigate, captured by the "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides"), Capt. Hull, Aug. 19.
- Gen. Harrison takes command of the Northwestern army.
- Queenstown attacked unsuccessfully, by the Americans, Oct. 13.
- The "Trolie," a British ship, captured by the U. S. sloop of war "Wasp."
- Both vessels afterwards taken by the "Poltieters," a British 74.
- The "Macedonian," a British frigate, captured by the "United States," Commodore Decatur, Oct. 25.
- The "Java," a British frigate captured by the "Constitution," Capt. Bainbridge, Dec. 29.
- 1813 At the River Raisin, the British and Indians surprise and defeat Winchester. Most of the Americans were massacred by the Indians, who were left unprotected by Gen. Proctor, July 13.
- The "Peacock," a British ship, captured by the "Hornet," Feb. 23.
- The inauguration of James Madison as President, March 4.
- The Creek Indians subdued by Gen. Jackson.
- The American coast blockaded by the British.
- Duel between Gen. Jackson and Col. Benton.
- York (now Toronto) in Upper Canada, taken by the Americans under Gen. Pike, who was killed, April 27.
- The "Chesapeake" frigate taken by the British frigate "Shannon," June 1.
- First rolling mill at Pittsburgh.
- Stereotyping first introduced into America.
- Death of Capt. Lawrence, of the "Chesapeake."
- Battle of Fort George, May 27.
- British attack on Sackett's Harbor repulsed, May 28.
- Forts Meigs and Stephenson attacked by the British and Indians.
- The U. S. brig "Argus" taken by the British ship, "Polician," Aug. 14.
- The British fleet, 63 guns on Lake Erie, captured by the American fleet, 56 guns, under Commodore Perry, Sept. 10.
- Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala., by the Indians, Aug. 30.
- Battle of Williamsburg, Nov. 11.
- Burning of Newark, Canada, Nov. 12.
- Buffalo burned by the British, Dec. 13.
- The British capture Fort Niagara, Dec. 29.
- Niagara frontier ravaged by the British, Dec. 30.
- Gen. Harrison, after having crossed into Canada, defeats and disperses the British army under Gen. Proctor, near the River Thames; death of Tecumseh, Oct. 5.
- 1814 The frigate "Essex" captured, at Valparaiso, by two British vessels.
- Battle of Horse Shoe Bend, March 20.
- The "Eperier," a British vessel, captured by the "Peacock," April 20.
- Oswego bombarded and taken by the British, May 15.
- The "Reindeer," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," June 25.
- Fort Erie captured by the Americans under Gen. Brown, July 3.
- Battle of Chippewa.
- Brown defeats Drummond, July 5.
- Battle of Bridgewater, Lundy's Lane.
- Brown and Scott defeat Drummond and Rial, July 25.
- The British bombard Stonington, Conn., Aug. 24.
- British enter Washington, and burn the public buildings.
- Alexandria taken by the British, Aug. 29.
- The "Avon," a British vessel, captured by the "Wasp," Sept. 1.
- Attack on Fort Bowler (now Morgan), Ala., Sept. 5.
- The British fleet on Lake Champlain, 95 guns.
- Massacre at Fort Downie, captured by the American fleet, of 36 guns, Commodore MacDonough, and their army defeated at Plattsburgh, by Gen. Macomb, Sept. 11.
- British expelled from Pensacola, by Jackson, Nov. 7.
- Battle on Lake Borgne, La., Dec. 14.
- Battle below New Orleans, Dec. 22.
- Jethro Wood patents his own plow.
- Perkins makes first steel plates for engraving.
- Massacre at Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) by Indians.
- Bombardment of Fort McHenry.
- British defeated, and Gen. Ross killed, Sept. 14.
- Treaty of peace with Great Britain signed, at Ghent, Dec. 24.
- 1815 Battle of New Orleans.
- Defeat of the British, with the loss of their leader, Gen. Packham, by Gen. Jackson, Jan. 8.
- Capture of the frigate "President" by the British squadron, Jan. 15.
- Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate, Feb. 17.
- "Commodore" captures the "Cyane" and "Leyte," Feb. 20.
- War declared with Algiers.
- The "Penguin" captured by the "Hornet," March 23.
- Commodore Decatur sent against Algiers.
- Decatur captures Algerine frigate, June 17.
- Hunt first manufactures axes.
- Terrific gale and flood in New England, Sept. 23.
- 1816 Indiana admitted as a State.
- Second United States bank chartered.
- Steam firm applied to paper making.
- Election of James Monroe, President.
- Mrs. Emma Willard opens her girls' school at Troy.
- This was known as the year without a summer.
- Illinois admitted into the Union.
- Pensions granted revolutionary soldiers.
- Jackson subdues Indians in Georgia and Alabama.
- Erie Canal commenced.
- Mississippi admitted into the Union.
- Harper Bros. publishing house founded.
- Clymer invents Columbian printing press.
- New England Deaf and Dumb Asylum founded.
- 1818 Foundation of the new Capitol laid, at Washington, Aug. 24.
- Pensacola, Fla., captured from the Spanish, by Jackson.
- The "Savannah," the first steam packet that crosses the Atlantic, makes a voyage to Liverpool.
- The first permanent Lodge of Odd Fellows, founded in Baltimore, April 26.
- Alabama admitted into the Union, Dec. 14.
- 1820 Passage of the Missouri Compromise.
- Florida ceded to the United States by Spain for \$5,000,000.
- Michigan admitted into the Union, March 15.
- Heated discussion in Congress on the slavery question.
- Percussion caps for guns first introduced.
- Re-election of James Monroe as President.
- Petroleum first discovered in Ohio.
- Macadamized roads first introduced.
- Death of Daniel Boone.
- 1821 Missouri admitted into the Union, Aug. 10.
- Jackson takes possession of Florida, July 21.
- Burnett first introduces lithography.
- Straw hats first made from American straw.
- 1822 The United States acknowledge the independence of the South American Republics.
- First English firm in California opens house at Monterey.
- Death of Maj.-Gen. Stark.
- First cotton mill built in Lowell.
- Elliott makes first platform scales.
- War with the Cuban pirates.
- Gas first successfully introduced in Boston.
- 1823 The Monroe doctrine, June 18.
- First gas company in New York.
- First teachers' seminary opened in Concord, Vt.
- 1824 The principles of Robert Owen preached.
- Pins first made by machinery.
- First reformatory school founded in New York.
- Act passed to protect and encourage cotton manufactures.
- Convention with Great Britain to suppress slave trade, March 13.
- Convention with Russia in relation to northwest boundary, April 5.
- Arrival of Lafayette on a visit to the U. S.
- Election of John Quincy Adams as President.
- 1825 The Capitol at Washington completed.
- First edge tool manufactory established.
- Smith, a trapper, performs the first overland journey to California, and found Folsom.
- Departure of Lafayette for France, Sept. 7.
- 1826 Deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.
- Convention with Great Britain concerning indemnities.
- Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence, July 4.
- Great anti-mason excitement.
- Abduction of William Morgan.
- Baron Von Humboldt visits the United States.
- Opening of the Erie Canal, Oct. 26.
- Duel between Henry Clay and John Randolph.
- Delano's first fire-proof safes.
- Treaty with Creek Indians concluded.
- Treaty with the Karok Indians, and the great and little Osages.
- Treaty with the Republic of Colombia.
- Continued intense excitement over the "Morgan affair."
- First railroad built at Quincy, Massachusetts, and operated by horse power.
- 1827 Planing mill first patented.
- Andrew Jackson, President, opposes the project to recharter the Bank of the United States.
- Independence of Mexico recognized.
- Webster's great speech in Congress, Jan. 26.
- Virginia passes resolution against Tariff bill.
- First Asylum for the Blind established.
- First Horticultural Society formed.
- Removal of 700 officeholders by Jackson.
- Commercial treaty with Turkey.
- South Carolina asserts "States Rights".
- The Mormon church founded by Joseph Smith, April 6.
- Building of the South Carolina railroad.
- American Institute of Learning founded.
- Great debate between Webster and Hayne.
- 1828 Intense Tariff and Free trade excitement.
- Garrison starts the "Liberator" anti-slavery paper.
- Death of James Monroe, July 4.
- Marshall's "In re Martin" patented.
- Guthrie discovers chloroform.
- Howe invents first practical pin machine.
- Buttons first made by machinery.
- Western College of Teachers established.
- 1829 President Jackson vetoes the Bank Bill.
- New protective tariff measure passed.
- South Carolina nullification movement.
- U. S. frigate "Potomac," attacks Qualla Batoo, Feb. 6.
- First case of Asiatic cholera in U. S. June 21.
- Black Hawk war, and his capture, Aug. 27.
- University of New York organized, Sept. 26.
- Selection of Andrew Jackson as President.
- Death of Charles Carroll, last surviving signer of Declaration of Independence.
- 1832 Morse invents electric magnet telegraph.
- Cholera in New York, 3,400 deaths.
- Fairbank's Scale first patented.
- 1833 The President removes the public deposits from the Bank of the United States.
- President Jackson begins his second term, March 4.
- The Southern States hold a states-right convention.
- Clay's Compromise Tariff law passed.
- Death of John Randolph, May 24.
- Removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi.
- Hoe's double-cylinder printing-press constructed.
- First successful reaper patented.
- Ericsson invents the caloric engine.
- 1834 Congress passes a vote of censure against the President for removing bank deposits; subsequently expunged.
- Lucifer matches first made.
- Woolen garments first sewing machine, but fails to perfect and patent.
- Dr. Howe invents raised alphabet for use of the blind.
- 1835 Great fire in New York.
- Congress establishes branch mints in Georgia, North Carolina, and Louisiana.
- Government purchase Cherokee bonds for \$5,200,000.
- New York Herald established by Bennett.
- Death of Chief Justice Marshall, July 6.
- Roger Brooks Taney, appointed Chief Justice.
- Seneca Indian war renewed.
- Gas first introduced into Philadelphia.
- Brown makes first gold pens with diamond points.
- Guano becomes an article of commerce in the U. S.
- Massacre of Maj. Dade and his command in Florida.
- 1836 The national debt virtually paid.
- Arkansas admitted into the Union.
- Battle of San Jacinto, Texas; Santa Anna defeated and a prisoner, April 21.
- Bequest of James Smithson to the U. S. of \$505,169.
- Smithsonian Institute at Washington founded.
- Death of James Madison, June 23.
- Governor Call, of Georgia, invades Seminole country.
- Sam Houston elected President of Texas, Oct. 22.
- Martin Van Buren elected President.
- Burning of the Patent and General Post-office at Washington.
- Texas declared independent.
- Sam Colt invents the revolver.
- First National Temperance Convention held at Saratoga.
- Adams' great debate for the right of petition.
- Death of Aaron Burr.
- Sioux and Winnebago Indians removed beyond the Mississippi.
- Scott subdues the Creek Indians.
- 1837 Great financial crash and panic throughout the country.
- Hardmen originates the express business.
- Michigan admitted into the Union.
- 1838 First zinc produced in the country.
- Wilkes' exploring expedition to the South Pole.
- United States Bank suspends specie payment, Oct. 5.
- Mormon war in Missouri.
- 1840 Intense political excitement.
- Tracy's coin campaign.
- Election of William Henry Harrison as President.
- Goodyear invents vulcanized rubber.
- The first steam fire engine constructed by Ericsson.
- Sub-Treasury bill becomes a law, June 30.
- First Washingtonian Society founded.
- Adams' Express Company organized.
- Wilkes discovers Antarctic continent.
- 1841 William H. Harrison inaugurated, March 4, dies April 4; John Tyler, Vice-President, inaugurated President, April 6.
- McKinley difficulty.
- Webster's (Noah) Dictionary first published.
- Sub-Treasury bill repealed, Aug. 9.
- Bankruptcy Act becomes a law, Aug. 18.
- Imprisonment for debts due the government abolished.
- Greeley establishes the New York Tribune.
- 1842 Kingford produces the first sample of pure corn starch.
- Mutiny on United States brig of war "Somers" instigated by Midshipman Spencer.
- The Fourier community excitement.
- Fremont's expedition to the Rocky Mountains.
- Ashburton or first Washington Treaty signed with England, Aug. 9.
- Bunker Hill monument completed.
- Termination of war with Seminoles.
- Lucifer matches first made by machinery.
- Bankrupt Act repealed, March 3.
- Death of Dr. Channing, Oct. 2.
- 1843 William Miller and the "Millerites."
- \$30,000 voted by Congress to aid Morse to establish a telegraphic line.
- Friendship across Columbia River, Willamette Valley, and Klamath Lake.
- Great comet visible during the day.
- Death of Noah Webster.
- Wilder's patent for fire-proof safe.
- Exploration of the great sea serpent.
- Completion of Erie railroad.
- Corner-stone of Capitol extension laid, July 4.
- Fish Asylum for Idiots established in New York.
- California Vigilance Committee formed.
- American yacht victorious at regatta in London, Eng.
- Frightful catastrophe at public school building, New York.
- Congressional Library destroyed by fire, Dec. 24.
- 1845 Dispute with England about the fisheries.
- Expedition to Japan, under Com. Perry.
- First street-railway in New York.
- Deaths of Henry Clay, June 26, and Daniel Webster, Oct. 24.
- Treaty of Commerce with Chili.
- Branch mint established in San Francisco.
- Franklin Pierce elected President.
- Crystal Palace, New York, opened.
- Treaty with Mexico, for purchase of Arizona.
- Treaty with Russia.
- Explorations for a transcontinental railway.
- Yellow fever in New York.
- Children's Aid Society, New York, founded.
- Andrew's filibustering expedition to Sonora, Mexico.
- 1846 Congressional Treaty with Japan signed, March 31.
- American, or Know-Nothing Society formed.
- Loss of the steamship Arctic.
- Cubans seize American mail-steamer Black Warrior, Feb. 28.
- First railway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, the Rock Island.
- American ship "Cayenne" bombards Greytown, Central America, on refusal to pay for property destroyed, June 12.
- Invention of the iron tower for iron-clad vessels.
- Treaty with England; settlement of the Fishery question, Aug. 2.
- Bill passed organizing Kansas and Nebraska as Territories, repealing the Compromise of 1820, which excluded slavery from the entire Louisiana purchase, May 24.
- Massachusetts Aid Society send out settlers to Kansas.
- A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, appointed Governor of Kansas.
- 1847 Territorial Legislature of Kansas meets at Shawnee, July; great emigration to Kansas.
- Free State men meet in convention at Topeka and form a Free State constitution, Oct. 22.
- Hostilities between the Free and Slave State settlers begin.
- Sioux Indians defeated by Gen. Harney.
- Paraguayans attack United States steamer, "Water-Witch."
- Completion of Niagara Suspension Bridge.
- Court Claims established.
- William Walker unsuccessfully invades Nicaragua.
- Dispute with Great Britain concerning recruiting for the Crimea army.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

1855	British discovery ship "Resolute" abandoned in Arctic sea, brought to New London.
1856	Hoosac Tunnel begun. Victory of John Brown at Ossawatomie, Kan. Republican party formed. Alden invents type-setting machine. Rock Island bridge, across the Mississippi, opened, April 11. Affray at Panama between passengers and natives, April 15. Page makes first wood type by machinery. President declares creation of free state government in Kansas an act of rebellion. Brooks assault upon Charles Sumner. Dismissal of British envoy at Washington, May 28. Introduction of sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane. Dudley observatory, Albany, inaugurated, Aug. 28. The government purchases the "Resolute," refitted and presented to British Government. Looms for weaving Axminster carpets first patented. Election of James Buchanan as President.
1857	Organization of the Fenian Brotherhood. Settlement of the Central American question. Death of Elisha Kent Kane, Arctic explorer, Feb. 16. Robert J. Walker appointed Territorial Governor of Kansas. Taney renders Dred Scott decision, March 6. First attempt to lay Atlantic cable. Alden secures patent for condensed milk. Great financial crash. New York, Boston and Philadelphia banks suspend, Oct. 14, 15. Banks resume specie payments, Dec. 12, 14. Murder of Dr. Burdell; arrest and trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his mistress, off Cape Hatteras; over 400 lives and \$2,000,000 lost. Great religious revival throughout the country. Troubles with the Mormons in Utah; Col. Johnson, with a military force, sent out; Brigham Young forbids any armed force entering Salt Lake City; Mormon troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness; martial law declared, Sept. 15.
1858	Dispute with England respecting the right of search. Completion of the first Atlantic telegraph, Aug. 1. Death of Thomas H. Benton, April 15. Congress passes bill admitting Kansas under pro-slavery constitution, Aug. 30. Exciting campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in Illinois. Minnesota admitted as a State, May 18. Seward announces his "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. Kansas rejects the pro-slavery constitution by overwhelming majority, Aug. 3. First message across the Atlantic cable, from Victoria to the President, Aug. 16. Peruvians capture two American vessels. Burning of steamship "Austria," Hamburg to New York; nearly 500 lives lost.
1859	The Island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, occupied by United States troops. The Fenian organization perfected. Treaty with Paraguay signed, Feb. 10. Oregon admitted as a State, Feb. 14. Drake bores first oil well at Titusville, Pa. Great storm in the Northern and Southern States. Daniel E. Sickles shoots Philip Barton Key, Feb. 27. Kansas Free State party frame a State constitution at Wyandotte. Vicksburg Convention declares in favor of reopening slave trade, May 11. Publication of Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary. San Juan Island occupied by General Harney, July 9. Appearance of the potato bug. Election of Republican officers in Kansas, Dec. 6. Comstock Great Bonanza Mine purchased for an Indian pony and a quantity of whisky. Treaty with Mexico signed. Grand Embassy from Japan, with treaty of peace, etc. Tour of the Prince of Wales. Hall's expedition to the Polar Sea. Arrival at New York of the Great Eastern, June 29.
1860	Election of Mr. Pennington as Speaker of the House. Abraham Lincoln elected President, Nov. 6. South Carolina passes the "Ordinance of Secession," being the first State of the Union to secede, Dec. 20. Meeting of Senatorial Committee of Thirteen, Dec. 21. Major Anderson transfers his command from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. The Parrott Gun invented by Robert R. Parrott.
1861	Mississippi secedes, Jan. 9. Florida secedes, Jan. 10. Alabama secedes, Jan. 11. South Carolina troops fire upon the "Star of the West." Georgia secedes, Jan. 18. Louisiana secedes, Jan. 26. Texas secedes, Feb. 1. Peace Convention assembled at Washington, Feb. 4. Provisional Government of Confederate States meet at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4th. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, Feb. 8. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President of United States, March 4. Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, bombarded—being commencement of hostilities in the Civil War, April 12. Lincoln calls for 75,000 volunteers, April 15. Proclamation announcing blockade of Southern ports, April 17. Federal troops attacked in Baltimore, April 19. Destruction of stores at Norfolk Navy Yard by Union Commander, April 20. Maryland refuses to secede, April 27. Ellsworth shot at Alexandria by Jacksboro, May 1. Missouri turns over to Confederates entire control of financial and military resources of the State, May 2. Government call for 42,000 three years' volunteers, May 3. Arkansas secedes from the Union, May 6. Capt. Lyon receives surrender of Fort Jackson, May 10. Baltimore occupied by General Butler, May 13. North Carolina secedes from the Union, May 20. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe, May 22. Advance of Union forces into Virginia, May 24. Death of Stephen A. Douglas, June 3. Tennessee secedes from the Union, June 8. East Tennessee opposing it. Battle of Big Bethel, Va., June 10. Congress meets in extraordinary session, July 4. Battle near Carthage, Mo., July 5.
1861	Privateer "Sumter" escapes to sea, from New Orleans, July 7. Battle of Carrick's Ford, W. Va.; Confederate General Garnett killed. Battle at Romney, Va., June 11. West Virginia admitted as State, June 11. Battle at Rich Mountain; Confederates, under Pegram, defeated by Rosecrans, July 11. Battle near Centreville, Va., July 18. Destruction of the Confederate "Petal" by frigate "St. Lawrence." Maryland invaded by Stonewall Jackson, July. Battle of Bull Run; Union forces, under McDowell, defeated; Union killed and wounded, 1,490; Confederates, 1,598 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army of Virginia and on the Potomac. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.: 5,200 men, under Gens. Lyon and Sigel, attack 24,000, under Gens. McCulloch, Price, etc.; Lyon killed; defeat of Sigel, Aug. 10. President Lincoln's non-intercourse proclamation, Aug. 16. Gen. Butler and Commodore Stringham take Ports Hatteras and Clark on North Carolina coast, Aug. 28. Port Morgan abandoned by Confederates, Aug. 30. Fremont issues proclamation freeing slaves in Missouri, Aug. 31. Battle of Carnifex Ferry, Gens. Rosecrans and Floyd, Sept. 10. Destruction of privateer "Judah," Sept. 13. Repulse of Confederates at Cheat Mountain, W. Va. Battle of Lexington, Mo.; Col. Mulligan defends for four days against 26,000 Confederates, is forced to surrender; loses 2,500 prisoners, and a large amount of gold. Battle of Greenbrier, Va.; success of Union forces, Oct. 3. Confederate "Savannah" captured by U. S. brig "Perry". Wilson Zouaves repulsed at Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9. Confederate privateer "Nashville" escapes from Charleston, S. C., Oct. 11. Repulse of Confederate ram and five ships at South West Pass, Oct. 12. Escapes of Mason and Slidell from Charleston. Battle of Fredericksburg, Mo.; flight of Jeff Thompson, Oct. 21. Recapture of Lexington, Mo., by Union troops. Gen. Sherman appointed to the command of Kentucky forces. Battle of Ball's Bluff; Col. Baker killed, Oct. 21. Zagonyi defeats Confederates at Springfield, Mo., Oct. 29. Gen. Scott resigns command of army. Gen. McClellan succeeds him. Soldiers' Aid Society formed at Detroit, Oct. 1. Commodore Wilkes, of "San Jacinto," takes Southern Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from British steamer "Trent," in West Indian waters. Port Royal bombed, Nov. 7. Battle of Belmont; Grant's first fight. Capture of Tybee Island, commanding Savannah, taken Dec. 20. Charleston Harbor shut by sinking stone fleet, Dec. 21. Gatling gun invented by J. Gatling. Death of Sam Houston, Oct. 8. Kentucky admitted into Confederate States, Dec. 9. Battle of Martinsburg, Va.; Gen. Pope, Union, captures 1,300 prisoners, Dec. 18.
1862	Indian massacre in Minnesota. Battle of Blue Gap, Va., Jan. 8. Death of John Tyler, Jan. 8. "Ericsson" Monitor launched at Greenpoint, Jan. 30. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, becomes Secretary of War, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, retiring Jan. 13. Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.; Zollicoffer defeated by Union troops under Gen. George H. Thomas, Jan. 19. Ferry Henry on Tennessee River, captured by naval forces, under Commodore A. H. Foote, Feb. 6. Roanoke Island, N. C., captured by Gen. Burnside and Commodore Goldsborough, Feb. 8. Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Gen. Grant, Feb. 16. Confederate Congress meets at Richmond, Va., Feb. 18. Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of Southern Confederacy, for six years, Feb. 22.
1863	Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.; Gen. McCulloch killed March 8. Confederate ram, "Merrimac," sinks "Cumberland" and "Congress," U. S. naval vessel in Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 8. "Monitor," U. S. iron-clad, attacks and drives "Merrimac" back, March 9. Manassas Junction evacuated and occupied by Union forces, March 10. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Union loss, 115 killed, 450 wounded; Confederate loss, 80 killed, wounded, and missing, March 12. Battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14. Battle at Pittsburg Landing; Grant, Union commander; Gen. A. Sidney Johnston killed; Union loss, April 6 and 7, 13,573; Confederate loss, 10,699. Capture of Island No. 10, by Union forces, April 8. Raid of Gen. Mitchell; capture of Huntsville, Ala., and Russellville, Tenn. Fort Pulaski, Ga., surrendered after three days bombardment, to Union forces, under Gen. Gilmore, April 11. Slavery abolished in District of Columbia, April 16. Bombardment of Fort Pillow, by Commodore Foote, April 17. Union fleet, under Farragut, passes up the Mississippi river and takes New Orleans, passing Forts Jackson and Philip, April 24. Gen. Butler in command, at New Orleans, May 1. Yorktown evacuated, May 4. Surrender of New Orleans to Commodore Foote, May 5. Battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5. Battle of West Point, May 7. Norfolk surrendered to Gen. Wool, May 10. Destruction of the "Merrimac," by the Confederates, May 11. Natchez, Miss., surrenders to Commodore Farragut, May 13. Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester, May 25. Battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, May 29. Corinth evacuated, May 30. Little Rock captured, May 31. Battle of Fair Oaks; Union loss, heavy; renewal of battle of Fair Oaks, success of Unionists. Unionists lose Brashear City, June 12. Slavery abolished by all the Territories, June 19. Forts Pillow and Randolph evacuated, June 4. Surrender of Memphis, June 6. Repulse of Confederates, at Springfield, Mo., June 8. Seven days' fight before Richmond, un-
1864	der McClellan, June 26; Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mills, June 27; Savage Station and Peach Orchard, June 28; White Oak Swamp, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; change of base to James river. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 volunteers, July 1. Murfreesborough captured by Forrest, July 5. Raid of Morgan in Kentucky, July 7. Surrender of Port Hudson, July 8. Death of Martin Van Buren, July 24. Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9. Union forces under Banks, lose 1,500 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederates, 1,490 killed and wounded, July 21. Gen. McClellan assumes command of army of Virginia and on the Potomac. Battle of Laurel Hill, July 22. Battle of Drug Spring, Mo., under General Lyon; Southern forces defeated. Battle of Athens, Mo., under Gen. Lyon; Confederates defeated, Aug. 5. Defeat of Union forces at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 29. Surrender of Memphis, Aug. 29. Second Battle of Bull Run; defeat of Federals, Aug. 30. Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Union Generals Kearney and Stevens killed, Sept. 1. Confederates cross Potomac into Maryland, at Poolesville, Md., Sept. 1. Battle of South Mountain, Md.; Union victory; Gen. Jesse L. Reno killed. Harper's Ferry surrendered, after three days' fighting by General Miles, Sept. 15. Battle of Antietam between Gen. McClellan and Gen. Lee; Retreat of the Confederates, Sept. 17. Battle of Iuka, Miss., between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Price, Sept. 19. Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Federals, Sept. 22. President Lincoln issues preliminary Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22. Battle of Corinth, Miss., between Gens. Rosecrans and Price, defeat of the latter, Oct. 3, 4. Battle of Perryville, Ky., between Gens. Buell and Bragg; charge of Phil. Sheridan wins the day, Oct. 8. Raid of Confederates under Stuart into Pennsylvania; Chambersburg seized and looted, Oct. 10-12. Union Gen. O. M. Mc'Chel, astronomer, died at Beaumont, S. C., Oct. 30. La Grange, Tenn., occupied by Gen. Grant with Union forces. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; Union forces under Gen. Burnside defeated. Union loss, 1,771. Battle of Kingston, N. C.; Confederates defeated, Dec. 14. Murphy surrenders Holly Springs to General Van Dorn, Dec. 20. Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation outlawing Ben. Butler, Dec. 23. Porter's fleet open fire upon Vicksburg, Dec. 26. Sherman's unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, Dec. 27, 28. Iron-clad "Monitor" founders at sea, off Cape Hatteras. West Virginia admitted as a State of the Union, Dec. 31.
1865	Confederate privateer "Alabama" sunk by the United States steamer "Kearsarge," off Cherbourg, France, June 19. Hood attacks Hooker at Kennesaw and fails, June 22. Emancipation Amendment submitted to the States by Congress, June 22. Butler occupies Deep Bottom, ten miles below Richmond, June 22. Maryland abolishes slavery, June 24. Repulse of Thomas and McPherson at Kennesaw, June 27. Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 repealed by Congress, June 28. Early begins his raid into Maryland, July 2. Wallace defeated by Early at Frederick, Md., July 9. Rosseau's raid into Alabama, July 10. Early's entire army within six miles of Washington, July 12. Gold reaches highest premium, viz., 284 per cent, July 16. Greeley's negotiations with Confederates, at Niagara, July 18. Battle around Atlanta between forces under Hood, Confederate, and under Sherman, Union, July 22. Chambersburg, Pa., burned by General Stuart, July 30. Explosion of a mine under Confederate works, Petersburg, July 30. Farragut captures Mobile, Aug. 3. Great naval victory, under Farragut, at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 5. Atlanta evacuated and occupied by Sherman, Aug. 31. Battle of Winchester, Va.; Sheridan captures 5,000 prisoners, 5 guns, and all the wounded, Sept. 19. Defeats of Early, by Sheridan, in Shandaoah, Jan. 25. Thirteenth Amendment passed, forever abolishing slavery. Pilot Knob evacuated by Unionists, Sept. 27. Death of Chief Justice Roger Brooks Taney, Oct. 12. Overwhelming defeat of Early at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19. Raid of Confederates on St. Albans, Vt., Oct. 19. Destruction of ram "Albemarle" by a torpedo affixed to her by Lieut. Cushing, Oct. 27. President Lincoln re-elected; Andrew Johnson Vice-President, Nov. 8. Sherman commences his "March to the Sea," from Atlanta, Nov. 16. Incendiary Confederates in New York, Nov. 22. Battle of Franklin, Tenn., between Hood and Thomas, Nov. 30. Battle of Nashville, under Gen. Thomas, Great victory; Confederates under Hood retreat, Dec. 15, 16. Savannah, Ga., occupied by Gen. Sherman, completing the "March to the Sea," December 21. President orders a draft for 300,000 more men, Dec. 19. Butler and Porter attack Fort Fisher, N. C., and fail, Dec. 24, 25. Establishment of the Freedman's Bureau. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry and Commodore Porter, Jan. 15. Sherman leaves Savannah, and starts northward, Feb. 1. President's Conference with Confederate Commission, Feb. 3. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by Confederates, Feb. 17. Its occupation by Union forces, Feb. 18. Re-inauguration of President Lincoln, March 4. Confederate Congress adjourns for the last time, March 18. Desperate fighting commences before Richmond. Battle of Five Forks, April 1. Gen. Grant advances upon Petersburg, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg evacuated during night of April 2. Flight of Davis from Richmond, April 2. Richmond and Petersburg occupied by Union forces, April 3. Quantrell raids Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21. Burnside captures Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9. Battle of Chickamauga; Union forces, under Rosecrans, fall back to Chattanooga, Sept. 19. Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21. Gen. Wheeler starts on his raid into Tennessee, destroying much Government property, Oct. 2. Hooker takes Lookout Mountain, Oct. 28. First Fenian Congress held in the United States. Gen. Meade crosses the Rappahannock, Lee retiring, Nov. 7. Longstreet begins the siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17. Battle of Missionary Ridge; success of Federals, Nov. 24. Repulse of Longstreet at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 29. Banks starts on his expedition into Texas, Nov. 29. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 5. President Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty, Dec. 8. Draft of 100,000 men ordered by President Lincoln, Feb. 1. Colt's armory at Hartford, destroyed by fire, Feb. 8. Disaster to Union forces in Florida, under Gen. Seymour, Feb. 20. Kilpatrick's raid into Virginia. Gen. Dahlgren killed, Feb. 28.
1866	Jefferson Davis captured at Irwinsville, Ga., with part of his cabinet, May 10. Engagement at Boco Chico, between 500 Confederates and 400 Union troops, being the last in the "War of the Rebellion," May 12. Grand review of the army, at Washington, May 23, 24. Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders all his command, Trans-Mississippi Army, May 26. Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, with fourteen different exceptions, May 29. Georgia declares slavery abolished, etc., December 4. Secretary Seward officially declared slavery abolished throughout the U. S., Dec. 18. Mississippi nullified secession ordinance, Aug. Alabama declared ordinance of secession null and void, Sept. 12. South Carolina repealed the secession ordinance, Sept. 15. Florida annulled secession ordinance, Oct. 25. Proclamation opening all ports in Southern States, and ending blockade, June 23. Execution of assassination conspirators, Harold, Payne, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Surratt, July 7. Rebel Indian Chiefs sign treaty of loyalty, Sept. 14. Execution of Capt. Wirz, the Andersonville prison commandant, Nov. 10. 1866 Death of Rufus Choate, Jan. 15. Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the President's veto, Feb. 20. President's proclamation declaring the insurrection ended. Death of General Winfield Scott, May 29. Fenians invade Canada, June 1. Fourteenth Amendment passed the Senate, June 8. Successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, July 27. Massacre in New Orleans, July 30. Nebraska admitted as the thirty-seventh State. Tenure of Office bill passed, June 4. Confiscation and Amnesty bill passed, Jan. 4. Purchase of Alaska, for \$7,200,000, March 3. Jefferson Davis admitted to bail, in the sum of \$100,000, May 13. Southern States organized as military districts, Jan. 1. 1868 Impeachment trial, and acquittal of President Johnson. Death of Kit (Christopher) Carson, trapper and guide, May 23. Death of James Buchanan, June 1. Death of Matthew Vassar, June 23; he donates \$800,000 for endowment, etc., of Vassar College. Wyoming Territory organized, July 23. Death of Thaddeus Stevens, Aug. 11. Cornell University, of Ithaca, opened, Sept. Election of Gen. Grant as President, Nov. 3. Pacific Railway completed, May 10. Death of Franklin Pierce, Jan. Noelle Proseque ends prosecution of Jefferson Davis, Feb. 6. Fifteenth Amendment passed, Feb. 25. Supreme Court pronounces Confederate currency to be worthless. Great peace jubilee at Boston, June 15-20. French frontier cable laid, July 27. Great Wall street panic, "Black Friday," Sept. 24. Death of George Peabody, Nov. 4. Death of Edwin M. Stanton, Dec. 14. ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the States. Death of Admiral David G. Farragut, Aug. 14. Death of Gen. R. E. Lee, Oct. 12. The Nathan murder, New York, July 28. Proclamation of neutrality in Franco-German war. First narrow-gauge railway built, Denver & Rio Grande. Ku-Klux bill passes Congress. 1871 Treaty of Washington with Great Britain. Great fire at Chicago; 17,450 buildings destroyed; loss about \$196,000,000. The Yellowstone National Park bill passed. Visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to United States. The Credit Mobilier scandal. 1872 Settlement of the Alabama Claims. Congress removes the political disability of the Southern people. Re-election of President Grant. Great fire at Boston; loss about \$78,000,000, Nov. 9. Death of Horace Greeley, Nov. 29. Death of Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph. Northwestern boundary question settled by the Emperor of Germany. Death of James Gordon Bennett, June 1. Epizootic throughout the United States. National Granges organized. Death of William H. Seward. 1873 Wreck of the Atlantic, 535 lives lost, April 1. Modoc massacre, death of General Canby, April 11. Colfax massacre, La., by White League, April. Death of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice, May 7. Beecher and Tilton scandal, Brooklyn, July. The Salary Grab Bill. Failure of Jay Cooke & Co.; great financial panic, Sept. 19. Trial and conviction of William M. Tweed, Nov. 22. Seizure of the "Virginian," and execution of a number of her passengers by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. Surrender of the "Virginian" to the United States by Spain, Dec. 12. Death of Louis Agassiz, Dec. 14. 1874 Woman's Temperance Crusade. Visit of Kalakaua, King of Hawaii. Compromise Currency Bill signed by the President. Death of Charles Sumner, March 11. Grassopper raid in the Northwest. Abduction of Charley Ross, July 1. Second large fire in Chicago, July 14. Presidential election; result disputed, November 7. 1875 Passage of the Act for the Resumption of Specie Payments in 1879. Colorado admitted into the Union, March 4. Centennial celebration at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill. Death of Andrew Johnson, July 31. Trial of Henry Ward Beecher for adultery. Trial of Prof. Swing for heresy, May 5. Death of John C. Breckinridge, May 17. Military rule discontinued in the Southern States. Suspension of the California Bank, and suicide of President Ralston. Death of Henry Wilson, Nov. 22. Great fire in Virginia City, Nev., Oct. 25. Foundering of steamer "Pacific," between San Francisco and Portland, Nov. 4. Death of William B. Astor, Nov. 24. Escape of Tweed from the custody of the Sheriff, Dec. 4. Great revivals, under Moody and Sankey. Great inundation in Texas.

ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HISTORY.

- 1876 Opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10; it closes, Nov. 10. Serious difficulties between Americans and Chinese in California. Bursting of reservoir at Worcester, Mass., destroying millions of dollars worth of property, March 3. Death of Alexander T. Stewart, April 10. War with Sitting Bull and the Sioux. Massacre at Hamburg, S. C., June. Massacre of Gen. Custer and his command, by the Sioux Indians, July 2. Completion of the "First One Hundred Years of American Independence"; gongs ringing throughout the United States, July 4. Castle Garden, N. Y., destroyed by fire, July 9. Younger Brothers and Northfield Bank robbery, Sept. 7. Arrest of W. M. Tweed, at Vigo, Spain, Sept. 8. Yellow fever in Georgia, September. Trial of Molly Maguires, October. Dastardly attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, Nov. 7. Burning of the Brooklyn Theater, 276 lives lost, Dec. 5. First furnace or cremation built, at Washington, Penn., Dec. 6. The Ashtabula railroad horror, Dec. 29. Close of the Indian War, Dec. 29. The Electoral Commission Bill passed by Congress, Jan. 25, 26. Rutherford B. Hayes declared President, March 2. Blue Glass mania. Death of Cornelius Vanderbilt, June 4. Great Railroad riots, East and West, July and August. 1878 Yellow fever epidemic along the Lower Mississippi. Meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission, Feb. 27. Fenians attempt a second invasion of Canada, May 29. Death of Robert Dale Owen, June 24. The Colorado Petrified Giant humbug. Return of Henry M. Stanley from African explorations, August. Death of Brigham Young, Aug. 29. Death of Oliver P. Morton, Nov. 1. Earthquake shocks in New England and middle States. Ku-Klux Bill passed by Congress. Death of Benjamin F. Wade, March 2. Development of the telephone and phonograph. Bankrupt Repeal Bill passed, May 10. Death of William Cullen Bryant, June 12. Indian outbreak in Washington Territory, July. Chinese Embassy visits the United States. Silver Bill passed by both Houses of Congress. Yellow fever in the South. Gold sold at par—the first time since 1862—Dec. 17. 1879 Resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1. Death of Richard Henry Dana, Feb. 2. Great fire at Reno, Nev., March 2. New Constitution of California adopted, May 2. Death of William Lloyd Garrison, May 24. Terrible tornado in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, May 30. Bill to erect a monument on site of Washington's birthplace, passes both Houses, June 10. Water-spout in Black Hills causes great loss of property and life, June 12. Disastrous storms east and west, July. Great fire at Deadwood, Dak., Sept. 26. Death of Gen. Joseph Hooker, Oct. 31. Death of Zachary Chandler, Oct. 31. Caleb Cushing dies at Madrid. "Exodus" of negroes from South to West. James Russell Lowell made Minister to England. Fall elections favor Republicans. Death of Frank Leslie, Jan. 10. Clark, Albany, destroyed by fire, Feb. 10. Terrific tornado sweeps over parts of Western and Southern States, April 8. Great forest fires in Southern New Jersey, April and May. Collision on Long Island Sound destroys the steamers "Narragansett" and "Stonington". Centennial celebration of the capture of Andre, Sept. 23. Garfield and Arthur nominated by Chicago Republican Convention, June 9; Hancock and English by Cincinnati Democratic Convention. At the General Election, the Republican candidates secured 213 out of 339 electoral votes, Nov. 6. 1880 Electoral College vote counted, Feb. 9. Three per cent. funding bill passed, March 3. Steamer Corwin sails for the Arctic regions in search of the Jeannette, March 4. Revised New Testament issued, May 20. Star route frauds exposed, May 26. The great comets of 1881 first seen, June 20. Sitting Bull, Chief of the Sioux, surrenders, July 31. James A. Garfield inaugurated, March 4. Contest between Garfield and Senator Conkling (N. Y.) about New York Collektorial, May. Commercial treaty with China signed, May 5. Great Britain pays £15,000 award for damage done to American fisheries in the Bay of Afair. Assassination of President Garfield by Charles J. Guiteau, at Baltimore railway depot in Washington, July 2. Death of President Garfield at Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19, burial at Cleveland, Sept. 26. Vice-President Arthur becomes President, Sept. 26. Special session of the Senate, Oct. 10. The celebrated Guiteau trial begins, Nov. 14. News of destruction of Jeannette, Arctic exploring vessel, Dec. 30. 1882 Gadsden convicted Jan. 25; sentenced Feb. 4; hanged June 30. Anti-Chinese bill (twenty years) passed March 23; vetoed by the President April 4. Senate passes Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Bill, Feb. 16; approved March 23. Apportionment bill passes the House, Feb. 17. Great Mississippi overflow, wide destruction and loss of life. Tariff Commission Bill passes both Houses, May 15. Bill extending National Bank charters passed both Houses, May 19. Violent cyclone at Grinnell, Ia., June 8. Second Anti-Chinese bill (ten years) passed; signed by President Arthur, May 6. Collision of the Scio on Ohio river, 59 persons drowned, July 4. River and Harbor Bill passed over the President's veto, Aug. 2. Return of the survivors of the North Pole expedition. Star Route trial ended by verdict of jury, Sept. 11, acquitting Turner, convicting Miner and Reddell, and disagreeing as to Brady, the Dorsey brothers, and Veil. Steamer Asia founders on Lake Huron, 100 lives lost, Sept. 14. Utah Commission completes registration of voters, Sept. 1882 The Pendleton Civil Service Bill passes Senate, Dec. 27. 1883 Civil Service Reform bill passes the House, Jan. 4. Presidential Succession Bill passed Senate, Jan. 9; not considered in the House. Burning of Newhall House, Milwaukee, 59 lives lost, Jan. 14. Great flood of the Ohio River, 50,000 people homeless, Feb. 10-15. Taft and Tax Amendment Bill passes both Houses, March 2. Death of Alexander H. Stephens, aged 71, March 4. Death of Peter Cooper, aged 92, April 4. Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss., 83 lives lost; tornados in Iowa and Georgia, April 22. Opening of the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, May 24. Pendleton Civil Service Act passes both Houses, July 16. Steamer Proteus of the Greely Relief Expedition crushed by ice in Smith's Sound, July 23. Tornado at Rochester, Minn., many lives lost, Aug. 21. Northern Pacific Railroad formally opened, Sept. 8. Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, declared unconstitutional by U. S. Supreme Court, Oct. 15. Gen. Sherman relinquishes command of the army, Nov. 1; Gen. Sheridan succeeding. Two-cent letter postage goes into effect throughout the United States, Oct. 1. Serious riot at Danville, Va., between negroes and white military, Nov. 3. Dakota adopted a constitution erecting Southern Dakota into a State, Nov. 6. Festivals in honor of the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth, Nov. 10-11. 48th Congress organized. 1884 House repeals the iron-clad oath law, Jan. 21. Germany returns resolutions of the House laudatory of Ruskin, Feb. 15. United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of Legal Tender Act, March 3. Mexican War pension bill passes House, March 3. The Senate ratifies commercial treaty with Mexico, March 11. Defeat of Morrison Tariff bill, May 6. Congress appropriates \$1,000,000 for New Orleans Exposition, May 8. Great panic on Wall street; failure of Gould and Ward and others, May 6-14. Relief expedition rescues survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition, at Cape Sabine, June 22. President vetoes the Fitz-John Porter bill, July 2. Corner-stone of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty laid, Aug. 6. The general election resulted in the election of Grover Cleveland, who carried 20 States, securing 219 electoral votes against 182 for James G. Blaine, Nov. 4. Opening of the 48th Congress, Dec. 1. Grover Cleveland resigns the New York governorship, Jan. 6. Dedication of the Washington monument, the tallest structure known, 555 feet, Feb. 21. Occupation of Aspinwall, S. A., by United States troops. Inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, March 4. New York Exposition opened, Dec. 16. Treaty with Colombian Government, providing a joint protectorate over the Isthmus, May 5. The Revised Old Testament and complete Bible published, May 18. Death of Gen. U. S. Grant, at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., aged 63, July 23. Grant memorial services held at Westminster Abbey, London, Aug. 4. Death of Vice-President T. A. Hendricks, aged 66, Nov. 25. The Presidential succession act signed Jan. 19. Controversy between the Senate and President over reasons for removing public officers, Jan. 25. 400 Chinamen driven from Seattle, W. Ter., by a mob, Feb. 9. Death of General Winfield Scott Hancock, aged 61, Feb. 9. Blair Educational Bill passes the Senate, March 5. Bill for free and unlimited coinage of silver defeated, April 8. Chicago Anarchist riot, 6 police killed and 61 wounded, May 4. Anarchists indicted at Chicago, May 27. President Cleveland married to Miss Frances Folsom, June 2. Oleomargarine bill passes the Senate, June 20. Morrison Tariff bill defeated, June 17. House of Representatives passed bill repealing the pre-emption, timber culture and desert-land laws, June 7. Bill to repeal the Civil Service law indefinitely postponed by the U. S. Senate, June 18. Congress requires the Treasury to issue small denomination silver certificates, July 24. The President warns office holders against attempts to control political movements, July. Death of Samuel J. Tilden, aged 74, Aug. 4. Chicago anarchists to the number of 8, found guilty of murder, Aug. 29. Earthquake at Charleston, S. C., destroying \$5,000,000 worth of property and 57 lives, Aug. 30-31. Surrender of the Apache chief Geronimo and his band, Sept. 4. Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur, aged 56. Bill to regulate the counting of electoral votes passed, Dec. 9. 1885 Inter-State Commerce bill signed, Feb. 4. House defeats the Dependent Soldier Pension Bill, Feb. 24. Belmont Retaliatory bill passed, March 2. Bill to redeem trade dollars passed, March 19. Inter-State Commerce commission appointed, March 22. Mormon convention at Salt Lake City adopt a Constitution, July 1. Defeat of the Scotch cutter Thistle by the American Volunteer in race for "America cup," Sept. 27 and 30. President and Mrs. Cleveland leave Washington for a Western trip. Mormon convention of monogamists petition Congress for admission of Utah as a State, Oct. 8. United States Supreme Court refuses to interfere with the finding of Illinois courts in anarchist cases, Nov. 1. Governor Oglesby commutes death sentences of Schwab and Fielden to life imprisonment, Nov. 10. Hanging, at Chicago, of the anarchists Parsons, Spies, Engel and Fischer, Nov. 11. Republican National Committee select Chicago for National Convention, June 16, 1888. Dec. 8. 1886 Terrible blizzard in Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa; 200 lives lost, Jan. 12. Inter-State Commission confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Jan. 16. Fisheries treaty with Great Britain signed at Washington, Feb. 15. Strike of engineers and firemen on the C. B. & Q. R. R. began Feb. 25. 1888 Deadlock in the House of Representatives over the Direct Tax bill, April 9. Death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, aged 72 years, March 23. Knights of Labor appeal to Congress for a system of Government telegraph, April 12. Death of Roscoe Conklin, ex-U. S. Senator, aged 60 years, April 18. Daily sales of U. S. bonds began, April 23. Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, nominated by the President as Chief Justice, April 30; confirmed by the Senate, July 20. Chinese Treaty ratified by U. S. Senate, May 7. Execution of murderers by electricity after Jan. 1, 1889, passes N. Y. Senate, May 8; approved by the Governor, June 1. The President approves of bill to invite a conference of American States at Washington in 1889, May 24. Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan confirmed as General of the Army, June 1. National Democratic Convention at St. Louis renominates President Cleveland, June 6. National Department of Labor bill approved by the President, June 12. The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill, forbidding any Chinese laborer who has been, may now be, or may hereafter be a resident within the U. S., and may depart therefrom, and who may not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to, or remain in, the U. S., Oct. 1. Death of General Philip H. Sheridan, aged 57 years, August 5. Major-General John M. Schofield appointed to the command of the army, August 14. U. S. Senate rejects the Fisheries treaty, August 21. President's message to the U. S. Senate recommending enlarged powers under the Retaliatory act, Aug. 23. Floods at Augusta, Ga., destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property, Sept. 12. Bill prohibiting coming of Chinese laborers approved, Sept. 13. September wheat touched \$2 on Chicago Board of Trade, Sept. 29. U. S. Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the Iowa "Prohibition Law," Oct. 22. The "Murchison" decoy letter to Lord Sackville-West made public, Oct. 24. Lord Sackville-West, British Minister, dismissed by the President, Oct. 20. National Election for President; the Republican candidate elected, Nov. 6. Official yellow fever bulletin gave total number of deaths, 412, and of cases, 4,705, at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 10. U. S. warship Galena and Yantic sailed for Hayti to demand release of the Haytian Republic, Dec. 12. Great storm in Pennsylvania; many lives lost at Pittsburgh and Reading, Jan. 9. Niagara Suspension Bridge blown down at 3 a. m., Jan. 10. Department of Agriculture created, Feb. 4. The States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington, created by Congress, Feb. 20. Benjamin Harrison inaugurated President, March 4. Oklahoma proclamation issued, May 27. Opening of the Oklahoma country, April 22. Centennial of Washington's inauguration, April 30. Murder of Dr. Cronin at Chicago, May 4. Destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa.; 5,000 to 10,000 lives lost; over \$20,000,000 worth of property destroyed, May 31. Judge D. S. Terry shot by U. S. Marshal Nagle, defending Justice Field, Aug. 14. International Marine Congress meets at Washington, Oct. 16. North and South Dakota admitted by proclamation, Nov. 2. Trial of Cronin suspects begun Aug. 30, ended Dec. 16. Coughlin, Sullivan and Burke found guilty, and received life sentences; Kunze, imprisonment three years; Belegs found not guilty. David J. Brewer appointed a Supreme Court Justice, Dec. 4. Death of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, Dec. 6. 1889 Appointment of Special World's Fair Committee, Jan. 18. La Grippe or Influenza prevalent throughout the Northern and Western States. Death of Gen. Crook, at Chicago, March 19. Act approved providing for the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, April 25. Death of Gen. Fremont, at New York City, July 13. First execution by electricity, at Auburn, N. Y., Wm. Kemmler, Aug. 6. First legislature of Oklahoma meets, Aug. 31. Act forbidding the use of the mails for lottery purposes, approved Sept. 19. The McKinley tariff bill takes effect, Oct. 6. General election; next House of Representatives Democratic, Nov. 4. The 51st Congress convenes, Dec. 1. Sitting Bull and seven other Indians killed near Standing Rock Agency, Dec. 15. Battle of Wounded Knee, between the 7th Cavalry and hostile Indians, Dec. 23. 1890 Death of George Bancroft, historian, at Washington, Jan. 17. Death of Wm. Windom at a banquet in New York, Jan. 29. International Monetary Congress met at Washington, Jan. 29. Applicant before the U. S. Supreme Court for prohibition to the U. S. District Court on its decision in the Behring Sea difficulty by Canadian representatives, Jan. 12. Sioux Indian war ended by submission of the Hostiles, Jan. 15. Reciprocity treaty with Brazil announced, Feb. 5. Death of Admiral David D. Porter, at Washington, Feb. 13. Death of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, at Washington, Feb. 14. Charles Foster, of Ohio, appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Feb. 21. Copyright bill passed Congress, March 3. Act creating Circuit Court of Appeals, passed March 3. French Spoliation Bill passed, March 3. The Copyright bill becomes a law, March 4. The Enlistment of Indians in the U. S. army authorized March 6. Proposed arbitration of Behring Sea dispute, March 11. Lynching of 11 Italians at New Orleans, March 14. 1891 Chinese Government refuses to receive the American Minister, H. W. Blair, April 23. Fort Berthold Reservation, N. D., opened for settlement, May 20. "The People's Party" formed at Cincinnati, May 20. Statue of Abraham Lincoln unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago, May 23. Bronze statue of General Grant, at Galena, Ill., unveiled, June 3. The Czar of Russia presents Stanford University with a complete collection of Siberian and Siberian minerals, June 12. Surrender of the Chilean ship, Itata, at Iquique, to the U. S., June 4. First shipment of block tin from California mines, June 15. International Postal Congress held at Vienna decides to hold next Congress at Washington, June 25. Commercial treaty with Spain signed, June 26. Transfer of the Weather Bureau to the Agricultural Department, June 30. \$500,000 accepted from the U. S. for violation of the U. S. Navigation Laws, July. Liberator strike at the arms and ammunition plant at San Diego, July 12. Statue of Stonewall Jackson unveiled at Lexington, Va., July 21. Smokeless powder used for the first time by the U. S. Government, July 25. The "Majestic" breaks the ocean record, time being 5d. 18h. 8m., Aug. 5. Cherokee strip in Indian Territory closed to Whites, Aug. 13. Rain-making experiment at Midland, Texas, Aug. 19. The "Teutonic" breaks the trans-Atlantic record of the "Majestic," time 5d. 16h. 3m., Aug. 19. Indian lands of Oklahoma opened, Sept. 22. Dedication of Pope Leo XIII. statue, presented to the Catholic University at Washington, Sept. 28. Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened, Oct. 1. Equestrian statue of General Grant at Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled, Oct. 7. Commercial treaty with Germany concluded, Oct. 11. Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sell one million acres of land to the Government at 55 cents an acre, Oct. 18. U. S. Government demands reparation from Chili for assault on the crew of the Baltimore, Oct. 26. Argument in the Sayward case, to test U. S. jurisdiction over Behring Sea, begun in the U. S. Supreme Court, Nov. 9. Congress met; Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, chosen Speaker, Dec. 7. 1892 Stevens County, Kan., war again breaks out, Jan. 5. Inter-State Commerce Commission appointed by the President, Jan. 5. Terrible mine explosion at McAlester, Okla., nearly 100 lives lost, Jan. 7. Secretary Blaine notifies foreign countries of retaliatory measures, as required by the Tariff Law, Jan. 8. Special message to Congress from the President, recommending financial aid to the World's Columbian Exhibition, Feb. 24. The President submits correspondence with England to Congress, regarding Behring Sea controversy, March 5. Ex-Congressman W. R. Morris selected as President of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, vice Judge Cooley, resigned, March 21. Free silver coinage debate in Congress, March 22-24. French Extradition Treaty signed, March 25. The Silver bill stalled, March 28. The Free Wool bill passed, April 7. Diplomatic intercourse with Italy renewed, April 14. Sisseton Reservation, S. D., opened, April 15. Revenue steamers ordered to Behring Sea, April 16. Copyright agreement with Germany signed, April 16. The President approves Behring Sea modus vivendi, April 18. U. S. Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and Italy, signed April 19. The President invites foreign nations to participate in an international Silver Conference, April 21. The President lays Grant monument corner stone, New York City, April 27. Chinese Exclusion bill signed, May 5. Terrible floods in the Mississippi Valley, May 8-15. Wyoming appoints women to National Republican convention, May 7. The Alliance party proposes a new currency, May 8. The Pope approves Archbishop Ireland's Educational Policy, May 10. Association of American authors formed, May 17. Reciprocity with Guatemala goes into effect, May 30. James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State, June 4. Republican National Convention held, June 7. Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid nominated, June 10. Democratic National Convention held, June 21. Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson nominated, June 23. Peary Arctic relief expedition sails, June 27. Homestead, Pa., Steel Works closed, June 30. Prohibitionists nominate John Bidwell for President, July 1. People's Party nominate James B. Weaver for President, July 4. Slaughter of Pinkerton men at Homestead, July 6. National Christian Endeavor Society Convention at New York, July 7. Pennsylvania troops take possession of Homestead, Pa., July 10. Bill to close the World's Fair on Sunday passes both Houses, July 14. Great storms in Minnesota, July 30. The President proclaims Oct. 12 a National holiday, July 21. H. C. Frick, chairman Carnegie Steel Co., shot by Berkman, July 23. George Shiras confirmed by the Senate as Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 26. Imman Steamer City of Paris breaks the Ocean Record, 5d. 15h. 58m., July 27. Central Labor Union rejects anarchistic resolutions, July 30. Congress appropriates \$2,500,000 to the World's Fair, Aug. 5. Chinese sailors forbidden employment on American ships, Aug. 5. International Monetary representatives appointed by the President, Aug. 7. Trouble among East Tennessee miners, Aug. 13. Railroad strike of switchmen at Buffalo, great destruction of property, Aug. 14. The President proclaims retaliation against Canadian canals, Aug. 20. Hanks again breaks the trotting record, 2,054, Aug. 31. Death of George William Curtis, author and journalist, Aug. 31. Cholera brought to New York City by Hamburg steamer Monrovia, Aug. 31. Nelson beats the stallion record, 2,13%, Aug. 31. 1893 Death of J. G. Whittier, poet, Sept. 7. Nancy Hankins again breaks the trotting record, 2,04, Sept. 28. Formal opening of the Chicago University, Oct. 1. Dedication of the World's Fair buildings, at Chicago, Oct. 21. Fire at Milwaukee destroys 315 buildings, with \$5,000,000 loss. Anarchist monument dedicated at Waldheim Cemetery, near Chicago, Nov. 6. Great strike at Homestead, Pa., declared on Nov. 19. Stampoult lowers stallion record at Stockton, Cal., 2,07%, Nov. 23. Death of Jay Gould, capitalist, Dec. 2. Dr. McGlynn restored as a priest, Dec. 23. Immense gold fields discovered in Utah, Dec. 27. Prof. Briggs acquitted of heresy, Dec. 29. Great floods in California, Dec. 29. George W. Vanderbilt gives a costly art gallery to the Fine Arts Society at New York, Dec. 30. 1893 Death of General Benjamin F. Butler, Jan. 11. Senate passes the Seal Protection Bill, Jan. 13. Death of ex-President R. B. Hayes, Jan. 17. Hawaiian Provisional Government proclaimed, supported by U. S. authorities, Jan. 17. Death of James G. Blaine, statesman, Jan. 27. Russian Extradition Treaty confirmed, Feb. 8. Conflict of rival Legislatures in Kansas, Feb. 21-25. Rank of American Ambassador established, March 1. Inauguration of President Cleveland, March 4. Behring Sea arbitration opened at Paris, France, April 10. President Cleveland opens World's Fair at Chicago, May 1. Chinese Exclusion Act goes into effect, May 1. Governor Altgeld pardons Chicago anarchists, June 28. Extra session of Congress called June 30. Great fire at World's Fair, 24 lives lost, July 10. Behring Sea arbitrators award in favor of England, Aug. 15. Great storm on South Atlantic coast, Aug. 28. Wabash railroad accident at Kingsbury, 14 killed, 45 wounded, Sept. 22. Chicago Day at the World's Fair, attendance 716,881, Oct. 9. World's Fair ends at Chicago, Oct. 30. Repeal of the Silver Purchase Clause Act of 1890, Nov. 1. 1894 New York Court of Appeals decides that foreign corporations may hold real estate in New York State, Jan. 16. Wilson Tariff Bill and Income Tax passes the House, Jan. 31. U. S. Warship Kearsarge, famous as the destroyer of the Confederate Alabama, wrecked on Roncador Reef, Feb. 2. Death of George W. Childs, philanthropist and journalist, at Philadelphia, Feb. 3. Greater New York bill signed by the Governor, Feb. 28. President Cleveland vetoes the Bland-Allison bill, March 30. Behring Sea proclamation issued, April 10. Unconstitutionality of the South Carolina Dispensary law declared, April 19. 136,000 coal miners ordered to strike in Ohio, April 20. Coxey's army invaded Washington, D. C., April 29. Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn destroyed by fire, May 13. 177 buildings burned by fire at Boston, May 15. American Railway Union boycotts Pullman Car Company. Affected 50,000 miles of railroad, June 25. Armor-plate frauds detected, June 29. U. S. Court enjoins strikers from interfering with railroad trains, July 2. Railroad mobs destroy property in and near Chicago, July 6-10. Railroad strike declared off, July 13. Utah Enabling Act signed, July 17. American marines landed at Seoul, Korea, July 27. Work resumed at Pullman, Ill., Aug. 2. Hawaiian Republic officially recognized, Aug. 9. 65 parties close at Fall River, 20,000 men idle, Aug. 13. United States recognizes the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquito Coast, Aug. 26. New Tariff becomes law, without the President's signature, Aug. 27. Earthquake with great loss of life at Uvalde, Texas, Aug. 31. Reciprocity Treaty with Cuba cancelled by Spain, Sept. 3. President Cleveland's Hawaiian letter first published, Sept. 5. Apostasy granted polygamists in Utah, Sept. 27. Death of Prof. David Swing at Chicago, Oct. 3. Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Oct. 7. Government offers to arbitrate in the Japan-China war, Nov. 6. Famous Mora case settled with Spain. Cotton States Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., opened. 1896 Utah, 45th State, admitted, Jan. 6. William McKinley elected President of the U. S., Nov. 3. 1897 U. S. Senate passed resolution for recognition of belligerency of Cuba, May 20. Gold and Gold Discoveries of Klondyke, July 15. 1898 U. S. Battleship Maine destroyed by explosion in Havana harbor, Feb. 15. Independence of Cuba recognized by resolution of Congress, April 19; and President's proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers, April 23. Commodore Dewey destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1. Squadron under Schley and Sampson destroyed Spanish fleet under Cervera off Santiago de Cuba, July 3. Peace protocol signed, and President's proclamation issued suspending hostilities, Aug. 12. Beginning of war for suppression of Aguinaldo and his followers; Filipino Insurgents inaugurated general engagement, Feb. 4. Peace Treaty with Spain ratified by the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6. 1900 Hurricane at Galveston, Tex., destroyed by hurricane, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost. Twelfth Census of U. S. gives population 76,295,220. President Wm. McKinley inaugurated for second term, March; assassinated, Sept. 6; died, Sept. 14. Great anthracite coal-miner strike began, May. 1903 Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, burned Dec. 30, 600 lives lost. Theodore Roosevelt elected President, Nov. 6. Wireless message sent from Kansas City to Cleveland, a distance of 725 miles, Jan. 15.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY. 1907 ATLAS

RECEIVED: 3/4 leather binding with cloth sides. Leather was tight to spine but not much leather left. Front cover free, back almost. Leather wearing away on boards. Book is wire stitched through the side. Sewing is sound. Paper is in fairly good condition, except for endsheets.

TREATMENT: Disbind. Discard endpapers. Number unnumbered pages. Paste wash spine. Pick to pieces. Wash, except for pages 83, 85, 87. Deacidify. Laminate. Guard folded maps. Stub for thickness. Add endsheets. Bind in new scrapbook-style binding.

MATERIALS: Water. Ehlermann's PVA LAL 215. Gane Bros. HKOC PVA adhesive. Swift's ZF 295 glue. Wei T'o deacidification solution. PROMATCO endsheet paper, nylon laminating tissue. Ademco unsupported lamatec. Davey "Red Label" binder's board. University Products 2-ply acid-free 100% rag conservation mounting board. Library buckram. 23K gold. McBee sawtooth lockpins.

ANN FLOWERS AF

DATE COMPLETED: 10-8-82

